

CURRENT OPINION



EDWARD J. WHEELER, EDITOR

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: LEONARD D. ABBOTT,
ALEXANDER HARVEY, GEORGE S. VIERECK



VOL. LIV.

JUNE, 1913

No. 6

A Review of the World

The Political Game of
the Next Three Years.

FOR the next three years, the game that will be played in American politics will bear a striking resemblance to that game of our childhood days, "Button, button, who has the button?" The button in this political game bears the label "Progressivism," and the object of the game is to determine which political group is in possession of it at any particular time. The game advanced several stages last month. In the vote on the tariff bill in the lower house of Congress, the fourteen Bull Moose representatives voted with the Republicans to defeat the bill. On May 12, a conference of thirty-six progressive Republican leaders was held in Chicago and unanimously adopted a memorial to the Republican national committee urging that a national convention be called this year to make changes in the party organization along progressive lines. On May 24 the national Republican committee meet in Washington to consider this request and other matters, and on its decision many things in the future of party politics seems to depend.

Flirtations Between Pro-
gressives and Republi-
cans.

THE flirtation that is going on between the Republicans and Progressives is marked by coy advances and blushing retreats, and it is very difficult even for the principals in the case, not to speak of the spectators, to tell just what their real feelings are or who began the flirtation, or whether it is a really serious affair.

Mr. Munsey's scheme for an amalgamation of the two parties into a new party was sternly rebuked by the executive committee of the Progressive party; but the suggestion has not been barren. Mr. Munsey himself sticks to the plan, and Daniel R. Hanna, of Ohio, has endorsed the general idea, and between them they represent a very considerable part of the journalistic strength of the new party. In Maryland, New Jersey and elsewhere are found Progressive leaders openly working for a reconciliation. The Progressive state chairman of Maryland, Edward C. Carrington, says: "You say there is a drift back to the Republicans from the Bull Moose party. I know that to be true, altho it does not mean that our people are going back en masse. But the drift is of sufficient proportions to prove that those who announced themselves for amalgamation with the Republicans, of whom I was one, were right. This is a two-party country, and there is bound to be but one real party to fight the Democrats." When the Progressive executive committee, a number of weeks ago, denied the possibility of a reconciliation, it based this denial on the character of the present Republican leadership. "The Republican party," it said, "under permanently reactionary leadership, presents no hope of genuine progressive achievement." Here is where the progressive Republicans come to the front. They propose to change the Republican leadership. The Chicago *Tribune*, chief organ of the Progressives in the middle West, encourages them. If the Republican party changes its "corrupt

bosses," says the *Tribune*, for "leaders of advanced thought," a conference with Progressive leaders might follow and then it would be found that "the natural tendency of multitudes animated by the same purposes to work together will be stronger than the efforts of individuals to hold them apart."

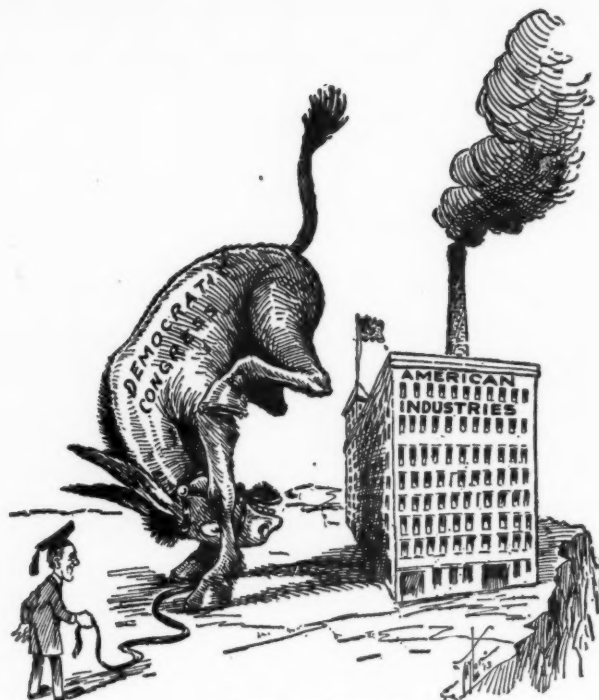
The Elephant Makes
Advances to the
Bull Moose.

THE conference of Progressive Republicans in Chicago last month was composed of delegates from eleven states. Ex-governor Hadley was there, Senators Cummins, Borah, Kenyon, Gronna, Crawford and Sherman (of Illinois), Congressmen Good, Haugen, Hayes, Crompton and Anderson. Senator La Follette was conspicuous by his absence, but has since expressed himself in harmony with the main object of the meeting. What was done was to urge upon the national Republican committee the calling of a national convention in order to change the basis of representation in future conventions, "so that the delegates shall proportionately represent Republican voters and not general population"; to change the rules "so that the primary election laws of the various states shall be recognized and have full force"; and to take "any other action desirable to reunite the party and to give assurance that it stands the constructive and progressive activities." The phrase "reunite the party" is particularly significant, and the thing requested—a national convention this year—is said to be favored by Mr. Taft, Senator Root and



IT'S HARD TO SAY GOOD NIGHT WHEN IT MEANS GOOD-BY

—Winner in Pittsburgh Post



TARIFF REDUCTION

—Taylor in Los Angeles Times

ex-Senator Crane. Ex-Senator Penrose, who has been doing some flirting on his own hook in Pennsylvania with progressive ideas, is presumed to favor the request. "Nothing in the history of party organizations," said the Baltimore *American* some weeks ago, "has been comparable to the efforts that are now to be put forth for Republican rehabilitation." The *American* is very close to Mr. Taft, and it declares that "all this is an outcome of quiet conferences by many leaders with former President Taft at Augusta, when he was thought to be lost to the world on the golf links."

Mr. Bryan Is Shocked.

DEMOCRATS are shocked by this flirtation. It looks to them highly immoral. Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* in particular insists that the Progressive party has been shamefully insulted. Referring to a recent statement by Senator Townsend (Rep.) of Michigan, that "we can well afford to overlook the personal differences which originated in the choice of a national leader last year," the *Commoner* says: "But is this not adding insult to injury? Was the fight last fall merely a personal one? Was the Republican party, after a triumphant career of half a century, rent in twain by 'personal differences which originated in the choice of a national leader'? What will the Progressives think of this accusation? How will they explain the vehement speeches which they made, and the sweeping charges which they uttered?" The N. Y. *Times*, however, is sure that the advances made

are highly honorable. It finds fault with the members of the Republican national committee for their "masterly inactivity" and languid interest. "The difference between the attitude of Senators Cummins and Borah and that of Mr. Barnes and his allies is one between Do-The-Right-Thing-Now and Don't-Do-It-Until-You-Have-To." It adds: "If the national party is to prosper it must be brought into harmony with the state organizations, which at the last election showed themselves more than one million votes stronger than the national ticket. The quickest and most practicable way to close the breach is to call a national convention for the purpose of changing the basis of representation in national conventions and putting control of the national party in the hands of the actual Republican voters."

The Tariff to Determine Future Party Divisions.

WHETHER or not the Republicans and Progressives get together depends upon the success of the Wilson administration, and especially upon its success with tariff revision. Such is the feeling frequently expressed by more or less disinterested observers. The one chance of the Republican standpat leaders now, says the New York *Evening Post*, lies in the tariff. If the Democratic tariff is a success, and that issue is by this fact removed from the field of controversy, there will remain nothing in common between the Bull Moose on one side and Barnes and Penrose on the other. Standpat Republicanism, in

that event, can bring to a marriage nothing but a seedy reputation. But—

"Let Democratic tariff revision cause disappointment in the country, and standpat Republicanism is at once in an advantageous position. As historical guardian of the protective system, its prestige is revived; its later sins sink into obscurity. The Republican party then becomes a most desirable match for the blushing young party of the Bull Moose. Until that highly important question is pretty definitely answered, it is doubtful whether Barnes and Penrose will acknowledge themselves utterly beaten, or whether the Bull Moose will decide that the old Republican remnant is worth acquiring."

The Baltimore *Sun* takes a similar view. Whether the Republican party can come back is a matter of indifference, so it thinks, as long as the Democratic party lives up to its progressive promises. "If it makes the record it should during the next four years, it will be of little consequence whether the Republicans come on the track in double or single harness. The promotion of Republican harmony and success will depend more upon the Democratic party itself than upon its opponents." In other words, the Underwood tariff bill is the key to our political future, as well as to our economic and industrial future.

Early Indifference About the Tariff Bill.

AS THE tariff bill passed the lower house of Congress last month, only five Democrats (four of them from Louisiana) dissenting, and was sent up to the Senate, the real



HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL

—Winner in Pittsburgh Post



MARY'S LITTLE LAMB

—Bowers in Newark Evening News

contest began. Proposed amendments by the hundred began to pour into the Senate finance committee. Senator Penrose headed a fight to instruct the committee to give hearings, and it was a week before that was decided adversely. By that time the foes of the bill were beginning their real bombardment of Washington. Up to that time the indifference of the public had been notable. The Washington correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal* had written, saying, "there is as yet no very earnest protest in New England against the tariff bill and in the middle states not much more than superficial comment." The *Toledo Blade* (Prog.) had remarked that "the mercantile agencies have been able to report that business has been very close to normal in the fortnight and some odd days since the tariff bill was introduced." The *Boston Transcript* (Rep.) had called attention to the fact that "the laboring man has made no sign to show that he cares very much what is done to the tariff, by whom and when." That was the situation nearly up to the time the bill went to the Senate.

The Real Tariff Drama Begins.

THEN the situation began to change quickly. By May 16 the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* was sounding an alarm. "Seldom in the past," he wrote, "has so powerful a concentration of artillery been brought to bear for the emasculation of a tariff bill." But the tactics had changed. The lobby in Washington, for instance, was a great deal less in evidence than in former tariff fights. "It is recognized,"

said the Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, "that new tactics are called for and that it will not do to work along the old lines, semi-dishonest as these were in many cases. The familiar hole-and-corner game has become discredited and for a time at least it is likely to be abandoned." What the new tactics were is thus described by the *Evening Post*:

"The lobby whose activities are giving anxiety to the Administration and to the Democratic leaders whose support of the bill is undoubtedly sincere, is not at Washington at all, but is working in the rear through influences of various kinds in the home States of Senators. One Senator has been told, it is said, that he will be driven out of business unless he yields to the pressure, and has felt it necessary to withdraw from a valuable business connection in order to remove embarrassment from his associates therein. Others have been threatened through family and social channels."

"Terrific pressure from home interests" was reported from Colorado, Montana, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and elsewhere. Reports that the President would consent to a compromise were met by an official denial in strong, tense words. On the contrary, his friends said, he was contemplating the necessity of taking to the field soon and appealing to the people in behalf of the bill just as it passed the house. The real drama was beginning.

Predictions of Wo Darken the Sky.

WOFUL predictions had by this time begun to take wings and fly all over the country. Fordney of Michigan wanted the title of the bill changed to read: "A bill to

lower wages, close factories, spread disaster generally, and build up industries abroad." Mott, of New York, foresaw three million persons thrown out of employment and the revenue so depleted, in spite of the income tax, that the federal government will have to issue bonds again, as in Cleveland's time. Dr. Simon N. Patten, professor of political economy in the University of Pennsylvania, saw something worse than bonds impending—he saw girls forced on the street to earn a shameful living. Writing in the *New York Tribune* he said:

"There is one fundamental law true both in biology and economics: Struggle helps the strong and crushes the weak. With cutthroat competition the rich grow richer and the poor become poorer. When the tariff is reduced the low-waged workmen lose, not their employer. And of these low-waged ones the working girl will be the worst sufferer. Thousands of girls are now pressed to the edge of moral endurance; the least push will put them on the street. Who will take the responsibility for this? In addition to predicting what the effect of free sugar will be the President should state his doctrine of the relation of dollars to virtue."

Referring to Secretary Redfield's announcement that industries reducing wages under the new tariff will promptly be investigated, the *Los Angeles Times* said: "Under the policy about to be passed by the Democrats the industries of this country will be subjected to the notorious 'fugitive law' of Mexico. They will suffer while they stay in prison and they will be shot to death if they try to escape." John A. Sleicher, editor of *Leslie's Weekly*, in an interview cabled over from Paris to the *New York Times*,

foresees "the gravest labor disturbances, culminating in a political revolution that will involve both parties to the advantage of the Socialistic element." Capping the climax, comes the American Protective Tariff League with a prediction that the Underwood tariff, if adopted, will cost this country more than the Civil War cost.

Free Sugar Has a Very Sour Taste.

THE feature of the new tariff that seems to arouse the most formidable antagonism so far is not free wool, but free sugar. Even papers that are strong for the bill as a whole are very dubious about free sugar. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, which has small sympathy for "standpatters," says:

"Wool is too much of a Republican 'interest' to attract Democratic help in its defense, but sugar has a strong grip upon two or three States which are Democratic. It is a revenue producer and the duty is of small account to the consumer. Putting it on the free list was putting a stumbling block in the way of tariff revision. The mistake is more apparent at every step and the sooner the stumbling block is removed from the path the better will be the prospect of getting on."

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* says that sugar is conceded the world over to be "the ideal revenue-producer." It is consumed by everybody, but by the rich in greater quantities than by the poor, and a tax on it is, therefore, "the fairest, squarest, most equitable and just tax that can be levied."

A Progressive Rebuke to Progressive Congressmen.

BUT in spite of the fierce bombardment that has been begun, the Democratic forces in the Senate claim to be holding together as

firmly as they held in the House, where there were but five defections, which were more than made up by accessions from the Republicans and Progressives. And if the bill is fiercely assailed in the country at large it is as ardently championed. The *Kansas City Star* is probably, next to the *Chicago Tribune*, the most influential of the Progressive party papers. It speaks wrathfully of the fourteen Progressive congressmen who voted with the Republicans against the bill in the House. It calls them "standpat Progressives" and says the effect of their vote was to line them up "with the old stand-pat gang in defense of governmental favoritism and against the square deal." Before the bill passed the same paper was defending it and appealing to the Progressives to support it in the following language:

"The Wilson administration is offering the country the only effective tariff revision in the interest of the whole people that it has had in fifty years. It would be a tremendous pity if the Progressives in Congress should go on record in opposition to this measure. Undoubtedly the bill is not perfect. There are some evident inequities in it. But these are of minor importance in comparison with the big achievements in behalf of the consumer who hitherto has been ignored in tariff legislation."

An Honest Tariff Made in the Open.

STILL another strong word, spoken for the bill by an influential paper that does not train in the Democratic camp, is this

observation from the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*:

"The bill has one great advantage over any other that has been under consideration within the memory of this generation. It has been framed in the light, in pursuance of openly avowed principles and purposes. The public has been taken into the confidence of the committee to an unexampled degree and allowed to watch the process of tariff making for two years. There has been some criticism of the decision to hold the caucus behind closed doors, in spite of the preference of the President for open council even in regard to differences in the party; but there is some excuse for not admitting the public and press as spectators and auditors of such disputes as might arise, and the actual results have been freely given out. There have been no hugger-mugger proceedings thus far and no secret consulting with 'interests' to be affected by tariff changes."

The *N. Y. Tribune* sustains Sereno E. Payne in his admission that the Underwood bill is "a fair redemption of Democratic pledges." "So it is," says the *Tribune*. "Republicans are not able to make the capital out of it that they were able to make out of the Wilson-Gorman act of 1894." To this array of authorities we add one more, this time a Democrat. Says the *Louisville Courier-Journal* exultantly:

"The passage of the Underwood Bill by the House is not only an event but an epoch-maker. We should mark the Eighth of May 'The Day We Celebrate.' Never again shall we see old High Tariff stalking like a prize-winner through the halls of the Montezumas of special privilege at Washington. Never again shall the Robber Barons of Graft be able to erect their fortress in the sub-cellars of the House and Senate, every schedule a masked battery and each classification a rifle-pit pouring their murderous fire into the helpless ranks of the people. Protectionism is as dead as Standpatism and Standpatism is as dead as Slavery."



THE CELERY PERIL IN CALIFORNIA

On his farm in our Pacific regions the Japanese tiller of the soil no longer uses a plow drawn by a bullock, as he would at home, but grows crops as scientifically as if he were a yellow Burbank.



PATCHING HIM UP

—Richards in Philadelphia North American

The War with Japan
to Turn Into a Sci-
entific Discussion.

ANOTHER war has been averted. As the dispute between Japan and California has now shaped itself, we seem less likely to hurl fourteen-inch projectiles at one another than learned dissertations on ethnology. Do the Japanese belong to the "white race" or are they Mongolians? This is the question which will, in all likelihood, be vigorously argued before the courts of the land, and on the answer given will depend not only the right of the Japanese to own land in California and elsewhere but also their right to become American citizens and voters. As the legislature of California finally passed the law regarding the rights of aliens it reads: "all aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States" may own real property on the same terms as citizens of the United States; and "all aliens other than those mentioned" may hold real property "in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise"—except that he may also lease lands for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years.

Are the Japanese "Free
White Persons"?

IF NOW the Japanese are "free white persons," they come under the class of "aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States," and can own lands just as American citizens can. If they are neither "free white persons" nor "persons of African descent," then under our naturalization laws they are not eligible to citizenship and can consequently hold land in California henceforth only as our treaty with Japan expressly provides. That treaty does not provide that they may either own or lease lands for agricultural purposes. As most of the Japanese in California are engaged in farming and gardening, the racial question has evidently become a vital one. They seem keen to bring the question to an issue in our courts. They spurn the idea that they are Mongols. They trace their origin to the people of the plains of the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates and the Indus, where civilization was born. "The highest authorities in ethnology in Europe and America," says Dr. Masuji Miyakawa, "list the Japanese as 'Allophyllian,' a branch of the great white race, which consisted of Allophyllian, Finnic, Semitic and Hamitic." If they can prove that to the satisfaction of our courts, then they not only are entitled to own land in California and elsewhere, but they are eligible to become citizens and voters.

As a matter of fact they have already, on the strength of this claim, been admitted to citizenship in federal or state courts in Indiana, Florida, Arizona, California and New York. There are at least a dozen Japanese here in New York City who have their naturalization papers. In the cases of four Armenians, Judge Lowell, of the federal circuit court of Massachusetts, said in 1909: "We find then that there is . . . no Asiatic or yellow race which includes substantially all the people of Asia; that the admixture of races in western Asia for the last twenty-five centuries raises doubt if its individual inhabitants can be classified by race." Armenians, Parsees and Jews are all Asiatic, and all are eligible to citizenship. The Japanese claim to be equally eligible.

Result of Mr. Bryan's
Trip to Sacramento.

FOR a good share of last month the controversy arising from the course of the California legislature threw into the background tariff revision and all other political questions both in Japan and the United States. There were references to "war" even on the floor of Congress. The despatch of Mr. Bryan to Sacramento to convey the President's views to the California legislature and the "earnest protest" formally presented at Washington by the Japanese ambassador served to heighten interest in the subject. With the passage of the Webb bill, drafted to conform strictly with our treaty obligations, this particular "crisis" seems to have passed. Even those papers most hostile to the anti-Japanese agitation admit that there is now no violation of treaty obligations in the bill. The Los Angeles Times can not now see in it "any

valid objection so far as Japan is concerned," and it was this paper that was calling on the California legislators to go home for heaven's sake and give the country a rest. The N. Y. Times says that "any one can see" that the Webb bill "does not violate the terms of our treaty with Japan." The President still regards the bill as "discriminating" against the Japanese and likely to "raise a question of construction and involve the subject in a lawsuit that may be both irritating and protracted"; but he does not seem to claim that there is now any question of treaty violation.

The Question of States'
Rights Again Makes
Trouble.

BUT with this particular incident thus disposed of for the moment, the general situation remains practically unchanged. This particular bill was but one of thirty-four anti-Japanese bills before the California legislature at the recent session. Arizona, Washington, and other states have enacted laws similar to that with which California has been wrestling. Three Presidents in succession—Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson—have had to strain their official authority and their personal influence in the endeavor to keep the attitude of California in line with our national obligations as defined by treaty, and President Roosevelt even went so far as to announce that he would use his power as commander of the army and navy to the utmost to compel the observance of those obligations. The question of states' rights enters into the situation in a very vital way—a question that has already plunged the nation into one civil war and which, in a new form, still seems to possess power to



SUSPICIOUS

—Donahay & Cleveland Plain Dealer

make an unlimited amount of trouble. Says the N. Y. Tribune:

"The truth is that the present assertion of a state right in flat contravention of the nation's treaty creates an utterly untenable situation. Three times now within a few years the practice has brought the country to the verge of strained relations with a friendly power. The time is certainly ripe for laying this recurring ghost of state rights once and for all. If we are not to have repeated situations like the present one, the nation's authority must be asserted with all the force of the nation's power and the supremacy of the treaty power, as established in the federal Constitution, placed upon a basis that no state will have the hardihood to question."

What the Japanese Really Want.

BUT back of this question of states' rights is the world-question of the position which the Japanese are to be allowed to occupy in the family of nations. "What we want," says Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, lecturer at the University of Chicago, "is the unreserved recognition by the world of this fact—of our equality in every respect with other peoples of Christendom." He recognizes the deep-seated character of race-prejudices. They have been, he admits, a stumbling-block to all nations. Californians are not alone in possessing them. Greeks and Romans, Hebrews and Hindus,

Chinese and Japanese, Teutons and Anglo-Saxons, have all shown disposition to regard themselves as the only chosen sons of God and to place other nations under the ban. Nor does Dr. Iyenaga assert the equality of all nations. He admits the inequality; but what he protests against is making the color of the skin the sole criterion of inferiority. He says: "The past achievements of the Japanese race in the arts of peace, to which the world may add, as it pleases, those of war, and the noble endeavor Japan is to-day making for the attainment of the highest ideals of civilization—these, we confidently believe, justly entitle her to take equal rank with the Powers and to receive from them the treatment due to such a position." Here is the crux of the whole question as Japan sees it. "If it is clearly established," says Dr. Iyenaga, "that Japanese are eligible to American citizenship, the present imbroglio will vanish like a mirage." This, it will be noted, puts

the responsibility for settling this question up to the national government rather than to the state government of California. Governor Johnson, in defending the recent course of his state, makes the same point and makes it very forcibly. He says: "The United States has determined who are eligible to citizenship. The nation has solemnly decreed that certain races, among whom are the Japanese, are not eligible to citizenship. The line has been drawn not by California, but by the United States. Discrimination, if it ever occurred, came and went when the nation declared who were and who were not eligible to citizenship. If California continues the line marked out by the Federal Government, the United States, and not California, should be accused of discrimination." Acting on this logic, the Governor concluded to sign the bill and let the State Department take care of Japan's protest.



OUR AMERICAN MILITANT

—Macauley in Los Angeles Times

Ex-President Eliot's Defence of the Japanese.

ONE of the most interesting utterances brought out by the recent dispute is that by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard, who has but recently returned from the Orient, and who has for many years had a wide acquaintance with Japanese students and Japanese leaders. Dr. Eliot, who was a scientist before he became president of Harvard, says:

"The Japanese are, as a race, distinct from other Orientals. They are unlike the Chinese, the Siamese, the Javanese, or the natives of India. Their physical, mental, and moral characteristics distinguish them from the other Oriental races; their social and political history has been different; and since the Restoration of 1838 they have taken on Western civilization with a rapidity and a skilful adaptation to their conditions which no other Oriental nation has ever approached. They have seized upon Occidental law, economics, and science, and made all the modern applications of these knowledges with marvelous celerity and intelligence. They have built up a great system of public instruction from the primary school through the university, at first in the higher grades with the aid of many foreign teachers, now replaced for the most part by native teachers. They have learned and put into practice all the Occidental methods of warfare on sea and land, and have proved that they can face in battle not only the yellow races, but the white. They possess in high degree intelligence, inventiveness, commercial and industrial enterprize, strength of will, and moral persistence. The achievements of the nation during the past forty-five years prove beyond question that they possess as a race fine physical, mental, and moral qualities."



THE SQUARE DEAL

"Hiram, remember you're a Bull Moose, and not an ass."
—Cesare in N. Y. Sun



HE'S JUST ABOUT DUE NOW

—Kemble in N. Y. Evening Sun

A "Senseless Affront" to a Sensitive People.

AT HOME and abroad, says Dr. Eliot, the Japanese "keep their race pure." They are far less inclined than the white race to "the inexpedient crossing of different races." Nor are the Japanese a warlike race, according to Dr. Eliot's study of them. The war with Russia and the war with China were defensive wars. They have not sought trouble with other nations and are not seeking it now. Nor are they a colonizing race. While they are commercially adventurous and travel widely they are not colonists. The Japanese government has had great difficulty in inducing its people to settle in Formosa and Korea. As for the Philippines, they would have no more use for them than the Americans have, for they dislike a hot climate. The government wants neither its people nor their capital to settle in foreign lands. It is "wholly unnecessary," as Dr. Eliot looks at it, for California to legislate against the planting of Japanese capital there. "The objection to the proposed law is that it manifests in an ignorant way an ungenerous and selfish temper, and offers a senseless affront to a sensitive and friendly people whose rapid progress toward constitutional government and national independence all Americans ought to admire and praise." Dr. William Eliot Griffis takes much the same view as Dr. Eliot. He is fully persuaded from his close study of the Japanese that they are not Mongols. He thinks they are descended from the Ainos, who were Aryan not Mongolian. An ethnological war is apparently impending.

The Japanese an "Imaginary Danger" to California.

IN THE *Japan Magazine* for April—edited and published by American, English and Japanese writers—is a careful statistical study of the Japanese in California. It appears from this that the Japanese population of that state reached its highest figure in 1908, being then 60,780, in a total population of about 2,400,000. "From that time this stream has grown smaller and smaller and is still on the decline." Most of the Japanese in the state are engaged in agriculture. In 1911 they had 239,720 acres under cultivation, the products amounting in value to \$12,507,000 annually, being a little less than 20 per cent. of the agricultural product of the state.

This refers to land under the control of the Japanese, far the greater part of it being on lease. If the hired Japanese labor on other land be reckoned in, "it might be said that the Japanese produce at least 90 per cent. of the total results of agriculture in California." They are, we are told, "the life of agricultural California," and large tracts of land, but for their skill and industry, would probably lie idle and useless. Indians, Greeks, Mexicans and Italians have been tried as substitutes for Japanese laborers and found greatly inferior. "The American managers freely admit that one Japanese proves equal at least to three or four of these other nationalities, when it comes to agriculture. It is now admitted that middle California cannot freely be developed without the assistance of the Japanese labor. Similar conditions obtain in southern California. The Japanese farmer is described further as sober and thrifty and more inclined to the Christian religion than to Buddhism. The *Oakland (Calif.) Tribune* denies that the Japanese depress the wage scale in the skilled trades or exert any injurious influence on agriculture. The *Tribune* adds: "The legislature is legislating against a danger that is purely imaginary or at most merely contingent."

Hostility in California to the Anti-Japanese Agitation.

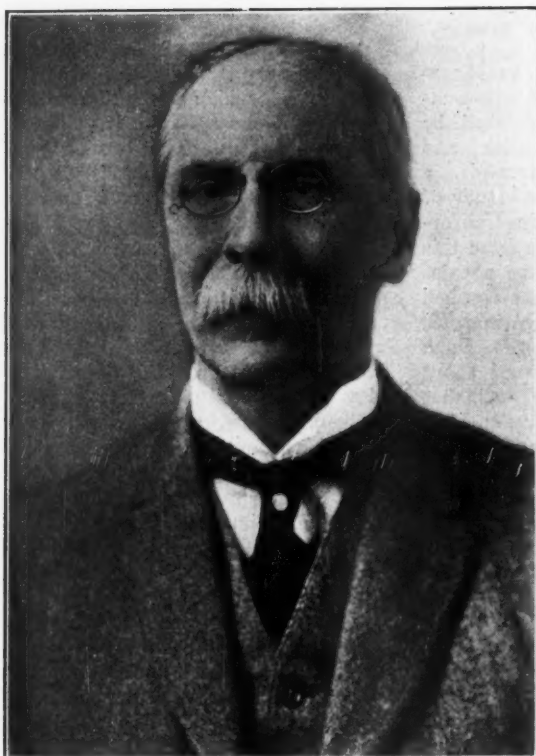
IT IS a surprise, indeed, to see the extent to which opposition to the anti-Japanese agitation is voiced in California papers. The *Los Angeles Times*—foe of the labor unions—is particularly scornful. "This anti-Japanese bother," it declares, "bears the brand of O. A. Tveitmoe, labor agitator, who served a term in Minnesota for forgery and who now is under sentence for conspiracy." It goes on to say that San Francisco, "which bows down to Tveitmoe," is the hotbed of the trouble. Other Pacific coast cities, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, and Tacoma, have declared through their chambers of commerce at various times against the disregard shown of the Japanese treaty rights. The *San Diego Herald*, on the other hand, condemns the proposed legislation as "a demagogic measure" that will benefit none but the plutocrats. It says: "The plutocrat who thrives on the products of cheap labor is the only one who can consistently shout approval in case the bill now before the legislature becomes a law, for when the poor Jap and Chinese is no longer permitted to own or lease land he will be entirely at the mercy of the employer and then the 'nigger' in the woodpile will be apparent." The *San Francisco Chronicle* has nothing but words of contempt for the "freak majority" of the state legislature. "Never on earth," it says, "was there assembled a legislative body which was such an utter disgrace to the people who elected its members," and it sees in the anti-Japanese legislation "something worse than lunacy." All of which indicates that political asperities in California have not abated much since the days of



BARBARA FRIETCHIE BRYAN

"But spare my country's flag," she said.

—Evans in *Baltimore American*



Copyright, G. V. Buck

HE WILL EXPLAIN TO THE JAPANESE HOW IT ALL HAPPENED

Our new ambassador to Japan, George W. Guthrie, was a (reform) mayor of Pittsburgh for three years, and for thirty years he has been active in national Democratic politics, having been, in 1876, counsel for the Tilden electors before the returning board of Florida.

Schmitz and Ruef. The present legislature and the governor are Progressive. The papers quoted above are all opposed to the Progressives.

A Progressive's View of the Land Question in California.

ONE of the Progressive leaders of California, who is in close political sympathy with Governor Johnson—namely Chester H. Rowell—also admits there is no present “menace” from the Japanese in California. The menace is “not a present fact” but a “fear of the future,” based upon an imaginative picture of what some day might happen rather than upon any facts of what has happened.” In the ownership of land the Japanese are “practically a negligible quantity.” Mr. Rowell says: “All the Japanese farms in California owned or leased could be located on the Miller and Lux ranches and be lost in the shuffle; and all the present exclusion of the white race from the land by the Japanese ownership and by the influence of the Japanese neighborhoods in depopulating the vicinity of white farms, is as nothing compared to the exclusion of the people from the land caused by these gigantic land holdings which are still so characteristic of California.” British capital is still sought by California, and nothing is being done to

discourage the creation of new landed estates of enormous size in the possession of European subjects. “It is the combination,” says Mr. Rowell, “of race-prejudice with the greed for British investments on any basis whatever that has produced the legislation aimed at the Japanese.” Another Californian, one of national reputation, who has been emphatic in condemning the anti-Japanese agitation, is President David Starr Jordan, of the Stanford University. Most of the intelligent sentiment of the state, but not all of it, Dr. Jordan asserts, is opposed to such legislation. “The exclusion of the Japanese from citizenship,” he says, “for which discrimination no adequate cause exists, is of the nature of insult in itself. To be shut out because they have been insulted once adds doubly to a humiliation which they have no power to resent, but which they hope their nearest friend among the nations will not offer.” Dr. Jordan holds the anti-alien law unconstitutional.

Yoshihito Listens to the Genro in Tokyo.

HOW grave from a Tokyo standpoint is the Californian insinuation that Japanese are not white became obvious to European observers last month when Yoshihito summoned the elder statesmen to his imperial palace. As recently as last winter, Japanese dailies of the radical variety were proclaiming the superannuation of the Itagakis and the Matsukatas as lords of the nation's policy. There were even riots in the streets, loud threats from politicians in the party of the Marquis Saion-ji. The elder statesmen, it was said, must go. Japan had outgrown the tutelage of her grand old men. The events precipitated by the alien land legislation in California has wrought a reaction in Japanese politics. Okuma is once more a power in the land. Yoshihito listens condescendingly to the advice of all the Genro, and the party leaders in the Diet make no protest. The spectacle means much to the Paris *Débats* and its continental contemporaries. The fierceness of the feud between the Choshu clan, which sways the Japanese army, and the Satsuma clan, all powerful in the navy, has softened in the face of the affront from

America. The naval veteran Yamamoto, who was made Prime Minister by the Bismarckian Katsura, forgot his close affiliation with the Satsuma clan when protests were in order against an insult to his race. California has thus effected in Japanese politics a task to which Katsura has long applied himself in vain—a reconciliation of the dynasts with the democrats, of the clans with themselves.

Does America Realize How Serious the Japanese Are?

YAMAMOTO, having been made Prime Minister at Tokyo as a figurehead of the naval Jingoos, is a cipher in the crisis. Yoshihito, the energetic and ambitious Emperor of Japan, is credited in well-informed German dailies with the formulation of that energetic policy his country has shown in the last five weeks. One may doubt, according to the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, whether opinion in the United States is sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the delicacy and acuteness of the crisis facing Washington. Japan, in any contest with the United States, has all the advantages of position. She is at home in the waters where a war would be fought. She commands the sea there. A struggle between the powers involved in the California crisis would be a naval affair. American commerce would be swept off the Pacific in the beginning. The Philippines would go. Hawaii might follow. In this sense the time is ripe for a decision of the question whether or not the Japanese are to be deemed white or yellow. Moreover, a war with the United States might solve many pressing domestic problems in Tokyo. The Jingoos there wish to strengthen the fleet and they find it hard to levy the taxes.

The Japanese Press and the California Crisis.

CENSORSHIP in Japan being a fine art, it was not difficult for the Tokyo clans to suppress the Jingo sentiments for which certain dailies in Yoshihito's capital are famous. In the end the official extinguisher was lifted and the *Jiji*, at first inclined to peace, began to suggest that the sons of the samurai would never tolerate dishonor. Next the organ of the strong man in Tokyo politics, Count Katsura, berated Americans generally. The *Kokumin Shim-bun* noticed that missionaries from New York were not disowning California. The *Mainichi* broke forth in a very bellicose leading article to the effect that the Japanese fleet is no toy and that, if discriminatory legislation at Sacramento rendered such a step necessary, it could be used for the vindication of Japanese honor. Articles in the *Taiyo*, organ of the solidly respectable, were expressive of chagrin

and disappointment at what it deemed bad faith. The popular sheets that are called party organs, and which often amount to no more than programs for very local distribution in certain constituencies, began to rail against the Americans.

Behind the Scenes in Tokyo.

JINGOES in Japan might be less furious at California were the state of world politics just now less favorable to Tokyo and less threatening to the United States. Thus is the mind of foreign minister Makino, wildest of all Oriental diplomats, read in Europe. Russia is out of Japan's way. Mexico is in Washington's way. They have long foreseen the present crisis in Tokyo, notes the Berlin agrarian organ, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, exceptionally well informed regarding the far East. "After the war of 1866 Bismarck remarked to an Austrian statesman that the relations of Prussia with Austria must become much better or much worse. Japan and Russia were in a similar position after their war." Japan must either have fought a second war with Russia in order to insure the quiet possession of what she had attained and to have a free hand in the East, or there must have been a drawing together of the two countries. That the latter alternative was preferable became evident to our Berlin contemporary as it did to the Japanese, who, after the peace of Portsmouth, came to regard the United States as their foes of the immediate future.

Russia Against Us in a War With Japan.

HOSTILITY to the Japanese in California led as long as five years ago to a Tokyo plan of reconciliation with Russia. The assertion has been made in the *London Post* more than once and it is confirmed in the Berlin agrarian organ—both papers having excellent sources of information on such a point. Less than two years ago came that sensational Russo-Japanese pact which Count Reventlow, the German expert on the far East, prophesied at the time would bring on a crisis with the United States. He has not changed his opinion since. It is clear enough, he contends, that both Japan and Russia are at one in their desire to counteract or combat American influence and also that the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance is valueless to Japan in the event of "the practically inevitable" conflict with the United States—"for Britain will not take sides against the latter power." The crucial facts in world politics in the far East are, thus, as Europe sees them, the drawing together of Russia and Japan and the rift in the lute of London's alliance with Tokyo.

Secrets of Japanese Naval Power.

THE naval experts abroad profess amusement over those comparisons of the United States navy with the Japanese navy which on paper give so much comfort, as the *London Mail* thinks, to patriots here. Nothing could be more ingenuous, we read, than the impression that statistics regarding Japan's strength at sea can be gleaned from reference books. However "officially re-vized" the figures may be, they give anything but the exact truth. Japan is much stronger at sea, our foreign naval commentators believe, than she will admit. The naval arsenals at Sasebo, the shipyards which have sprung up along Japanese coasts, have turned out more battleships and cruisers in the past five years than the published returns indicate. Germany, seated in the heart of Europe, had two battleships approaching completion before their existence was suspected in London, notes the *London Post*. It is no secret that Tokyo has added at least one formidable unit to her Yellow Sea squadron within a year of which no mention was made in the registers. Again, there has been the falling off in the number of battleships built abroad for Japan. The explanation is found in the fear ascribed to official Tokyo lest war come before some formidable unit could be sent from England.

America Recognizes the Chinese Republic.

YUAN SHI KAI was responsible for the pomp and circumstance attending the formal recognition by the United States of the fact that a republic exists as well as it can in China. The American *chargé d'affaires* was put into a state carriage, driven through lines of saluting troops, received by exalted officials of the newly created parliament and sent back under military escort. When the document from our Department of State had been handed over, peals of ordnance were shot off all over the neighborhood. It was with some difficulty, according to the accounts in some foreign dailies, that Yuan Shi Kai was persuaded to let our *chargé d'affaires* off with so little ceremony. The statesman was eager to impress



IS HE A WHITE? DECIDEDLY!

Every gun and all the battleships in the Japanese navy are behind the ethnological proposition that Baron Chinda, ambassador from the Mikado to our Woodrow Wilson, is Caucasian, Aryan, and not a Mongolian.

the native mind with the fact that China had been recognized by a great power at last. The fact has immensely enhanced the prestige of the famous Cantonese. It seems to have had its effect upon the powers forming the "loan group." They lost no time in making a substantial advance upon the total of \$125,000,000 which, if all goes well, the republic is to obtain through the international syndicate from which President Wilson removed the United States so summarily. There has been a decided modification of the original terms of this exasperating loan. China yields much less of her local autonomy than Russia would like. The *Novoye Vremya* of St. Petersburg is still berating this country on the subject—suggesting, in fact, that Woodrow Wilson is small potatoes. The exasperation of the *London Standard* is equally patent, but it places all the blame upon the shoulders of Mr. Bryan, who, it says, does not know what he is doing.

The World Asked to Pray for China.

ALL Christian churches were asked by the Peking government last month to pray for it. "Prayer is requested for the national assembly now in session," to quote the text of the message, "for the newly established



U. S. RECOGNIZES CHINA
THE POWERS: "We don't understand this."
—Cesare in N. Y. Sun

government; for the President yet to be elected; for the constitution of the republic; that the government may be recognized by the powers, that peace may reign within our borders, that strong virtuous men may be elected to office, that the government may be established upon a strong foundation." This idea originated in the mind of Doctor Sun Yat Sen, it would seem from the *London Mail*, altho the *London Times* is inclined to give all the credit to Yuan Shi Kai. The former has long been noted for his evangelical type of practical Christianity. As for Yuan Shi Kai, he has come to regard Christianity as the basis of whatever hopes the republic may have of enduring. The point to the European dailies generally is that the Chinese republic has definitely entered upon a pro-Christian policy with a view to separating itself from the paganism of the Manchu dynasty.

Chinese Press Opinion of
China's Prospects.

IN Peking itself a considerable section of the vernacular press continues to denounce Yuan Shi Kai and the men in whom he confides. There is a general impression among these journals that the President aims at a dictatorship. It is alleged that the republican officials are selling Mongolia to the Russians. Chinese papers insist that Yuan send a military force to Uрга to expel the Czar's forces from that capital. The "reform" element pure and simple gives its opinion through the *Pu Yin*, just founded by

Kang-Yu-wei, who will be remembered as advizer of Kwang Hsu when that luckless potentate undertook to rescue his empire from the old Empress Dowager. That lady ordered Kang-Yu-wei boiled in oil. He fled. Now he is circulating the *Pu Yin* prodigiously and hailing this country as China's true friend. The other great powers, he says, seek to reduce China to the position of Egypt. Much to the same purport is said by the *Min-Li-Pao*, which fears that the United States alone is honestly striving to suppress the opium traffic in China. Vernacular papers generally complain that the republic is imperilled by foreign interference.

Yuan Shi Kai to Rule
in China or to Ruin.

A SUDDEN wave of pessimism respecting the parliamentary institutions of China

seems to have swept over her friends in the European press. Even the *London Chronicle*, the radical daily which has been so pleased with the triumph of freedom at Peking, hints that absolutism may soon rear a head there, "a horrid head." The trouble seems to have its origin in Yuan Shi Kai's purpose to rule, whatever happens. In China, says our regretful contemporary, there are two political parties—Yuan Shi Kai's party and the Kuo Ming Tang. This last organization embraces the substantial, the prosperous, but likewise the wise and good. These elements found Yuan Shi Kai too adamant. No influence could affect his too characteristically Oriental mode of getting things done. There was a split among the political foes of Yuan. Every variety of political party, or tang, as the Chinese say, sprouted out of the reeking parliamentary soil. Vernacular papers denounced Yuan and tangs passed resolutions of censure. He was too despotic, too Napoleonic, too aristocratic. So we gather from the *Pao*.

Yuan Shi Kai Has All
the Men, All the Guns.

WITHIN the past few weeks it seems to have dawned upon the reforming mind of Young China that Yuan Shi Kai is not to be got rid of. He will not go. "That he is determined to win, the efforts of his antagonists notwithstanding," observes the *London Chronicle*, "is seen in every move he makes." Whatever army there is in China is obeyed by everybody

except Yuan. He commands. Whatever treasury there is lends itself to the financial operations of Yuan alone. The tutuhs—in China the military despot of a province is called a tutuh—swear by Yuan. The members of the diplomatic corps look to Yuan. He is the Chinese republic. True, the members of the parliament newly assembled thought once they were China. They brought forward their little bills, their candidates for the presidency, their measures for controlling the revenue. Now they see how unreal they are, how meaningless. They have been talking of refusing power to Yuan. If they do that, Yuan will take the power. So runs the prediction of the men who know. "Yuan Shi Kai," concludes the *London organ*, "has shown the world that his typically Oriental way of ruling—ruling with a rod of iron—is the satisfactory way to lead China out of her national jumble."

The Parliamentary
Puzzle in Peking.

FACTIONS in Peking have agreed upon but one point as yet. The constitution must be so framed that nothing will be left of the president of the republic but a figurehead. This, explains the *London Post*, will simply perpetuate "his present impotence" to accomplish any work of permanent value to his country. Yuan Shi Kai can not be dispensed with, but the strongest effort will be made to relegate him to the rank of a man of straw, deprived of all power, influence and responsibility. "Mistrust is thus the curse of Chinese politics at the present day." Yuan Shi Kai is suspected of aiming still at the dictatorship. Therefore he must be shorn of power. Yuan Shi Kai's presence at the head of the administration is essential to China's prestige. Therefore he must be kept in power. Thus run the cross currents of faction in the capital. The *London daily* wonders what would happen if Yuan himself declined to see matters from these points of view and insisted upon resigning. His value would then be more fully realized.

Assassination as a
Political Measure
in China.

A CHINESE secret society which calls itself "holy" and "judicial" threatens the assassination of all the prominent political leaders in the Chinese capital. The murder of the brilliant Sung Chiao Jen, leader of one of the more progressive groups, is made a theme of joy. "He had set the government affairs into disorder by fanatic speeches." Thus runs the proclamation distributed by the statesman's assassins. They threaten Yuan himself for "assuming supreme power." Sun Yat Sen is on the list for "cheating the world and doing injury to the country by his

purely empty talks." The hint that all this is a ruse of Yuan's and that he caused the murder of Sung Chiao Jen evokes, the *London Mail* says, no little indignation. A well managed clique of assassins has at any rate come on the stage in Peking. Its next victim, it is said, will be the soldier Hwang Hsing, candidate for the presidency against Yuan Shi Kai. Investigation of this whole affair brings to light so much compromising correspondence and ramifies through so many factions as to suggest to a few European dailies the mysteries of the court of Louis XIV. Mandarins, tutuhs, tao-tais, republican conspirators, dynasts, all move through the murder case as it throws a deepening shadow over the Chinese republic which Yuan told the parliament the other day ought to last ten thousand years

The Advocates of Peace Lift Up Their Voices.

EVEN in this year of wars and rumors of wars, of increasing armaments and visions of coming Armageddons, the undaunted advocates of peace are able to make their voices heard. Mr. Bryan comes forward with a new plan, which he laid a few days ago before the diplomatic representatives of thirty-six nations assembled in Washington. An international conference met in New York City last month, consisting of representatives from Great Britain, Newfoundland, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Municipality of Ghent and the United States, to discuss plans for the celebration next year of the conclusion of one hundred years of peace between the English-speaking nations and to invite to the celebration representatives from all the nations of the world. The American Peace Society, the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, the National Peace Congress of France, and various other similar organizations have been holding their annual conventions, and for a few days we have tried to forget the recent clash of arms in Tripoli, in the Balkans and in Mexico, the raucous shouts of Jingoists in Japan and America, and the calls for a sensational increase in military service and in armaments in France and Germany.

Mr. Bryan's Plan for Universal Pacification.

MR. BRYAN'S plan, which, the *London Standard* says, "has all the simplicity characteristic of the great idea," is for an agreement, to be entered into between this country and all the other countries severally, providing not for arbitration but for investigation of all disputes that may arise before war is declared or hostilities begun. To quote *The Commoner*, Mr. Bryan's paper: "A permanent com-



CHINA'S COMMONER IN THE MIKADO'S COUNTRY

Sun Yat Sen, leader of his country's republicans, who is here writing a note of thanks to his hosts, spent an eventful month in Tokyo and the Japanese islands, cementing the friendly feeling between his country and the Mikado's which is so essential to the new republic in the far East.

mission is proposed, the composition of it to be agreed upon between the contracting countries, and it is to be the duty of this commission to investigate such dispute, when diplomatic efforts fail, and the investigation is to be made as a matter of course, without the formality of a request by either party. This provision is intended to save either nation from being compelled to ask for an investigation at a time when excitement might make both parties hesitate to ask for investigation, lest the request might be considered a sign of weakness." Mr. Bryan has hopes of universal pacification to follow as a result of this plan. He represents President Wilson as entertaining the same hopes. "It is the belief of the President," he said in a recent speech, "it is his earnest hope, that when these treaties have been made, or agreements if you prefer to call them such, agreements between this nation and all the other nations severally, by which there will be investigation before hostilities begin, it is his belief, it is his hope, that war will become practically impossible." Mr. Bryan's proposals, in their essence, were endorsed nearly seven years ago by the International Peace Congress held in London and participated in by delegates from twenty-six nations. The National Peace Congress of France endorsed it by resolution last month.

How Mr. Bryan's Peace Plan Is Received.

MR. BRYAN'S hope that his plan will render war "practically impossible" is a brave hope, coming at this time. We fail to find any evidence that it is largely shared. There is not much enthusiasm displayed in the press of this country. There is still less of opposition. "It

is one of those rare ventures in the field of world affairs," says the *New York Times*, "of which it may be said that it can do no possible harm and may do much good. . . . It would by no means necessarily prevent all wars, for war is sometimes the only final arbitrament. But it would tend to prevent all but the truly inevitable contests." The *Springfield Republican* calls attention to the fact that efforts were made at the last Hague Congress to have a plan the same in substance as Mr. Bryan's adopted, and the efforts were unsuccessful. "Even the clauses of the original Hague treaty providing for voluntary postponement of hostilities until a commission of investigation could report, were dropped from the new treaty that was framed." The *New York Tribune* seems disposed to damn the plan with faint praise. It says it is "doubtless well meant" and "theoretically excellent," but it adds: "Our hope for the success of this latest prescription would be strengthened by some demonstration of its radical superiority over its predecessors. The agreements at The Hague did not avail to prevent or even to delay the war between Italy and Turkey, or that between the Balkan allies and Turkey. What assurance is there that Mr. Bryan's scheme would succeed where they failed?" The *London Mail* alludes sarcastically to Mr. Bryan as "a highly inexperienced diplomatist," and, referring to the Panama Canal treaty, our trouble with Japan and the protests coming to us from other nations regarding the Underwood tariff bill, it says: "With so many hard nuts to crack in his own particular department it seems unnecessary for this eminent idealist to dissipate his energies in preparing for the millennium."



STERN WARRIORS OF PEACE

Delegates from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Newfoundland and the Municipality of Ghent, here to confer with American delegates on the best way to celebrate the century of peace between English-speaking peoples, went to Washington to ask Mr. Bryan about it. Here they are on the steps of the State department building. On Mr. Bryan's right is Mr. Carnegie; on his left Lord Weardale and beside him Sir George Houston Reid, aforetime prime minister of Australia.

Other London papers, however, receive the plan with considerable favor. The prevailing view, both in Great Britain and America, seems fairly well presented in the following comment by the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*: "Opinions may differ as to its practicability, in view of international rivalries and jealousies, but it at least brings the peace issue into practical politics and compels consideration. All such propositions are educative and foster popular opinion for peace which sooner or later is bound to compel governmental recognition."

To Celebrate One Hundred Years of Peace.

IF ALL the recommendations under consideration by the international conference that has in hand the celebration of one hundred years of peace between English-speaking nations are adopted and carried out, these are some of the things we shall see in the near future: a memorial bridge between Canada and the United States at Niagara; a memorial arch at Rouse's Point, New York, to commemorate the battle of Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, the last naval engagement between this country and England; the completion of the highway now being constructed from Quebec to Miami, Florida, and a similar highway from Vancouver to Los Angeles, with a memorial arch spanning each highway where it passes the borderline; a tunnel between Detroit and Windsor; a series of international monuments in Great Britain, the United States and in "their dominions and possessions beyond the sea," the foundation stones to be laid on a selected day by the King and the President and their representatives, while work is suspended throughout the two countries for five minutes and appropriate exercises held in all schools; the endowment of chairs of British-American history and of traveling scholarships to enable "journalists and

writers" to visit the various English-speaking countries; the preparation of a history of the century of peace, and prizes for essays in all schools, colleges and universities; an annual peace-day celebration in the schools and a day of religious services of thanksgiving.

All Nations of the World Invited to Celebrate with Us.

THIS is an ambitious program and will call for a pot of money; but the eminent men who have it in hand are confident it will be worth the price. "Such a celebration," says the conference in one of its official documents to be transmitted by the state departments to the governments of the world, "will not only mark the close of a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in the years to come. What nations have done nations can do." Not merely to celebrate the past, but to herald in "a fresh era of peace and good-will between all the nations of the world" is the purpose of the conference. In requesting the participation of all nations, the following words are used:

"We invite such cooperation to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, tho numerous and severe, may be settled without the carnage and horrors of war. Altho it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future, out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication."

Voices have been raised in more or less hostile tones by some of the suffraget leaders in England, by some of

the Irish leaders and by some German-Americans; but these seem, for the most part, to be voices of raillery rather than determined antagonism, such, for instance, as the utterance by Theodore Sutro, president of a new German Publication Society. Referring to the proposed celebration, Mr. Sutro said:

"It is well to further amicable relations among the nations and to commemorate a protracted period of international peace. And yet I cannot help thinking that it is, after all, not so superlatively to the credit of the Anglo-Saxon race that it has practically lived at peace with itself for a single century, and I cannot understand why there should be on that account such wild rejoicing, such extravagant self-laudation, or such a tremendous demonstration. There would be far more reason, it seems to me, that this country should celebrate the peace between it and some other countries such as for example the German-speaking nations of the world, a peace which has prevailed unbroken since time immemorial, and which has never been disturbed by a single act of hostility or aggression on one side or the other."

Movements to Promote War.

IN THE meantime the world's armaments go on increasing, despite all the laudations of peace. Professor Theodore S. Woolsey, of Yale, in an article in the *Yale Review*, gives the following table to show the increases in naval and military budgets of six of the leading world-powers:

	1890	1910
Germany—		
Army	\$155,000,000	Army \$203,000,000
Navy	22,000,000	Navy 110,000,000
Russia—		
Army	\$116,000,000	Army \$240,000,000
Navy	19,500,000	Navy 45,000,000
France—		
Army	\$140,000,000	Army \$165,000,000
Navy	40,000,000	Navy 68,000,000
Great Britain—		
Army	\$86,000,000	Army \$137,000,000
Navy	68,000,000	Navy 175,000,000
Japan—		
Army	\$6,000,000	Army \$55,000,000
Navy	3,000,000	Navy 19,000,000

Professor Woolsey is not one of those who profess to see in vast armaments a nation's best security for peace. He regards the movement for increase of armaments and the movement in behalf of peaceful settlement of international disputes as antagonistic. Increase of naval and military power has not, he says, in point of fact, prevented war either in the case of big or little powers. "Within seventeen years we have seen six wars and at least two military revolutions, excluding South and Central America." The movement to promote war, in Europe at least, is "at least as strong" as that to promote peace. Are we not forced to conclude, asks the Professor, that nations will continue to fight as long as they con-

tinue to arm themselves; in other words, "that disarmament must precede arbitration in order to bring about universal peace"?

The Hope for Disarmament.

WHAT hope is there, then, of disarmament? The Professor speaks cautiously, but he seems to find a gleam of hope in considering the social and economic rather than the political and military factors of the problem. The "democratization of political societies" is the most striking feature of our time. In a dozen ways the laboring classes, as they wrest control from the aristocratic and commercial classes, are legislating for class benefits, such as old-age pensions, accident insurance, etc. Here, then, we see a double attack upon the income of the state—that from militarism and that from labor. When the time comes, as it may, that there is not money enough to meet both demands, the common people "will choose its own benefit and throw militarism overboard." This is the more likely since class distinctions are more and more cutting across racial and national distinctions. "Hence it is not inconceivable that the same dominant workmen faced in several countries by the same problem, should resolve to solve it in the same way, and begin in unison, perhaps proportionately, to curtail military expenditure. The process once begun, a gradual reduction to such force as is needed for the sake of the public order would not be difficult." Along this line Professor Woolsey thinks the coming of disarmament is possible, forced by the revolt of the classes against the burdens imposed by the huge cost of militarism.

Secrets of the Krupps Cause a German War Scandal.

VEHEMENT debate over the increase of Emperor William's army to a peace footing of nine hundred thousand men was closing in the Reichstag when the Socialist leader, Karl Liebknecht, charged the Krupps with promoting international war scares by systematized bribery. French newspapers, German newspapers, war office subordinates were all in the pay of the manufacturers of ordnance and armor. A paper in Paris would be hired to announce mythical purchases of machine guns. The alarm would be taken up in Berlin by hired press agents. German bureaucrats, with Krupp cash in their pockets, issued inspired and sensational warnings of the peril to the fatherland. Dr. Liebknecht had not proceeded far with these general revelations, highly spiced by mention of details, before the Socialists were in an uproar. The members



THE SOCIALIST WHO SITS FOR THE KAISER'S DISTRICT

Doctor Karl Liebknecht, son of the great Wilhelm Liebknecht, represents in the German Reichstag the Berlin quarter containing the palace and the court, and he has just aroused the nation by his revelations of Krupp's "secrets."

had already been stirred by news of an imperial levy of some two hundred and fifty million dollars on property and incomes, in addition to the usual tax, to meet the vast expenditures involved. In the preamble to the chief measure was a declaration that the outcome of the war in the Balkans forced Germany to swell her military forces. Karl Liebknecht—son of the great Wilhelm—sits in the Reichstag for the Prussian royal borough, the Berlin constituency where the court is at home. He has long been investigating the Krupps in secret, it seems, and had primed himself with facts to make a sensation when the army bill came up. Liebknecht succeeded.

War Scares as a Source of Krupp Dividends.

STEEL plate works have for some time disposed of their preferred shares to stockholders in France, if Liebknecht may be relied upon. He cited the case of the great establishment at Dillingen, in the Saar district. This enterprise has in the past furnished the military magnates in Berlin with war material at alleged exorbitant prices, the profits going into the pockets of Paris financiers. The Frenchmen are entitled, as stockholders, to know just what the Berlin government has ordered, a fact explaining, it is said, mysterious "leaks" of information at embarrassing moments. Another concern in Prussia, dealing in ammunition, organized a force of press agents to stir up dailies in Berlin and

Paris with fictitious details that agitated the two capitals some three years ago. A rushing business appears to have been done in naval scares directed from Berlin and precipitated in London. The best equipped press bureau of them all is financed by the Krupps, who emerge dubiously from the Liebknecht revelations as bribers not only of military subordinates but of highly placed bureaucrats as well.

Millions for Manufacture of German and French War Scares.

LIEBKNECHT was undaunted by official denials of his facts which promptly appeared in such inspired organs as the Berlin *Post*, only to be sneered away in the Socialist *Vorwärts*. The daily last named reproduced a wealth of bureaucratic correspondence purporting to prove that the Krupps were behind another scheme to spring yet another war scare in the Paris *Figaro*. The French daily, as it happens, could not be bribed. With regard to the assertion that an article on the new mitrailleuse for the French army had been "placed" in a Paris journal merely to foment an agitation in Berlin for an increase in German armaments, the *Figaro* denies that any such suggestion—which it would not for one moment have tolerated—was ever made to it. Yet Liebknecht mentioned that daily, which now challenges him to give the date of issue and the precise article in which he thought he had discovered any allusion of the kind. General von Heeringen, Prussian Minister of War, denied in the Reichstag many of the allegations of the Socialist deputy from Potsdam, while admitting that others are now under investigation.

How the Krupps Do Their Alleged Bribing.

IN THE employ of the Krupps—at any rate until recently—was an agent named Brandt who, again according to Liebknecht, illustrates the scandal luminously. Brandt—we follow the *Vorwärts*—made it his business to get upon friendly terms with officials in the War Office and in the navy. He gave them money to secure for him details in secret documents, especially information regarding construction, results of experiments and above all prices quoted by other firms. Brandt spent huge sums in this way. Krupps used their wealth to tempt superior and inferior Prussian bureaucrats to betray military secrets. This abuse has persisted long. Secret reports are deposited in a cupboard at Essen belonging to Herr von Dewitz, a magnate of the gun concern. As for the works at Dillingen, they thrived by subsidizing jingo sheets and diverting advertising patronage to their columns. It was so in the lifetime of

Baron Stumm, who made his great fortune out of the Dillingen works. The abuse continues now that Herr Schubert, owner of the *Jingo Berlin Post*, is likewise the owner of the Dillingen works or at least a heavy shareholder.

Official German Replies
to the Bribery Charge
Involving Krupps.

BEFORE Liebknecht created his sensation in the Reichstag he had been in communication with the Prussian Minister of War on the subject. The latter, General von Heeringen, alluded to the circumstance when he addressed the crowded Reichstag after all Germany had rung with the scandal for two days. The General admitted that a subordinate official of the Krupps had induced navy officers of low grade and a certain bureaucrat to reveal what some official documents contained. But there was no question of the betrayal of secrets which might endanger the fatherland. He wished to state that the fatherland and its army owed the Krupps many debts. The prestige of German artillery was made by the Krupps. Liebknecht hotly retorted that a high Krupp official, Herr von Dewitz, received from Brandt the stolen secrets which are the occasion of all the clamor. Many of these secret reports, he added, had been confiscated by the judicial authorities. General von Heeringen, in vindicating the exalted Krupp magnates, was adopting the old chivalric method that hanged little thieves while the big ones escaped.

How the Krupps Meet
the Scandal and the
Bribery Charge.

WERE the secret reports figuring in the Liebknecht charges considered in the special light of the peculiar nature of the business conducted by the Krupps at Essen, says the chairman of the board of directors of that concern, Geheimrat Hugenberg, they would at once sink into insignificance. So he declares in the *Kölnische Zeitung*. "Dozens of sealed envelopes, containing secret reports, are laid on our desk daily," he declares. "Secret reports are our daily bread and, as all internal armament questions are regarded as secret, nobody can reasonably advance anything against the fact that the Berlin reports in question are secret reports." In view of the fact, however, that during the three years he has occupied his present position at Krupp's, he has never seen one of the reports, he suggested it as obvious that they played no important part in the business of Friedrich Krupp and Company. They referred to the "small trade" of the works. If he were not accustomed as a former Prussian official to regard matters that are awaiting official decision as subjects not to be

discussed publicly, Geheimrat Hugenberg would long since, he adds, have lifted the veil that covers the secret investigation now proceeding in order "to prevent our friend Doctor Liebknecht from securing a cheap triumph by taking the Reichstag unawares at a time chosen by himself."

Patriotism and Profits in
the Armor and Gun Lines.

GERMANS should not treat every charge made by Herr Liebknecht as proved. They are still under investigation. The Prussian War Minister has, nevertheless, admitted the substance of them. Such is the summing up of the *Liberal London Chronicle*: "The heroic aspects of German military endeavor, the appeals to 1813, the cry for a great national display of self-sacrifice are sadly tarnished by the revelation of the great German gun and armor manufacturers spending money on 'patriotism' just as other manufacturers spend it on advertisement and for the same ends." The London organ makes much of the story of a German firm taking pains to get published by a French journal an article stating that France was doubling her supply of machine guns—the object being not that the statement should be believed in France (where it would probably be officially denied) but that it should be believed in Germany (as it then might be in spite of French official denials). Thus the German War Office might buy the German firm's machine guns! And Krupps sold armor plate to the United States for a hundred dollars a ton less than Germany paid!

Militant Suffragists and
London's Reign of
Terror.

GEORGE V. had to be so closely guarded from those militant suffragets who tried all last month to gain access to the royal presence that he complained of the inconvenience to Prime Minister Asquith. This statesman, if the press gossip of London and Paris be reliable, told his sovereign such details of the lives of his ministers, since Mrs. Pankhurst's followers renewed their campaign, that the royal heart bled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has to be followed everywhere by four detectives. The Home Secretary lives in daily fear of being kidnapped. The First Lord of the Admiralty no longer walks along certain London thoroughfares where suffragets congregate. Cabinet ministers do not address public meetings, as a rule, until the audience has been picked clean of demonstrators. The metropolitan water supply is protected by armed patrols. The rate of insurance in London has been affected by rumors that Mrs. Pankhurst's followers plan a conflagration upon the largest possible scale.

Every week brings its own peculiar panic, varied by mob demonstrations against women who speak in public places. Many attempts are made by suffragets to defy the police prohibition of their meetings in the open spaces of London. Much disorder results in Hyde Park. Bombs are found in public buildings. Gangs of men, alleged to be in the pay of the Pankhursts, have appeared lately as the protectors of their bolder spirits. The British capital has been the scene of one riot in which windows were smashed and women were stoned.

The Mystery of the Pankhurst Money.

SCOTLAND YARD detectives have been outwitted so far in executing the Home Secretary's order to discover the source of the Pankhurst revenues. These have been put at a very large sum, exclusive of the interest upon some five hundred thousand dollars regarded as "capital." One theory is that Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in exile at Paris, acts as custodian of the money there. It has been repeatedly urged in the columns of that arch-enemy of the militant suffragets, the *London Standard*, that money is the essence of their agitation. "The only effective way of dissolving this criminal conspiracy is to attack its funds." During the year ending with March last, the Pankhurst body disbursed over a hundred thousand dollars on "militancy." Reginald McKenna, as Home Secretary, is consulting legal authorities to ascertain how and when he can attach the funds pouring into the treasury of the Women's Social and Political Union—the official designation of Mrs. Pankhurst's "army." The difficulty turns out to be that no one seems to be in authority but the lady herself. No clue to the place of deposit of the funds has been found.

More Raids on the Pankhurst Stronghold.

A PLATOON of police descended upon the headquarters of the Pankhursts with a view to taking the place by surprise. This was to be the first move in a "stern campaign for the suppression of militancy," as the *Manchester Guardian* says. To the intense surprise of the Home Office, the militants got wind of the strategic move. The offices were practically deserted. No compromising documents and no receipts for money were seized. Everything of consequence had been removed. The incident confirms a suspicion that Mrs. Pankhurst has some sort of spy system. The Home Office has retorted with a spy system of its own. Thanks to that, it is known to the authorities that very little of the actual work of the militants is di-

rected from the nominal headquarters. Most of the actual planning of "outrages" is done in the private residences of individual sympathizers or even in certain splendid cafés of the West End. A number of private houses whose owners are under suspicion are now watched very closely. These measures have not taken the militants unawares. They watch their watchers.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Cause
and the Rights of
Property.

BY WHAT arguments the wealthy supporters of the militant movement justify their subscriptions of large sums annually, the *London Times* can not imagine. There are subsidizers to the extent of thousands of dollars each yearly. The salary list of the Women's Social and Political Union is thirty-five thousand dollars a year. The "campaign" involves an annual expenditure of over a hundred thousand dollars. But for rich women who enjoy their wealth in safety because the statutes are enforced, urges the *London Standard*, the vote will be dearly purchased at the cost of a general spread of contempt for law:

"For the doctrines and tactics of the militants, it cannot be too strongly urged, are subversive of the very foundations of social stability. The same argument with which they seek to excuse their daily crimes might be employed to justify any form of seditious violence. They have already gone a long way towards equalling the record of the dynamitards of the eighties. Every morning brings its new tale of outrage, deliberately planned, and carried out with the skill and resolution of the practiced criminal. No incentive to outrage is neglected. Appeals are made to the enthusiasm of hysterical girls. Auxiliaries of a more doubtful character, who might remain deaf to the eloquence of the leaders, are tempted into the service by liberal donations. Sober married women are urged to defy their husbands, to neglect their homes, to bring disgrace on their children, in order to enable Mrs. Pankhurst and her liberally paid colleagues to continue to pose as the leaders of a successful movement. The damage done by this tainted and artificial agitation is incalculable. It has killed all womanliness in thousands of young girls, and has set up the beginnings of a sex antagonism which may conceivably have most serious results on the true interests of women."

Nicholas of Montenegro
Gets Out of Scutari.

NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO, defying the concert of Europe with words to the last, evacuated Scutari when the forces of Austria-Hungary were on the point of marching against him. So sarcastic have been the comments of Vienna dailies with reference to what they



DESCENT OF SCOTLAND YARD UPON THE PANKHURST LADIES

The spectacular raid which was to have proved so fatal to the suffragets had been foreseen by them, and the police secured neither compromising evidence nor knowledge of the hiding place of their vast funds.

deem the theatricals of the discomfited Balkan potentate, that he feels called upon to deny their hints of "bluff." There never was a "fall" of Scutari. Nicholas entered the place at the last moment as the climax of a farce staged in advance with the assistance of the Turkish commander. Essad Pasha, who has since proclaimed himself "King" of Albania, marched out his troops with all the honors of war. Scutari was not stormed. It had been abandoned to the forces of Montenegro days before. King Nicholas and Essad Pasha had merely entered into a "gentleman's agreement" for the promotion of their mutual aims. The episode terminates with an enlarged frontier for the one and a possible throne for the other. Such is the interpretation placed upon the supreme event of the war in the Balkans by organs which, after the fashion of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, profess to regard Nicholas as a mountebank, a poser and a maker of opera bouffe. Other commentators are more charitable. "It remains for Montenegro to accept the harsh but inevitable facts of the diplomatic situation," says the *London Telegraph*. "The ruthlessly unideal character of the forces that inspire European policy in the near East has never been so nakedly apparent as it is in the decision of the powers that this heroic little state must forego her hard-won prize."

Albania, the New Kingdom,
and its Ruler.

ALBANIA acquired critical importance as a new nation, seeking a king, once Nicholas had been packed out of Scutari. Great was the sensation when the young Duc de Montpensier was hailed by some of the tribesmen as their future sovereign. He had fitted up one of his yachts,

averred the Rome *Tribuna*, and was making for southern Albania to rouse the natives in his own behalf. Arms and ammunition had even been smuggled from Brindisi by his champions. This Duke belongs to the Orleans branch of the Bourbon family, being a brother of the sometime Queen Amelie of Portugal. His elder brother, the Duke of Orleans, and his sister, the Duchess of Aosta, were affirmed to be encouraging the pretensions of the Duke. The episode, whatever the truth regarding it, checked the candidacy of Essad Pasha, altho the latter has the advantage of being an Albanian. At last accounts, a formidable array of candidates for the throne of Albania were in the tentative lists of European dailies, some of which profess to think Theodore Roosevelt a "dark horse." Disgruntled Montenegrins suggest Nicholas in order, says the *Figaro*, to be rid of him.

Growing Strife Between
Bulgaria and Greece.

EVER since their great victory at Janina, the Greeks have abandoned the attitude of subservience to Bulgaria which made so much for harmony when the Balkan war began. The bad feeling between the two peoples is exemplified in cries of "To Sofia!" at Athens. The newspapers of these capitals quarrel more and more furiously over the destiny of Macedonia. It is a Hellenized land, according to the *Athena* of King Constantine's capital. Southern Macedonia should, it argues, go to the Greeks. The idea of Ferdinand that Bulgaria is able to rule Greeks while Greeks do not know how to rule Bulgaria is openly resented by Prime Minister Venizelos. The Greeks have done more than their full share of the war. The Aegean was held by their navy. They



THE STERN AND SILENT SOLDIER WHO NOW RULES CUBA

Mario Menocal is grim, severe, unexpansive, displaying few Latin characteristics, yet he has just assumed the presidency at Havana, where he is neither liked nor understood.

deserve whatever credit is to be had from the capture of Salonica. Now the kingdom of Constantine is humiliated by suggestions of a greater Albania, an international Salonica, an abandonment of much of Thrace to the Sultan and an Italian acquisition of many Aegean isles. The growing fury at Athens over these details may, fears the *Matin*, make a graver crisis than Nicholas brought on over Scutari.

Austria-Hungary Makes More Trouble.

IN THE course of the crisis caused by the entry of King Nicholas of Montenegro into Scutari, it became apparent to Europe how strikingly Austria-Hungary is divided against herself. In most Slav districts, notes the *Paris Débats*, attempts were made to celebrate the fall of the city. These were repressed by the police. They hauled down flags, broke up Slav public meetings and put out bonfires. Many patriots of the Slav type were held under lock and key in Bohemia, Moravia, Croatia and Dalmatia. The dynastic press of Vienna commented with heat upon these developments as part of a scheme by Russian Slavs to help Montenegro. The charge lost no point by what was going on in the dominions of the Czar. A solemn service of rejoicing over Montenegro's triumph was

held in Kazan cathedral at St. Petersburg. A monster procession was organized in the streets, all the men bareheaded and many of the women hatless, too. Feeling in Vienna ran no less high. The Russian Czar was considering a reversal of his foreign minister's policy, says the Berlin *Vorwärts*—that is, he meant to stand by Montenegro. Then it was that the firmness of the heir to the throne of the Hapsburgs, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, restored the lost prestige of the Dual Monarchy. The powers were for letting Montenegro alone. The Archduke ordered a mobilization of forty thousand men for the movement upon Scutari. That broke the spell thrown by Nicholas of Montenegro over Nicholas of Russia so many weeks ago.

Anarchy of International Politics in Europe.

LITTLE as the world at large appreciates the genius of Franz Ferdinand, that retiring and much maligned heir to the throne of the Hapsburgs made the history of Europe all last month. He put the Montenegrin potentate out of Scutari. He kept Ferdinand of Bulgaria from a mad move upon Constantinople. He held back the bellicose king of Greece. He changed the mind of Emperor William. He intimidated the Czar. This is the gist of many despatches, many interviews in organs so dissimilar as the *London Telegraph* and the *Rome Tribuna*. The explanation is simple, we are assured—Franz Ferdinand is the only statesman in Europe who knows what he wants. He believes the Hapsburgs have made greater sacrifices for the peace of Europe since the war broke out in the Balkans than have all the other elements in the struggle put together.

The New President of the Cuban Republic.

ALL the tactful suasion which Washington has exerted in Havana barely sufficed, it seems, to secure the inauguration of General Mario Menocal as President. The liberal and radical forces behold in this veteran of the fight for freedom a mere tool of the foreigner. His conservative instincts are held to render him hopeless as a guide for young Cuba now that she

strives to walk in the path of the more solid and the more advanced republics. These views have found expression in a series of clandestine pamphlets and periodicals published all over Cuba in the past few months with the purpose dear to Latin revolutionaries. As the inauguration day drew near official correspondence between Havana and Washington grew urgent. It would even appear, from Paris despatches, that our Department of State has been assuring official London as well as official Berlin that no upheaval would be tolerated. The Cuban Liberals had to be informed with emphasis that the constitutionally elected President must be allowed inside the palace and sworn in. The discontented had imbibed the idea that with Mr. Wilson at the head of affairs in Washington, General Menocal would never be head of affairs in Havana. Much official language was wasted in efforts to make this blunder obvious to Cuban liberals. In the end they yielded to intimations that Menocal would be seated.

Embarrassment of Menocal in Havana.

MENOCAL, altho Latin in every fiber, is too strongly imbued with the Anglo-Saxon spirit to seem a comprehensible executive to the Cubans. This summing up of the man is nearly unanimous, so far as foreign dailies are concerned. Menocal, observes the *Paris Temps*, played a gallant part in the field when war raged. He has displayed as a sugar planter qualities of the business man and the farmer combined. In his management of the famous Chaparra sugar estates, which brought him a high salary, he came into contact with "labor" and did not wholly please it. Of his personal integrity there exists no suspicion in the most jaundiced mind. The one thing lacking to Menocal is popularity. The negroes do not trust him. The working classes suspect the new President of sympathy with the great railroad magnates, with the rich planters, with the foreign bankers. There is already in being a formidable secret society pledged to the overthrow of Menocal, altho the workings of this organization are the theme of tales too lurid to be altogether convincing. Cuba, nevertheless, stands on the brink of a crisis.

The Immediate Peril in Cuban Politics.

NOW that the end of May has come, the cane is nearly all cut in Cuba, most of the sugar mills have ceased or are about to cease grinding, and, as the *London Nation* reminds us, there is nothing but revolt to occupy the public mind. Whenever the Cuban season grows slack, a "revolution" combines the advantages of an agreeable picnic with a means of liveli-

hood. Thus comments our London contemporary, which at the same time deprecates talk of a reign of terror in the island. Whatever severe throes of a political nature are before Cuba will be the work less of the solidly respectable element than of the irrespectable young politicians whom the wheel of politics has ousted from power. Behind them are the masses of negroes and the adventurers from other West Indian republics. Cuba, however, is admirably policed. Railroads make communication easy. No one wants a racial conflict. Menocal ought to have at hand abundant forces in case he has to deal with a turbulent element either in his capital or in the disturbed eastern provinces. Having gained the seat of power, he should remain in it firmly.

Will Washington Send a Fleet to Cuba?

EUROPE has little doubt that before many weeks the Washington government will be collecting a squadron at Key West as a hint to Cuban rebels. Two or more battleships may be despatched to the Caribbean. The incident may not go so far as a formal intervention. There is, indeed, much in the scheme of Cuban-American relations which suggests to the London paper Britain's difficulties with the Transvaal before the Boer war. "In both cases you have a strong state exercising over another and weaker state certain ill-defined rights of suzerainty. In both cases the subordinate state is one of great and rapidly increasing wealth in which the nationals of the suzerain power have acquired a heavy commercial and financial stake." There is, too, the difference in language, in mentality and in capacity for self-government. The resemblance however, is heightened by the fact that in Cuba, as in the Transvaal of old, most of the money and practically all the money-making enterprizes are in the hands of aliens. The situation is one which will strain American tact to the limit—at least the London organ says that.

Why Washington Is Reluctant to Go to Extremes in Cuba.

HINTS are afforded in European press comment that the Wilson administration regards the famous Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution as a display of unsound diplomacy. This provision—authorizing our intervention—has always been sharply resented not only by the Cubans themselves but, as the London *Times* remarks, by the Central American republics. They see in the Platt amendment a formula that may conceivably lend itself to imitation and expansion. "One and perhaps the most powerful of the many reasons urging Washington to circumspection in its dealings with

Havana is that Cuba seems widely regarded in South America as a test case of American good faith." A permanent occupation of the island would intensify a suspicion already potent among the republics fringing the Caribbean that it is not Europe but the United States that menaces their independence. In Cuba itself the Platt amendment acts as a chronic irritant of the national pride. On the one hand it strengthens the hands of a man like Menocal because the knowledge that disorder and factional disputes, if carried beyond a certain point, will infallibly bring down American intervention tends to keep political grievances and animosities within bounds. On the other hand, it weakens the Cuban republic, or so our contemporary fears, not only by relieving it of ultimate responsibility but also by setting a premium upon insurrectionary violence and by putting it in the power of what might be a small and wholly unrepresentative faction to bring about conditions which to Washington would seem anarchy.

Official Pessimism Over the Cuban Situation.

ALL prospects in Cuba just now invite the well informed to pessimistic conclusions. After much industry in canvassing the Cuban question with the leading men in Washington, a correspondent of the London *Times* forms the impression that Washington hopes rather than expects to avoid just such intervention as the Platt amendment contemplates. Of the sincerity and good will of the United States government's attitude, the daily just named—in contradiction to others elsewhere in Europe—says there can be no doubt. "It was proved when they voluntarily handed over the administration of the island to its own people in 1902 and again in 1906, when they occupied it a second time to stave off civil war, governed it for three years and then withdrew again, having set the republic once more upon its feet." There is no doubt in the mind of this commentator that the last threat of intervention from Washington was preventive merely—intended not to precipitate but to avert a more drastic proceeding. But while Washington is unquestionably sincere when it declares that the possibility of its being called upon to take an active hand in Cuban affairs is detestable to it—as detestable as it is to the Cubans themselves—it is a possibility never quite absent from the official mind. Recent events bring it to the front.

Washington's Purpose in "Talking" to Havana.

ASSUMING the worst in Cuba, as a result of the inauguration of Menocal, Washington, in the opinion of the Paris *Temps*, will stage a little comedy with the new President.

Menocal may, in truth, suggest the "game" himself. Its first move will be an assurance that anarchy must render American intervention inevitable. The shock will be strong enough to bring the best elements in Cuban society to their senses. One consequence will be an era of "good feeling" based, to be sure, upon compulsion, but effective enough for Washington's purpose. There is a feeling in Cuba, however, we read, that Mr. Wilson's government can not consistently make an end of Cuban independence. His position is quite different from that of Taft or Roosevelt, who had no political principles inconsistent with the use of the "big stick." The peril of the moment is the communication of a general ferment to the negroes and to the army. For the time being Menocal proclaims his purpose to provide his country with "an honest administration." Few observers believe it will be a peaceful one.

Absence of a Strong Man in Cuban Politics.

UNLESS Cuba should throw up some strong man—of whose appearance there is just now no sign—the old corruption, the old incapacity, the old turmoil will rule Havana. In commenting thus, the Paris *Débats* reflects opinion abroad with accuracy. Cuba is endowed with a highly democratic constitution, but her people, laments the London *Times*, do not inherit the political qualifications essential to the working of advanced institutions. Nor does *The Times* seem to think that they are acquiring these qualifications with an encouraging degree of rapidity. It says:

"They are the heirs to a tradition of faction, turbulence, and corruption. One-third of them are negroes; they are illiterate beyond even the ordinary illiteracy of Latin Americans. There are, indeed, plenty of quiet citizens amongst them, whose only desire is to live in peace under a moderately good government; but this class do not count for much when politics run high. They are 'out of politics,' mere *contribuables*, and they have not the initiative, the energy, or the organization to confront the politicians, even in defence of their own dearest interests. The politicians, it need hardly be said, are strictly professional. They are divided into many groups, but the only real principle of division would seem to be the division of the 'spoils.' They have not even reached the plane of political progress which makes peaceful 'Rotativism' a workable system. 'Rotativism' implies good faith in keeping a corrupt bargain, and apparently the Cuban place-hunters, in their ravenous greed for plunder, lack the measure of self-restraint which this degree of public virtue demands. 'Hoggishness' is the term which the 'outs' have been applying to the devouring appetite of the 'ins.' It is manifested, they say, in a lavish multiplication of offices, in concession-mongering, and in other abuses."

Persons in the Foreground

THE MYSTERY OF COLONEL HOUSE

WITHIN the last few months the country has become acquainted with a new name in politics—Colonel E. M. House.

Acquainted with the name, mind you, but not with the man. The man is a mystery. People claim to have seen him just as other people claim to have seen the sea-serpent. Photographs are exhibited bearing his name, but the mystery surrounding him remains and the references made to his methods and the remarkable results he achieves make one's mind revert, for comparison, to characters in fiction, such for instance as the Count of Monte Cristo.

No one can say just when we first began to hear of Colonel House. The name stole into our national consciousness so softly that when we first grew aware of it, it already seemed familiar. The mystery of Colonel House seems to have taken its origin down in Texas, in the city of Austin. There is a little one-room office that is mentioned and on the door is tacked a little pasteboard visiting card—the only sign there is—bearing the name, E. M. House. From that point on the earth's surface the mystery has radiated over the whole country. First we heard that the Texas delegation to the national Democratic convention was being quietly arranged for Wilson instead of Harmon, and when inquiries were sent down to Texas about the matter, mysterious replies came to "see Colonel House," who was stopping at the Gotham hotel in New York. Somebody went to the Gotham to find out about the Colonel, and even as he was asking the clerk who he was—you will find the story in the *N. Y. Sun*—the clerk pinched his arm and glanced over at a man coming through the door.

"A slender middle-aged man with a gray, close-cropped mustache, well dressed, calm looking, was coming quietly in, with an accent on the 'quiet.' He was not pussyfooting in or slinking in or gliding in, but while he walked firmly he walked quietly. He went up to the desk and asked the man presiding a question in a quiet tone. He did not hiss the question nor did he whisper it; he asked it quietly, and when he got his answer he bowed courteously and walked quietly to the elevator, which, catching the infection, shot quietly out of sight."

The Texas delegation, when it reached Baltimore, was so enthusi-

astically for Wilson that Champ Clark's delegation from Missouri was almost afraid to sit next to it; but when people began looking for Colonel House, it was said that he was in Europe. Then we began to hear of the Colonel as the confidential adviser of Mr. Wilson all through the campaign. Yet only a glimpse or two was caught of him at Mr. Wilson's home all summer and not much more than that at the national headquarters in New York City. Says one writer:

"After the Democratic headquarters had been opened in the Fifth Avenue Building the slender, gray-haired, gray-mustached man appeared at the offices and somehow or other all the doors were open to him. He never remained long at one time and never raised his voice, but generally what he said counted. . . .

"A man who was connected with the committee tried to explain what Col. House did last summer and he said as nearly as he could work it out the Colonel had gone around keeping things quiet by suggestion. 'He would come into an office,' said this man, 'and say a few words quietly, and after he had gone you would suddenly become seized with a good idea. You would put that idea forth and receive congratulations for it; it would work out first rate. Long after, if you thought the thing over, you would suddenly realize that the idea had been oozed into your brain by Col. House during a few minutes quiet conversation. You did not know it and the Colonel did not want you to know it. As a matter of fact, before the campaign was over in his quiet way Col. House came near being the biggest man about the works, altho he did not hold any position and would not take one.'"

After Mr. Wilson's election we continued to hear of Colonel House as in frequent consultation with the President-elect. *Harper's Weekly* recently reprinted the following paragraphs taken from five New York newspapers of the same date—February 20:

"Colonel House to Have Say in Selecting Cabinet.—Headline in *N. Y. Herald*.

"Colonel E. M. House of Texas-New York has come to be regarded as the closest friend of the President-elect.—*N. Y. World*.

"Trenton, February 19th.—President-elect Wilson refrained from making any statement for publication to-day respecting his long conference with Colonel E. M. House in New York last night, but he was enthusiastic in his tribute to the

judgment and political acumen of his friend.—*N. Y. Sun*.

"Colonel House is so intimate with both the President-elect and Mr. Bryan that it is not necessary for either of them to give him directions. He knows the desires of both.—*N. Y. American*.

"Mr. Wilson said that Colonel House was 'one of the best-poised men I ever met. He can hold a thing at arm's length and discuss it, without ever getting mixed up in it.'"—*N. Y. Times*.

Since then we have been assured that it was due to Colonel House's persuasive powers that Mr. Bryan accepted a place in President Wilson's Cabinet; that it was because of the Colonel's advice that Burleson was appointed postmaster general and Houston secretary of agriculture; that Charles P. Neill was made commissioner of labor for the same reason—because House advised it. And when, last month, the Farmers' Union of Texas wished to protest against the new tariff bill and free raw materials, its officers sent their protest not to Underwood, or Wilson, or to the Texas Senators and Congressmen, but—to Colonel E. M. House, asking him to present it to the President!

What is the secret of this mysterious man's power? He is said to have selected the last three governors of Texas and to have had most to do with the making of the careers of Governor Hogg and Senator Culberson. Yet, according to a writer in the *Houston Post*, he never attended a political convention in the State of Texas and "was never present at a political gathering of any kind." He has had a great deal to do with the shaping of laws in the Texas legislature during the last twenty years, yet he "was never seen about the capital when the legislature was in session." "He is a puzzle to the masses of Democrats in Texas," says the *Houston Post*. He is "a political enigma even to his closest personal friends in Texas as well as outside the State," says an Austin correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*. It is said that not many more than a score of politicians in all Texas know him to speak to and probably not one hundred know him by sight. Yet for twenty years he has been the most influential man in the State in political and legislative affairs. And he never accepts any kind of official position. It is said in positive tones that all he needs to do to be Governor or Senator is to nod his head, and that

he could have been a member of President Wilson's Cabinet without question if he had given his assent. But with all his power, he "does not possess a single trait of character that would stamp him as a political 'boss' in the ordinary acceptance of that term." He has an ample fortune, estimated loosely at \$1,500,000, and he "has no ambition for greater riches." He has a home in Texas, another in New York and a third in Magnolia, Mass.

In *Harper's Magazine* for February, 1912, was one of a series of discourses on a "Beginning Husband," in which appeared a description of a man "whom few people ever hear of, who hold no office and aspire to none, whose pictures are never in the papers nor their names in the reporters' books." The name of the man was not given; but *Harper's Weekly* has since admitted that it was Colonel House. The description was as follows:

"I heard the other day about one such person (Brookfield told me), a man of sufficient fortune—a million, I dare say—not a celibate like Thompson, but married and with a few children; a shrewd, experienced, thoughtful man, whose interest in life is and always has been politics; to handle the machinery of it and get the best results compatible with the material offered, to pass laws and fill the offices, and the prejudices and mental disabilities of the voters. 'I have known that man,' Brookfield said, 'for eighteen years, and watched him play politics all that time; plan and direct; weigh men and choose between them; use their talents and abilities when they had them; put them in places where they belonged when he could; put in the next-best man when he couldn't. He always played fair; always wanted the best man, the best law, and the best principle that he could see, and never wanted anything for himself except the fun of playing the game. You couldn't drive him into office. He never tried to make a penny out of legislation. The less he was seen and heard of the better he liked it, but he recognized politics as the great man's game and he liked to play it.'"

That is the sort of man Edward M. House (Colonel by courtesy), adviser of the President, unofficial ruler of a great State, is said to be. He is strictly temperate in his habits, gives liberally



HE LOVES TO WATCH THE WHEELS GO ROUND

Colonel Edward M. House, of Texas, who shuns the limelight and will never accept office, is a close adviser of President Wilson, and has picked out the last three governors of Texas. He sailed to Europe last month exasperated over the frequent mention of his name in the papers.

to charitable enterprizes, loves to put men on their feet and start them on the road to success, and finds his chief recreation on horseback. He is married and has two married daughters. He received a collegiate education at Cornell and has added to it by extensive travel and a wide acquaintance with

men and things. But his real joy in life comes in sitting back out of sight, where he can watch the wheels of government go round and can help tinker them up now and then to make them go around better. He is an interesting development. May he have many imitators.

EMMELINE PANKHURST: THE MISUNDERSTOOD LEADER OF ENGLAND'S MILITANTS

W RONG from the start, affirms one close student of Emmeline Pankhurst's career, is that impression of the personality of the leader of Britain's militant suffraget army which poisons the world's mind against the only heroine it has. Not the goddess of war, not the raging menad, not the frenzied bacchante, nor the frothing priestess on

her tripod can provide our prototype of the Pankhurst. Her qualities are too shrinking, too shyly feminine and too soft altogether for comparison with any but the fugitive nymphs or with those saints who, like Cecilia, stood unspotted from the world. It is that sworn foe of militancy, the *London Mail*, that lends its columns to this portrayal of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst. Had she lived in the middle

ages, avers our British contemporary, she would have rivaled Catherine of Siena or perchance made herself famous as a poor Clare. Mrs. Pankhurst boasts no masculine element in her make-up, being all woman—all tears or smiles or impulse or joy, as the mood seizes her. She revels in bright color or in candy or in music or in fine flounces. She bastes, cooks, sews, sweeps, sings lullabys and bends over



THE MADONNA OF THE MILITANTS

Timid, instinctively self-effacing, filled with vague terrors of the physically strenuous, shrieking with girlish glee at the laughable, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, whose face we study here, is praised by her followers as a sweet, fresh, unspoiled and confiding female. Those who think differently are, it is affirmed, misinformed.

cradles. Her lady friends, whom she helps to dress the children, call her Emmie. She makes the best jam in England. She loves waltzing.

Emmeline Goulden, as she was in her maiden days, was remarkable for a girlish prettiness which time and hunger strikes have not effaced. One's impressions of her physique are colored too vividly by the platform gestures she affects, the bold defiance of police in public, the worn visage emerging from jail after a sentence of many months. At home Mrs. Pankhurst brings you a cup of tea with dainty white hands and wears the neatest of pink frocks under a laced apron. There is in the steely gray of the eye, lurking behind long lashes, all the old vitality of her girlhood. The figure has not the angular effect given by the flashlight photographs taken under trying conditions. It is round, lithe, unspoiled by self-indulgence and unpam-

pered by the art of the corsetière. The face is smooth of cheek, noble at the brow, well balanced at chin and ear, remarkably free from lines. The voice of Emmeline Pankhurst is low and pleasing. She has no emphatic mannerisms, no strident gestures. The expression of the woman in repose is formed upon a keen sense of humor, a love of fun, a sprightliness which the jails can not extinguish. She romps and runs and laughs at home. She is a wonderful mimic.

She is to our London authority a spiritual descendant of all the martyrs and fanatics who have ever worn themselves out in pursuit of an ideal. A little of the saintliness of Joan of Arc, a dash of the histrionic power of Ristori and Bernhardt, a spice of the wit of Madame de Staël, something of the mother of the Gracchi added, and the compound is the character of Emmeline Pankhurst. The nine years dur-

ing which she has led her particular brigade of militants has served to give the public an exaggerated idea of her more commanding qualities. She can weep among her followers, however, entailing a use of smelling salts. She was reared most delicately, belonging to what the English would call the upper middle classes. She went to school in Paris, where her great friend was a daughter of Henri Rochefort, the republican journalist. In due time she became a barrister's bride. Not until her husband's death did she know want or have to earn her bread. She was left a widow early—that is before her four children could do a thing for themselves—and her husband died poor.

The efforts of Emmeline Pankhurst to make a place for herself in one of the liberal professions forced the question of woman's rights upon her attention before she had been a self-supporting widow three years. Local influence procured her an important post in the civil service. Her promotion was blocked by her sex. She raised an outcry only to be forced into resignation. From that time she espoused the cause which has won her worldwide fame. Her natural gifts seem to the *London Mail* an ideal equipment for the agitator. She won prizes for declamation when she was still in school. Her attitudes are instinctively graceful. She has read widely. Her low voice penetrates to every corner of the largest hall. The quickness of her wit enables her to dispose in short order of the boldest heckler. The greatest of her gifts is for organization. The infectiveness of her enthusiasm makes all women her followers. She practices the politician's art of knowing personally every recruit. Her memory for names and faces seems infallible. She never loses her temper except to a man.

From the beginning it was she who raised the money and formed the brigades. When she appeals for funds, the listening women take off their bracelets and their rings, empty all purses, pledge incredible sums. When she calls for volunteers to burn houses, to invade the homes of ministers, to hurl hammers through plate glass windows, cut telegraph wires, the responses on the part of young, devoted, frenzied women suggest the work of Peter the Hermit. Nor does Mrs. Pankhurst conceal from her countless disciples the truth that the hour to die has sounded. She has worked herself up to a point of such conviction that the martyr's fate is just ahead. Only when a heroine or two has perished for the cause will votes for women be won in England, that is her firm belief. She has risked death herself. She has fired her thousands of young followers with a longing to die for the cause. For

the followers of Mrs. Pankhurst, we are reminded by the British paper, are for the most part young. No leader of modern times has so caught the imagination of youth. Girls in shops, girls of the upper middle classes, girls in school even, array themselves beneath her banner in numbers now so large as to threaten the dislocation of domestic life in entire communities. This hold of one leader upon the affections of so many young women is unexampled since the time of Saint Ursula and her eleven thousand virgins.

The methods of Mrs. Pankhurst suggest militarism in every detail. She is understood to have studied the career of the late General Booth of the Salvation Army with such thoroughness that her own Women's Social and Political Union has become a kind of feminized barracks. The raw recruits are separated from the seasoned campaigners through a discipline of which the lady herself keeps the secret closely. No

irresponsible zeal is tolerated. Displays of enthusiasm unauthorized by the leader herself bring about expulsion. There are some half dozen tried followers through whom the orders of the chief are transmitted. A system of code signals and cabalistic alphabets can defy all but the initiated. Mrs. Pankhurst keeps in her head a list of seven hundred of her followers who, it is said, will do anything at any time, whether it be the hurling of bombs at a Prime Minister or the kindling of a conflagration to set the whole of London afire. The rank and file must content themselves with street meetings, the distribution of leaflets and the collection of funds. By the time a girl has shown persistence, courage and intelligence, she receives encouragement in the form of permission to interrupt public assemblies with cries of "Votes for Women." Should she emerge with credit from an ordeal of this nature, she may be allowed the luxury of ringing the front

door bell of a cabinet minister. Only the veterans form the brigade which comes into physical conflict with the police.

At every stage of a campaign the recruits and the seasoned Amazons must render the strictest obedience to orders. Mrs. Pankhurst reserves the right of expulsion to herself and it has been exercised with unsparing absolutism. Sickly, flighty and adventurous girls are held at arm's length. Every penny collected for the cause must be accounted for at headquarters. A rigid system of boycott is applied to tradesmen who give evidence against a suffraget in court. Lists of women friendly to the movement but who can not, from motives of expediency, be openly ranked with the agitation, are used for emergency subscriptions and for special service. Over this elaborate crusade Mrs. Pankhurst herself holds a sway which no one in the militant sisterhood would even dream of questioning.

UNDERWOOD, THE DESPAIR OF THE YELLOW JOURNALIST

THIS man Underwood, who by a thumping big majority of more than two to one put an omnibus tariff bill through the lower house of Congress last month, is one of the most hopeless subjects that the pens of the lurid impressionists of modern journalism ever encountered. It is a treat to see the frantic efforts they make to get something picturesque and fetching in their portraits of him. They have all, of course, made the attempt—Sam Blythe, Alfred Henry Lewis, Burton J. Hendrick, Carl Hovey, and the rest. All they need is some one incident, or quip, or peculiarity of demeanor, or good story. With that to work on they might give us a pen-portrait that would flash and scintillate with all the usual high-lights. But Oscar Underwood baffles them. He not only fails to furnish the facts they need, but he seems to stifle the imagination which might otherwise invent one or two facts just to start the ink to flowing.

The truth seems to be that Oscar W. Underwood is the most entirely matter-of-fact man that ever stepped into the limelight of our political life. He is absurdly safe and outrageously sane. His even temperament is a journalistic scandal, his mental equipoise a journalistic atrocity. One writer, defeated and despairing, cries out that "mathematics is not only the cornerstone but the entire foundation of Mr. Underwood's public career." Another writer, Oscar King Davis, feeling his imagination smitten with paralysis, likens Underwood to a jackscrew, inasmuch as a

jackscrew is not ornamental, is almost always heavy, but is extremely useful and performs work ordinarily very difficult! You see! The name Underwood simply blights the rhetorical faculties. They can not soar. They can hardly flutter. He is "the most evenly adjusted man in public life," says another perspiring writer—Arthur B. Krock; "should a doctor place his fingers on the wrist of Oscar Underwood and proceed to feel the pulse of that interesting young man, let the time be midnight or dawn, during a Congressional recess or in the heat of a political struggle, he would find it thumping seventy-two; should a doctor force a pocket-thermometer down Underwood's throat, it would register 98.4 degrees."

Yet this is the man who seems likely to reverse what has been the established policy of the nation ever since the days of Henry Clay. It is this undramatic personage who holds the leadership in Congress of the dominant party. Against his invincible matter-of-factness the onsets of the enemy are shattered. Even such a skilled knight as William Jennings Bryan found to his surprise that his trustiest lances were shivered into splinters when he aimed them last year at Mr. Underwood. "Hypocrite," "masquerader," a man seeking to "Aldrichize" his party—these were some of the lances hurled by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Underwood had the chance of a lifetime for a fine forensic display as he rose to reply. Think what a James G. Blaine could have done with such an opportunity!

Even Underwood's stocky figure and calm, dispassionate voice could not rob the occasion of all dramatic effect; but he did his best to do so. "If the reflections that paper contains," he said evenly, "rested only on myself I should not take the time of this House to answer them; but the statements contained in that article are a reflection on the only body of Democracy that is in control of this Government, and as the representative leader on the floor of this House, of this majority, I should be untrue to my party if I did not rise here and stamp those utterances with the brand of falsehood!" There was no heat, no rhetorical flourish, no calling upon high heaven, no clenched fist business, no quivering lip or quavering voice. It was simply a direct denial and a call upon two or three Bryan Democrats for corroboration of his statements. That was all, but when he finished not a voice was lifted in Bryan's defense and the whole house turned itself into a levee in Underwood's honor for the next ten minutes.

The strangest thing about Underwood's matter-of-fact style is that it belongs to a Southern man. We look for fire and passion and rhetoric and poetry in Southern leaders, and we seldom look in vain. Underwood not only hails from the far South—Alabama—but he has much of the proverbial geniality of that sunny section. He is not cold and clammy. He is not reticent and reserved. He talks freely to newspaper men and they all seem to like him. They speak of him invariably in

terms of respect. He is approachable and democratic and careful of the feelings of others—the first mark of a gentleman. But the descriptions all tally as to the character of his mentality. Says Ernest Knauff, in the *Review of Reviews*:

"I will pass rapidly over that correctly-trimmed hair, carefully parted in the middle and plastered tight to the cranium; that clean-shaven face with the smile which has never worn off; that freshly pressed suit and those glistening boots. Much has been written concerning them. It is only worth while to say they are not in the least due to affectation. This neatness simply bespeaks the well-bred, orderly man. And above all things is Underwood orderly. It has been said of him that he started life with a card index system for his marbles, his horse-shoe nails, and his jack-knives. Under many a chairman was there chaos in the offices of the Ways and Means Committee, but to-day these resemble the suite of a Wall Street banker. . . . He enjoys a good story, but never tells one; he is the despair of habitual jokesmiths at the capital. To his associates Underwood appears at his best in the committee room. There they know him as a mine of carefully-assorted, well-digested and correctly-tagged information, as the soul of intellectual integrity and the personification of common sense."

In his speeches, Underwood, as the same writer says, "leans toward the deadly serious." No one who has ever heard him is apt to dispute the statement. We recall a certain after-dinner speech in New York, a year or two ago, before the Southern Society. There was even more than the usual enthusiasm. The South was again coming into its own at Washington. "Dixie" never seemed more melodious. Cheers came upon the slightest provocation, and a storm of applause greeted Mr. Underwood as he rose to speak. He talked for about an hour. It was all about the tariff. There wasn't a flash in it. The words came slowly and deliberately and each one seemed to weigh a ton. He had all the spirit pounded out of that audience in ten minutes, and it began to break and scatter into the corridors and cloak rooms to escape the deadly monotone of his voice. Yet it was a notable utterance and the papers all featured it the next morning. Perhaps, after all, the man's heaviness and weight are what carry him on to victory in Con-



HE GREW RHETORICAL ONLY ONCE IN HIS LIFE

Oscar W. Underwood, here seen with his wife, is probably the most matter-of-fact man who ever became a great leader in our political history. Mathematics, says one writer, is not only the cornerstone but the whole foundation of his career.

gress. Alfred Henry Lewis seems to think so. Writing in the *Cosmopolitan* he says:

"The House is like unto a stone-quarry. It is a place for drills and giant powder. Nothing is done there save by prying or blasting. It is rough, coarse, heavy, lumbering work—work for the crow-bar, not for the sword. All is as rudely coarse as any canebrake bear. It is no place for wool-foot, back-stairs artists. The House is too narrow, too open, too well lighted, for their genius. Your great House man will be one whose nature is not too finely drawn. He will possess qualities of the buffalo-bull kind. In the House, quantity is often greater than quality, and momentum counts for more than being quick."

Underwood certainly has momentum, if not velocity. It has taken him many years to make his mark in Washington. He went there in 1895 and has been there continuously since—a matter of eighteen years. But not until the tariff came to the front did he begin to make a reputation that reached beyond his own State. "He possesses that rarest of powers," says Lewis, "the power to wait."

He is, of course, a Southern man; but he is not altogether Southern. He was born in Kentucky, of anti-slavery and Unionist parents. His grandfather, Joseph Rogers Underwood, was a colleg of Henry Clay's in the United States Senate, a leader of the Unionist forces in Kentucky during the Civil War and a confidential adviser of Abraham Lincoln. In the closing year of the war, young Oscar W., being then but three years old, was taken to Minnesota to live, on what was then frontier territory. For ten years, during his most impressionable age, he was reared in pioneer surroundings in St. Paul, then not much more than a military outpost. General Custer lived but a block away from the Underwood home. General Hancock lived next door. Buffalo Bill was one of the leading citizens. Indians were a common sight on the streets. The family returned to Kentucky in 1875 and Oscar was educated in Louisville and later in the University of Virginia, Senator Bailey, of Texas, being one of his classmates. But he could not give up Minnesota, and after graduation he returned to St.

Paul to practise law. But his brother persuaded him to throw in his lot with those farsighted citizens who were just beginning the remarkable development of Birmingham, Alabama, and that is how Oscar W. Underwood comes to be a Southron. It is the New South rather than the Old South with which his career is identified, however, and even when he speaks, says Burton J. Hendrick, in *McClure's*, there are but few suggestions of the South. "Only the faintest traces of the Southern accent remain, and he never indulges in the high-flown speechifying for which Southern leaders were once distinguished."

Personally, according to Thompson, the Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Times*, Underwood is one of the most attractive men you ever met:

"He has frank, candid eyes, light blue in color, that look yours right in the pupil as he talks to you and that never drop to your knees or your shoes. In conversation his most striking attribute is a tranquil smile and a genial play of features that makes you feel that Underwood is personally interested in you and in what you are saying. Nobody could

ever charge him with being 'cold.' He is a very warm-hearted and human sort of a person; he drinks in great moderation, but he will take a drink; he smokes incessantly; every negro that ever met him swears by Marse Underwood and that is the acid test of a Southerner."

He plays a fairly good game of golf and is very fond of chess.

Underwood never "orates," but he has developed a power of direct statement. Time was, however, when he had visions of himself as a great orator.

His first election to Congress was in 1894; but the Republican majority unseated him on the charge that the negro vote had been fraudulently repressed in the election. Young Underwood rose to the occasion in the style of young Disraeli rebuking the House of Commons. "I say to you," declared the young man, then thirty-two, "that bold was the man who stole the sacred fire from heaven and hid it in a hollow reed, but not less bold is he who steals the elective franchise from the people

of Alabama and hides it in a hollow decision of this House. You have put this bitter cup to the lips of the people of Alabama, but I warn you to pause lest some day even-handed Justice shall place the poisoned chalice to your own lips." Then he went back home, got himself reelected, and has been a Congressman ever since—eighteen years. But he would probably be drawn and quartered to-day rather than indulge in another rhetorical orgy such as the foregoing.

THE ELDER STATESMEN WHO WILL DECIDE THE DESTINY OF THE JAPANESE CRISIS

SIX old men in Tokyo will decide the fate of the California crisis, so far as peace or war between Japan and the United States is concerned. Such is the impression derived from leading European dailies as they ponder despatches from Tokyo, Washington and San Francisco. The six old men are the surviving Genro—the heroes who will be revered by posterity as the makers of the Meiji era. They were originally twelve. Death reduced them to five until, by a special display of the royal benevolence, Okuma was ranked among the sacred band.

Young Japan has been in rebellion of late against her elder statesmen. The politicians in Tokyo chafed under a yoke that seemed outworn. The crisis over California, according to the *Paris Figaro*, has revived the moral influence of the Genro. Yoshihito summons them to his palace weekly. The nation feels that they alone can guide it. Aged as they are, revered as they have been, the voices of these six sages are not, it seems, for peace. They rage with a sense of humiliation. One must understand the temperament of these Nestors of old Nippon to appreciate, the French paper says, the delicacy of the situation, the peril to peace. California throws a glove in the face of the Samurai. She sets the blood of the Satsuma clan boiling. She outrages Matsukata, Yamagata, Oyama, Inouye and Itagaki. Okuma alone is calm.

Matsukata, who bears the western title of Marquis, is doubtless the most venerable altho not the most celebrated of all the elder statesmen. He has long been the financial magnate of his native land. Mines, factories and railroads attest, by their success, the splendor of his genius as an organizer of industry, and, if the *Paris Matin* be well informed, the children of this great politician enjoy huge fortunes and important posts solely through the vast influence of their father. Matsukata evinces in all things the traditional spirit of the old Samurai class from which he sprang—a nice sense of honor,

a propensity to espouse the cause of the weak against the strong, a fierce patriotism that runs at times to the fury of the fanatic. It has been said of the Samurai that history has exaggerated their achievements and been a little blind to their faults. Matsukata needs no apologist. He has never been involved in the many financial scandals which disgrace the history of modern Japan. He placed his country's depreciated paper money on a par with gold without, at the same time, enriching himself. The father of Matsukata was a Samurai of the Prince of Satsuma, the greatest daimio of the South, within whose domain Matsukata first saw the light some seventy-five years ago. His genius for finance asserted itself when he was the merest stripling and to-day he is the Japanese Rothschild. In recent years he has turned to works of benevolence in the pious

Christian sense and his wife is distinguished all over Japan for what continental Europeans call corporal works of mercy.

Yamagata, who has been given the title of Prince, is deemed the most influential of all the elder statesmen. He displays in his attitude to politics the anti-foreign feeling for which the Choshu clan has always been famed. Yamagata is likewise a samurai, with much class feeling. The samurai were in Yamagata's early manhood monopolizers of military and political power. He fell in early life under the influence of the patriotic Shoin Yoshida, who exalted all things Nipponese and was for excluding the western world from the Yellow Sea. He is described in the French daily as haughty, warlike, sensitive to suggestions that the Japanese are an inferior race. He would sell the last drop of his blood at the highest price on a field of battle ere he would tamely submit to an insult directed against his race or the breed to which he is so proud to belong. Yamagata is one of the world's most renowned fighters. He studied the art of war in both Germany and France while a very young man. He put the knowledge thus acquired to the best possible use in the war with China, in the war with Russia. His virtues are those of the warrior. Fond of the uniform, he has evinced at times an inadequate appreciation of the democratic idea. The great personal influence he has acquired over the mind of his sovereign is ascribed by correspondents of French dailies to the instinctive imperialism in the two men. The devotion of the Samurai to their lords is one of the noblest of their military virtues. Yamagata reveres Yoshihito as the incarnation of the fighting principle. Age has not cooled the martial ardor of Yamagata, who believes, it seems, that Japan must fight for anything she wants in the world to-day, unless she means to go without it.

Oyama, the Prince, who won such glory in the war with Russia, is the son of a Samurai of the Satsuma clan—an-



THE SAMURAI WHO IN HIS YOUTH EMBRACED DEMOCRACY

Itagaki is the solitary exponent of Jeffersonian politics in the ranks of Japan's elder statesmen—liberty, equality, fraternity were his passions and are still his ideals.



THE OLD MAN WHOM CALIFORNIA INFURIATES

Matsukata, who is a Marquis, resents the insinuation that his race is not Caucasian—an insinuation flaunted in the face of the samurai by Governor Hiram Johnson and the Sacramentonians.



THE INTELLECTUAL GIANT IN THE RANKS OF THE GENRO

The talents of Inouye have caused him to be likened in subtlety to the Greek Themistocles, whose slyness saved Athens when she stood on the brink of her ruin.

other way of saying, according to the *Paris Figaro*, that fighting is one of his imperative instincts. His people were fighting the Shogun, fighting the foreigner and fighting one another when he was still the merest youth. The genius of Oyama is for tactics. He can not plan a campaign, but in actual operations on the field of battle he seems to our French contemporary to be without a peer. Fiery, pugnacious, injured to the hungers and the pains of war, he is still a marvel of physical endurance despite his seventy years. His wife will be remembered by many Americans as the sister of that Baron Ko Yamagawa who sent so many of his female relatives to the United States to be educated. The Princess Oyama is herself a graduate of Vassar and the leader of society in Tokyo.

Inouye is universally acknowledged to be the intellectual giant in the ranks of the Genro. His talents suggest Talleyrand to the French paper and the *London Mail* has likened him, in subtlety, to the ancient Greek Themistocles. He is a Samurai of the Choshu clan and might be expected, therefore, to fight first and think last. But that would be a mistake. He is as haughty as a Samurai ought to be and as ready to draw the sword as any

Choshu; but he is diplomatic, calculating. He is an old man now, old enough to have been the original discoverer of the truth that Japan must learn western ways before she could cope with western power. When the young Inouye, fresh from a visit to Europe, proclaimed this discovery in the old capital long ago, he was mobbed by his clansmen, accused of being a traitor, locked up, threatened with death. He bears to this day the scars of wounds received while arguing that the Samurai could not make head against European forces unless the Japanese acquired some practical knowledge of the rifle.

Itagaki claims American attention as the solitary exponent of Jeffersonian politics in the ranks of the elder statesmen. Altho a samurai by birth and a soldier by profession, he consecrated his youth to Rousseau and embraced in maturity the principles of the French Revolution. Liberty, equality and fraternity have been, we read in the *Paris Action*, his sole passions. He has even been suspected of republicanism. His efforts to organize a political party along liberal lines proved a fiasco, but he remains full of hope. His library is rich in the classics of all the isms—Socialism, the single tax, Anarchism,

Utopianism, even Populism. He was in his prime the one political orator in a democratic sense that Japan could boast. His perfect good faith, his courage in proclaiming ideals that suggested social revolution and the sterling worth of his private character kept him out of prison when it seemed as if his teaching verged upon treason to the sovereign.

Okuma is undoubtedly the most famous of all living Japanese. He is described by the *Figaro* as the supremely elegant subject of the Mikado. He wears native dress with inimitable ease and distinction. In a European frock coat he seems to throw Beau Brummel himself completely into the shade. No one, seeing him pace slowly across the lawn of his exquisite Tokyo garden, would suspect that the Count has lost a leg. He wears creased trowsers so jauntily that even a surgeon would not surmise that Okuma is no longer a biped. The disappointment of his existence is the fact that he has no son to inherit the vast wealth of the family. His private gardens are the most splendid in the whole empire. He is hospitality itself. The sun king never evinced a finer courtesy and his soirées recall by their brilliance the garden parties of the early Victorian age.

Music and Drama

"PEG O' MY HEART"—A PLAY OF LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM

"Oh, there's nothing half so sweet in life as Love's Young Dream."

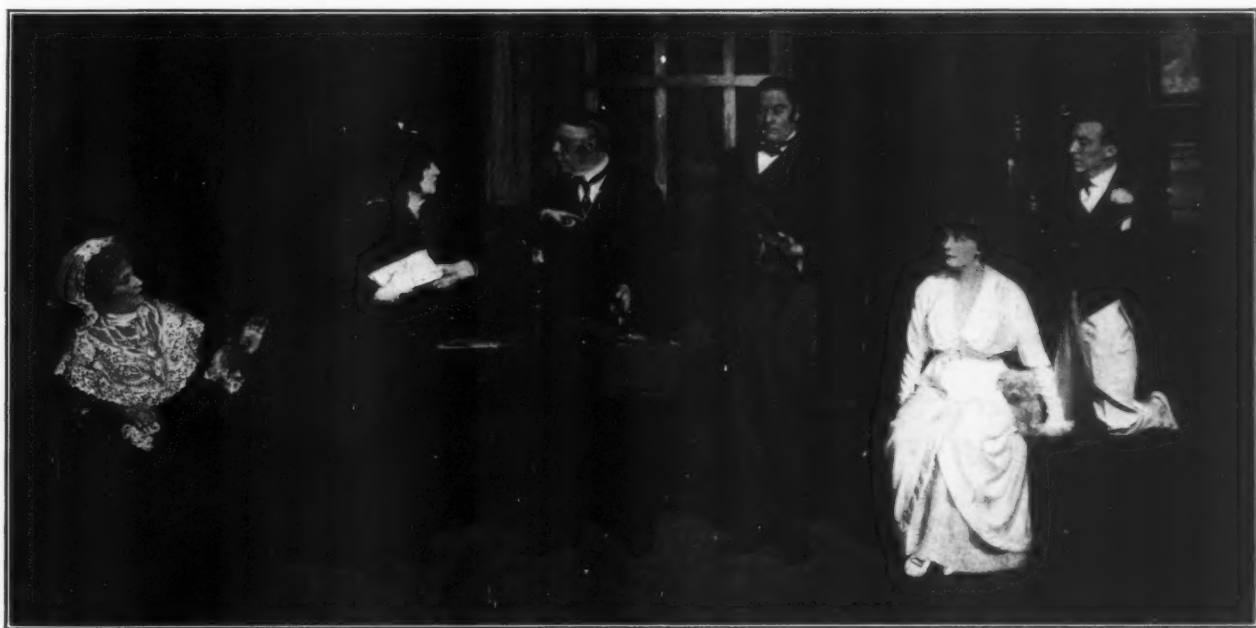
SUCH is the motto prefixed by J. Hartley Manners to his charming comedy of youth, "Peg O' My Heart." We are not sure that "Peg O' My Heart" is really a play judged by the canons of academic critics. It is more than a play—it is a human document. This is a quality so rare in the contemporary drama that it alone is sufficient to account for the extraordinary success of the piece. If to this is added the winsomeness and the art of Lorette Taylor, the young actress who impersonates Peg, no further explanation is needed why New York weeps and laughs at the play, and is beguiled by the sweetness of the heroine into momentary forgetfulness of the bunny-hug, the grizzly-bear and the tango!

The first act deals with the coming of Peg. The action of the entire comedy passes in the living room of an old Tudor house in Scarborough, England. It is a solid, massive room on the ground level opening into a garden. In the distance between tall trees one sees the sea. The Chichester family, consisting of Mrs. Chichester, Alaric her son, and Ethel her daughter, is in de-

spair. The bank holding their small but comfortable income has failed. They are face to face with poverty or—unthinkable condition!—work. In the midst of this commotion appears Christian Brent, who makes love to Ethel, oblivious of the existence of his wife. When Ethel gently reminds him thereof he proposes to her to elope with him. She somewhat ironically tells him that she is not in a bolting mood. "Sometime perhaps, in the dead of the night, something will snap in me, the slack luxurious me that hates to be roused into action, and the longing for adventure will come. Then I'll send for you." Brent fervently repeats his declaration of love. He kisses her hand and embraces her.

At this moment there enters a strange little figure, a beautiful girl of eighteen, slabbily, but cleanly, dressed in a simple print dress, a wide-brimmed, cheap straw hat, from under which hangs a profusion of short, natural curls of gleaming reddish fair hair. She is carrying several small parcels somewhat the worse for wear under one arm, and under the other arm is a shaggy, unkempt and altogether disgraceful-looking Irish terrier. She walks quietly into the room, sees Brent

and Ethel in the embrace, turns away and sits down. When Ethel comes to her senses she sharply asks the intruder as to what she desires, but can get no satisfactory answer. Ethel sends her to the kitchen and admonishes her to use the servants' entrance hereafter. Brent departs and Mr. Hawkes, a solicitor, arriving shortly after his departure, brings the solution of the riddle. It seems that Kingsworth, Mrs. Chichester's brother, repenting on his deathbed of the harsh treatment visited by himself and Mrs. Chichester upon their sister Angela who married beneath her rank, had made provision in his will for the latter's daughter under peculiar conditions. He directed that the sum of one thousand pounds a year be paid to any respectable well-connected woman of breeding and family, who would undertake the education of his niece. If at the expiration of one year the child was found unworthy of further interest, she was to be returned to her father with a small annuity. But if she proved herself worthy of the traditions of the family, she was to receive an income of 5,000 pounds a year. The girl is to be equally ignorant of the will and of the conditions imposed.



WHEN TWO WORLDS MEET—THE OLD AND THE NEW

Peg o' My Heart enters the rarefied atmosphere of Mrs. Chichester's household with her bundle and her disgraceful-looking Irish terrier.

Distasteful as the idea is to Mrs. Chichester, she consents to take the child's education in hand to keep the wolf from her own door. After a prolonged search Peg, for of course the intruder was no other than she, is dragged forth from the servants' quarter, dog, baggage and all, and straightway her education begins. Peg sits somewhat awkwardly and over-awed in her chair. Mrs. Chichester at once corrects her.

MRS. CHICHESTER. (*Severely.*) Don't sprawl like that. Put your feet together. Look at your cousin. (*Peg crosses her legs.*)

PEG. He has his feet in the air.

MRS. CHICHESTER. No, your cousin Ethel.

PEG. (*Sits up demurely; then looks at Ethel, turns back to Mrs. Chichester.*) Her? Is she my cousin?

MRS. CHICHESTER. She is.

ALARIC. And I am too. Cousin Alaric.

PEG. (*Looks at him a second and laughs, then looks very curiously at Ethel, looks all around again, turns to Mrs. Chichester.*) Where's her husband? (*Looking around again. Ethel rises.*)

MRS. CHICHESTER. Husband?

PEG. Yes. Didn't I see—?

ALARIC. What in Heaven's name does she mean? (*Alaric rises.*)

PEG. Sure it was she sent me to the kitchen. She and him.

ALARIC. Him? Who in the world—?

ETHEL. Mr. Brent.

ALARIC. Oh! Ha! Ha!

PEG. Ha, ha, ha. (*Alaric stops laughing suddenly and sits. Pause. To Mrs. Chichester.*) Sure she thought I was a servant lookin' for a place, and he told me not to say a word. (*Pointing to Hawkes.*) So I didn't say anything.

HAWKES. Now my time is short. You must do everything your aunt tells you. Try and please her in all things. On the first day of every month I'll call and find out what progress you're making. (*To Mrs. Chichester, handing card.*) This is my business address. Now I must take my leave. (*Bows to everyone, then shakes hands with Peg.*)

PEG. (*Springing up breathlessly and frightenedly.*) Please, sir, I'd rather go home.

HAWKES. Come. Come.

PEG. (*Earnestly; her eyes filling.*) My father mightn't like me to stay here, now that my Uncle's dead.

HAWKES. It was your Uncle's last wish that you would come here. Why, your father will be delighted at your good fortune. Good-bye, Miss O'Connell.

PEG. Good-bye, sir. And thank ye for bein' so kind to me.

ALARIC. (*Rises and opens door for Hawkes.*)

HAWKES. (*Bows to her.*) Miss Chichester, here is my business card. By Jove, I'll just catch the express. (*Looking at his watch.*)

ALARIC. Have a cab?

HAWKES. No. I've no luggage. I like the walk. Good day. (*Exits.*)

PEG. (*Watches him go wistfully, then looks dejectedly at the ground.*)

MRS. CHICHESTER. (*Severely.*) Your name is Margaret.



FRESH FROM THE STATES

This is how Peg, unconscious of being an heiress, presents herself to her mother's relatives in England.

PEG. (*Quickly.*) No, ma'am. (*Catches herself.*) I beg your pardon—it's Peg.

MRS. CHICHESTER. That is only a corruption. We will call you Margaret.

PEG. I might not be there if you called me that, but I wouldn't know myself as Margaret. Indade I wouldn't. Father always calls me Peg. Please let me keep that name. It will remind me of my father.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Kindly leave your father out of your conversation.

PEG. (*With a sudden flash of anger.*) Then it's all I will leave him out of!

MRS. CHICHESTER. No temper, if you please.

PEG. (*Looks down, breathing hard.*)

MRS. CHICHESTER. You must take my daughter as your model in all things.

PEG. (*Looks at Ethel, half inclined to cry, half to laugh.*)

MRS. CHICHESTER. Everything she does you must try and imitate. You cannot have a better example. Mould yourself on her.

PEG. (*Tries to sit as Ethel is sitting; to pose as she does; to arrange her dress as she has hers arranged and imitates her.*) "Please don't. It's so hot this mornin'." (*Laughs.*)

MRS. CHICHESTER. What do you mean?

PEG. Mustn't I laugh, either? I was only having a joke with myself.

MRS. CHICHESTER. You have a great deal to learn. Until some decent clothes can be procured for you, we'll find some from my daughter's wardrobe.

Peg is sent to her room. She furtively leaves and suddenly stumbles into Jerry, a young nobleman who is a friend of the family. Incidentally he is also one of her guardians, a fact known only to himself and Hawkes. He does not reveal this fact to her, but he tells her of her uncle's end and of his ambitions for her. Peg is somewhat pessimistic. "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, father always said," she remarks. "I don't agree with you," Jerry politely replies. "I don't care whether you do or not," she calmly rejoins. A thunderstorm arises, Peg is frightened. She begs him to pull down the blinds, "to shut it out." Thus the two become friends. "Who are ye at all?" she inquires. "A farmer," he replies.

PEG. (*Laughs.*) Oh, a farmer.

JERRY. (*Laughs.*) To sum up my career I can do a whole lot of things fairly well and none of them well enough to brag about.

PEG. Just like father.

JERRY. You flatter me.

PEG. I know that. But he says he's a rolling stone and they never amount to much in a hard-hearted world that's all for making dollars.

JERRY. Your father's right. Money is the standard to-day and we're all valued by it.

PEG. And he's got none. But he's got me. (*Pause. Looks all around ruefully; then gets up resolutely.*) I'm goin' home.

JERRY. No, no!

PEG. I must. Sure it's easier to suffer for the want of food than of love. (*Pause. Imitates her father.*) "And that's what the Irish are doing all over the world. They're driven out of their own country by the English and become wanderers on the face of the earth and nothin' they earn'll make up to them for the years of separation from their homes and their loved ones." (*Jerry laughs.*) Do you know what that is? (*Jerry shakes his head.*) That's one of my father's speeches, my father makes grand speeches in the cause of Ireland.

JERRY. (*Smiles.*) In the cause of Ireland.

PEG. My mother died when I was a little girl, my father came over to Ireland from America and took me with him on his lecture tours, he used to make speeches from the back of a cart; of course, he always tried them on me first.

JERRY. Oh, did he?

PEG. And then we went back to New York. I'm not going to be happy here. I am going back to him now. (*Upstairs. Pause.*)

JERRY. (*Following her.*) Wait! Think! Just give us one month's trial, one month. It's very little out of your life and I promise you your father will not suffer by it except in losing you for that one little month. Will you? Just a month?

PEG. Why do you want me to stay?

JERRY. Because, because—your uncle was my friend. It was his last wish to do something for you. (*Pause.*) Will you?

PEG. No more than a month?

JERRY. Not unless you wish it.

PEG. All right. Just a month. It'll seem like a lifetime.

JERRY. I'm glad.

PEG. That it'll seem like a lifetime?

JERRY. (Smiling.) That you're going to stay.

PEG. Sure that's a comfort anyway. Someone's goin' to be pleased at my stayin'.

JERRY. I am immensely.

PEG. Ye've said it.

JERRY. (Nearer to her.) And will you look on me as your friend?

PEG. (Looks at him quickly, then moves away.) I don't know who you are at all.

JERRY. (Following.) Is it so hard?

PEG. Sure I don't know whether it's hard or aisy till I thry.

JERRY. (Following Peg.) Try.

PEG. I don't understand you at all. (Goes around back of armchair.)

JERRY. (Following her.) Yet I'm very simple. (Following.)

PEG. (Her back to him.) I don't doubt ye. Most of ye English are simple. (Turns; sees he is quite near her.) What are you followin' me about for?

JERRY. (Holds out his hand.) To our friendship.

PEG. (Looks at his hand.) I never met anybody like you in all me life.

JERRY. Shake hands on it. Come—

Peg. (Pause.) Come!

PEG. Mind—I don't think it's at all necessary.

JERRY. (Holds it.) Friends?

PEG. Not yet.

JERRY. I'll wager we will be.

PEG. Don't put much on it. Ye might lose.

JERRY. I'll stake my life on it.

PEG. Ye don't value it much then.

JERRY. More than I did.

PEG. (Looks at him; something in his look makes her slowly withdraw her hand; she takes a few steps away from him.)

JERRY. May you be very happy amongst us, Peg.

PEG. (Runs upstairs. Jerry watches her in amazement.) Don't say you saw me. (Alaric, Mrs. Chichester and Ethel enter door.)

JERRY. (Shakes hands with Mrs. Chichester. Ethel shakes hands with Jerry, then crosses to armchair.)

MRS. CHICHESTER. So sorry we were out. You'll stay to lunch?

JERRY. It's what I came for.

ALARIC. (Slouches over to Jerry.) What ho! Jerry!

JERRY. (Slips his arm through Alaric's and takes him up to windows.) I say, Al, your cousin is adorable.

ALARIC. What?

JERRY. Simply adorable. (They talk by the windows. Meanwhile Peg has taken advantage of the fact that for the moment no one is looking at her to creep on tip-toe up the stairs. When she is at the last step Mrs. Chichester turns, sees her.)

ALARIC. Oh, I say.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Margaret! (Peg comes down and goes to Mrs. Chichester.) Who gave you permission to come in here?

PEG. No one at all. I just walked in. MRS. CHICHESTER. Go to your room and stay there until I give you leave to come out.

PEG. (Passionately.) Sure if this house is goin' to be a prison—

MRS. CHICHESTER. That will do. Go. (Lunch gong sounds.)

ALARIC. There we are. Lunch everyone.

JERRY. At last. I'm starving.

PEG. So am I. I've not had a bite since six.

JERRY. (Offering Peg his arm.) Allow me.

MRS. CHICHESTER. My niece is tired after her journey. She will lunch in her room.

PEG. Sure I'm not a bit tired at all. And I'd rather go into lunch down here with Mr. Jerry. (Ethel rises.)

JERRY. And you shall go in with Mr. Jerry. Come along! Let us lead the way. (Goes off with Peg on his arm. Peg looking back impishly at the others, then smiling up at Jerry.)

PEG. I'm not so sure about that wager of yours. Perhaps your life is safe. Faith ye've saved mine. I'm so hungry. My soul is hanging on a thread. (They laugh together as they disappear through door. Mrs. Chichester and Ethel look at each other, each in their own characteristic manner.)

ALARIC. Awful!

ETHEL. Disgraceful!

The second act marks the rebellion of Peg. One month has elapsed since the first act. But Peggy's affairs have not progressed remarkably in the uncongenial environment. Brent's affairs, however, have reached the point where he seriously proposes elopement to Ethel. It is time for Hawkes to receive his first report. Peg has just returned from the seashore where she has given Michael, the dog, his bath. Mrs. Chichester sternly rebukes her.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Look at your dress. (Peg looks down at it. Unpins it.) And look at your hair. It's all over your eyes. What will become of you?

PEG. I hope to go to Heaven like all good Catholics.

MRS. CHICHESTER. (Despairingly to Alaric and Ethel.) I give it up!

ALARIC. I should say so.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Is it that you don't wish to improve? Is it that—

PEG. I'll tell you what I think. I think (Gets chair and brings it down and sits) it's a little devil in me, and every now and again he jumps out.

MRS. CHICHESTER. A devil?



PEG IS A LADY

This picture bears witness to the transformation of Peg. She is now a lady, but her heart is sad, for Cupid has entered and has taken possession thereof.

PEG. (Demurely.) Yes, aunt.

MRS. CHICHESTER. How dare you use such a word to me?

PEG. I didn't, I used it about meself. I don't know whether there is a devil in you or not. (Alaric laughs. Mrs. Chichester looks at him. He stops. Peg laughs. Mrs. Chichester looks at her. Peg stops.)

MRS. CHICHESTER. To-morrow Mr. Hawkes will call for his first report on you. (Peg laughs suddenly. Then checks herself.) And why did you do that?

PEG. I just had a picture of what you're going to tell him?

MRS. CHICHESTER. Your manners are abominable.

PEG. Yes, aunt.

MRS. CHICHESTER. What am I to tell Mr. Hawkes?

PEG. Tell him the truth, aunt, and shame the—devil. (Stops.)

MRS. CHICHESTER. Don't you wish to remain here?

PEG. Sometimes I do. Sometimes I don't.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Don't I do everything that is possible for you?

PEG. Yes, you do everything possible to me—for me.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Why do you constantly disobey me?

PEG. I suppose it's the original sin in me.

MRS. CHICHESTER. What?

ALARIC. (Leaning on door post.) Oh, I say you know! Original sin? Ha!

PEG. Ha! Ha! Ha! (Catches Mrs. Chichester's eye and stops.) Whenever

I did anything wilful or disturbin' at home father always said: "Now, Peg, that is the original sin in ye and yer not to be punished because ye can't help it." And then he used to punish himself for my fault and when I saw it hurt him I wouldn't do it anymore. Now I think that's a great way to raise a daughter. Sure maybe an aunt could raise a niece that way. (*Mrs. Chichester looks at her.*) See, if you were to punish yourself for what I do—(*Mrs. Chichester stares at her*) I might be sorry, but then of course I might not. Ye see I don't know about myself.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Your father must have been a very bad influence on you.

PEG. (*Hotly.*) No, he wasn't. Sure he's the best man—

MRS. CHICHESTER. Margaret!

PEG. (*Sullenly; looking down.*) Well, he was.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Haven't I told you never to contradict me?

PEG. Well, you contradict me all the time.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Stop!

PEG. Well, there's nothing fair— (*Taking chair back.*)

MRS. CHICHESTER. Stop!

PEG. All right, I've stopped.

MRS. CHICHESTER. If I consent to take charge of you for another period, will you promise me you will do your best to show some advancement during the next month?

PEG. Yes, aunt.

MRS. CHICHESTER. And if I get fresh tutors for you, will you try to keep them?

PEG. Yes, aunt.

MRS. CHICHESTER. (*To Alaric.*) What do you think?

ALARIC. We might risk it, eh, Ethel?

ETHEL. Don't ask me.

A few moments later the two girls are alone on the stage. Ethel is just addressing a letter to Brent in reply to his proposition. She still attempts to hold him off. As she writes, she lights a cigarette. Peg mimicks this action. Ethel notices that Peg is watching her.

ETHEL. (*Rising.*) Why do you watch me?

PEG. Ain't you my model? (*To back of table. Mischievously. Ethel turns away angrily and starts upstairs.*) Ethel, I was only fooling! May I talk to you?

ETHEL. You were told to study.

PEG. Won't you let me. (*Pause.*) We are both girls in the same house, of the same family, and you've never said a kind word to me since I've been here. Ye like your dog better than me, don't ye? (*Ethel fondles Pet.*) I'm sorry Michael hurt him. It was my fault. I set him on to do it.

ETHEL. (*Coming down to table. Turns to her.*) You?

PEG. (*Nods.*) I hate it. If a dog has got to be a dog it should be made to look like a dog. Ye'd know that Michael was a dog, he looks like one. Don't go for a minute. Won't you make friends with me?

ETHEL. We have nothing in common.

PEG. Sure that doesn't prevent us being decent to each other.

ETHEL. Decent!

PEG. I'll meet ye three-quarters of the way if ye'll just show one little generous

feeling toward me. (*Pause.*) Ye would if ye knew what was in my mind.

ETHEL. (*At foot of stairs.*) You're a strange creature.

PEG. Not at all. It's you people here that are strange. I'm just what I am. I don't want to be anythin' else. But you, all of you, are trying to be something different to what ye are.

ETHEL. What do you mean? (*Ethel sits left of table.*)

PEG. I watch ye and listen to ye. Ye turn yer face to the world as much as to say: "Aren't I a easy-goin', sweet-tempered young lady?" And ye're nothing of the kind, are ye?

ETHEL. (*Goes to Peg.*) What am I?

PEG. Oh, it's a beautiful temper. It's a shame for ye not to let it out in the daytime, but ye can't, can ye, because it's not good form, and with all yer fine advantages yer not happy, are ye?

ETHEL. No, I'm not.

PEG. Nayther am I in this house. Couldn't we try to comfort each other?

ETHEL. *Comfort?* You?

PEG. "A beautiful thought makes a beautiful face," they say. And sure a kindly impulse give ye a warm feelin' around the heart, and ye'd have it if ye'd only be a little kind to me sometimes.

ETHEL. (*Moved in spite of herself.*) I'm afraid I have been a little inconsiderate.

PEG. Ye have.

ETHEL. What would you like me to do?

PEG. Just speake to me sometimes as if I were a human bein' and not a clod of earth. Will ye?

ETHEL. (*Rises; starts to stairway.*) Very well, Margaret. I will.

PEG. Thank ye. (*Ethel moves to go.*) Will ye give me another minute?

ETHEL. (*Turning back. Looks at letter.*) Yes. What is it?

PEG. Do ye know anything about love?

ETHEL. (*Astonished.*) Love?

PEG. Yes. Have ye ever been in love?

ETHEL. (*Puts letter slowly behind her back.*) No.

PEG. Have ye ever thought about it?

ETHEL. Yes.

PEG. (*Turns to Ethel. Eagerly.*) What do you think about it?

ETHEL. Rot!

PEG. Rot?

ETHEL. Sentimental nonsense that only exists in novels.

PEG. Ye're wrong. (*Excitedly.*) Ye're wrong. It's the most wonderful thing in the world. To love a good man who loved you, a man that made ye hot and cold, burnin' like fire one minute and like ice the next. Who made yer heart leap with happiness when he came near ye and ache when he went away from ye. Haven't ye ever felt that?

ETHEL. Never.

PEG. Oh! It's mighty disturbin' I'm tellin' ye. Sometimes ye walk on air and at others, yer feet are like lead. And the world's all beautiful flowers and things, or else it's all misery and coffin and corpses. (*Shaking her head.*) I tell ye it's a mighty disturbin', it is.

ETHEL. And how do you know this?

PEG. (*Hurriedly.*) I've been readin' about it in a book.

ETHEL. When you're a little older you'll think differently. You'll realize it's all very primitive.

PEG. Primitive?

ETHEL. Of the earth, earthy.

PEG. (*Suddenly.*) Don't you like men?

ETHEL. Not much.

PEG. Just dogs?

ETHEL. You can trust them. (*Careses Pet.*)

PEG. I like dogs, too. But I like children better. (*Suddenly.*) Wouldn't ye like to have a child of your own?

ETHEL. (*Horried.*) Margaret!

PEG. I would. That's the real woman in us. Ye only fondle that (*pointing to Pet*) because ye haven't got a child of yer own to take in yer arms. All the selfish women have pet dogs. They're afraid to have children. I've watched them. A dog is all very well, but he can't talk to ye, and comfort ye, and cry to ye, and laugh to ye like a child can. (*Points to Pet.*) Sure he couldn't be president of the United States. But if ye had a baby he might grow up to it.

ETHEL. That's very Irish.

PEG. Faith I think it's very human. I wish you had a little of it.

ETHEL. It is not customary for girls to talk about such things.

PEG. I know that, and I can't understand why we shouldn't discuss events of national importance. If there was more honesty in the world there would be less sin.

ETHEL. (*Rising.*) Really—

PEG. Now let us be honest with each other.

ETHEL. What do you mean?

PEG. You like Mr. Brent, don't ye?

ETHEL. (*Instinctively puts the letter behind her back.*) Certainly I do. He's a very old friend of the family.

PEG. He's got a wife?

ETHEL. He has.

PEG. And a baby?

ETHEL. Well—

PEG. I heard Alaric ask after them, tho he never seems to have them with him when he calls here.

ETHEL. What of that?

PEG. Is it usual for English husbands with babies to kiss other women—(*Ethel turns on her*) to kiss their hands?

ETHEL. (*Pause, checks her anger.*) It is a very old and a very respected custom.

PEG. I'm not so sure about the respect, devil doubt it, but it's old. Why doesn't he kiss aunt's hand?

ETHEL. Oh! You don't understand.

PEG. Sure I only saw the old respected custom by accident, when I came in through there instead of goin' to the back door. I couldn't help seein' it. And as for bein' contemptible, I'm not so sure the custom doesn't deserve all the contempt.

ETHEL. I suppose it is too much to expect that a child of the common people should understand the custom of decent people.

PEG. I suppose it is. But I don't see why the common people should have all the decency and the aristocracy none. (*Ethel going up to stairs and two steps up.*)

ETHEL. (*Upstairs, indignantly.*) Oh! Be good enough never to speak to me again as long as you're in this house. If I had my way you'd leave it this moment. (*Enter Jarvis.*)

Enraged by the scene, Ethel adds a postscript of consent to her letter.

This scene is interrupted by the arrival of Jerry who asks Peg to a dance. He also asks Ethel. The latter declines. Peg accepts, but stern Mrs. Chichester refuses to give her permission. Peg nevertheless persuades Jerry to take her in secret. As she returns at eleven she suddenly comes upon Ethel in hat and coat, carrying her traveling bag. She at once knows what's up and places herself in the way of her cousin. "Let me go," Ethel angrily snarls.

PEG. Ye're not going out of this house to-night if I have to wake everyone in it.
 ETHEL. Wake them? They couldn't stop me. Nothing will stop me now. I'm sick of this living on charity! Sick of meeting you day by day, an implied insult in your every look and word as much as to say, "I'm giving you your daily bread; I'm keeping the roof over you," I'm sick of it. And I end it to-night. Let me go or I'll—I'll. *(Starts.)*

PEG. *(Holding her.)* What d'ye mean by insult? And yer daily bread? And keepin' the roof over ye! What are ye raving about?

ETHEL. I'm at the end to-night. I'm going. *(Struggling with Peg.)*

PEG. *(Not losing her hold.)* No yer not. What d'ye suppose ye'd be agoin' to? A walkin' and sleepin' hell!

ETHEL. I'm going!

PEG. Ye'd take him from his wife and her baby?

ETHEL. He hates them and I hate this. And I'm going—

PEG. So ye'd break yer mother's heart and his wife's just to satisfy yer own selfish pleasures? I'm glad I sinned to-night in doin' selfishly what I wanted to do since it's given me the chance to save you from doin' the most shameful thing a woman ever did.

ETHEL. *(Turns.)* Will you—

PEG. Ye'll stay here if I have to wake the household.

ETHEL. *(Frightenedly.)* No! No! You mustn't do that!

PEG. Ye just told me your own mother couldn't stop you.

ETHEL. She mustn't know! She mustn't know! *(Sobs.)* Let me go. He's waiting, and it's past the time.

PEG. You let him wait. He gave his name and his life to a woman and it's your duty to protect her and the child she brought him.

ETHEL. I'd kill myself first.

PEG. No, ye won't. Ye won't kill yerself at all. Ye might have if ye'd gone with him. Why, that's the kind of a man that tires of ye in an hour and laves ye to sorrow alone. Doesn't he want to leave the woman he swore to cherish? What do ye suppose he'd do to one he took no oath with at all? You have some sense about you. And sure it's no compliment he's payin' ye either. Faith he'd have made love to me if I'd let him.

ETHEL. *(Turns to Peg.)* What, to you?

PEG. Here, in this room, to-day. If ye hadn't come in when ye did. I'd have taught him a lesson he'd have carried to his grave.

ETHEL. He tried to make love to you?

PEG. "Kiss and be friends," says he,

tryin' to take me in his arms, and in you walked.

ETHEL. Is that true? *(Comes forward.)*

PEG. On my poor mother's memory.
 ETHEL. The wretch! The wretch! *(Sinks in chair.)*

PEG. That's what he is, and ye'd give yer life into his keepin' to blacken it so that no decent man or woman would ever look at ye or spake to ye again.

ETHEL. No! That's over! It's over! I hate myself. Oh, how I hate myself.

PEG. *(All pity in a moment.)* Ethel, Acushla! Don't do that! Darlin', don't! He's not worth it. Kape yer life and yer heart clean till the one man in all the world comes to ye with his heart clean too and then ye'll know what real happiness means. *(Ethel buries her face in her hands to deaden the sobs. Peg, kneeling beside her and comforting her.)* Sure then cry, dear. May the salt of yer tears wash away all the sins of this night. They fall like holy water on yer soul. Sssh! There! There! That's enough! Stop now and go back to your room and slape till mornin' and with the sunlight the last thought of all this will go from ye! Sssh! Don't. Come to my room and I'll watch by your side till morning. *(Peg helps her up. Ethel on the verge of fainting, picks up bag, her body trembling with suppressed sobs, totters. Peg walks her across to staircase.)* I don't know what you are thinking about at all, to go away with that man, Ethel? *(Ethel cries.)* Sh! dear! You'll wake your mother. Not a sound, not a sound. *(Both creep up the stairs. When they are almost at the top Peg slips and rolls all the way to the bottom, knocking over a brass jardinière at the top of the stairs, which rolls all the way down. Peg rises, runs across to corner. Ethel follows her. Peg listens.)* Holy Mother, the house'll be awake! Sure they must be sleeping the sleep of the dead. *(Sound of voices.)* Sure they did hear us.

ETHEL. Oh, what shall I do, what shall I do? *(Peg puts Ethel in armchair.)*

PEG. They mustn't know you're going out of the house. Don't you say a word. I'll do the talking. Tho what I'm going to say I haven't an idea. Give me your hat and coat. Now the bag. *(Takes the bag quickly from Ethel. The door opens and Footman enters. Mrs. Chichester and Alaric coming down the stairs with candles, Mrs. Chichester in wrapper, Alaric in dressing gown.)*

FOOTMAN. Who's there? *(Alaric moves carefully, collides with Jarvis, takes him by the throat.)*

ALARIC. Ah! I've got you!

JARVIS. It's only me, sir.

ALARIC. Oh, get out of the way, Jarvis. *(Alaric moves slowly, flashing his light all over the room.)* Now, then, come out. *(Sees the two girls.)* Ethel!

MRS. CHICHESTER. Margaret!

ALARIC. Well, I mean to say—*(Ethel is discovered very white and tear-stained in the chair. Peg is standing beside her, with Ethel's hat and coat and her hand-bag in her right hand.)* What are you girls playing at?

MRS. CHICHESTER. *(To Peg.)* What does this mean?

PEG. Sure I was going out and Ethel came in.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Where were you going?

PEG. I was going out and Ethel came in.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Why, that's Ethel's cloak.

PEG. Sure it is, and that's her hat, and here's her bag. *(Trying to distract Mrs. Chichester's attention from Ethel, who is half fainting.)*

MRS. CHICHESTER. Her jewel bag! *(Takes it from Peg.)* Where did you get this?

PEG. I took it.

MRS. CHICHESTER. *(Opens bag.)* Took it? Why! Her jewels! Ethel's jewels!

PEG. Yes, I took them too.

MRS. CHICHESTER. You were stealing them?

PEG. No. I was—I was—

MRS. CHICHESTER. Why did you take them?

PEG. I—just wanted to wear them.

MRS. CHICHESTER. Wear them?

PEG. Yes, wear them. *(Jumping at the explanation.)* At the dance.

MRS. CHICHESTER. What dance?

PEG. Over there! To-night! I went. That's where I went and I came back and I made a noise and Ethel heard me and she just threw some clothes on and came in here and we were both going to bed when I fell down the stairs and something made an awful noise, and that's all.

In the third act Alaric, to save the family from financial ruin, proposes to Peg, and is promptly turned down, much to his own relief. Mr. Hawkes, the solicitor, likewise not averse to five thousand a year, proposes clumsily and is equally snubbed. Peg is determined to go back to her father. When she hears that her presence means thousand pounds a year to Mrs. Chichester she is almost ready to reconsider her decision. At this moment Jerry informs the family that the bank in which their fortune was stored has opened its doors again. There is now no reason for her to stay. In spite of the injunction of Hawkes and Mrs. Chichester, in spite of the old gentleman's provisions, Jerry now tells Peg what she is sacrificing if she insists on departing. Peg nevertheless bids them all good-bye. Even Alaric is moved by her courage.

JERRY. *(Tenderly.)* Peg, my dear—

PEG. Are you goin' to propose, too? *(Jerry straightens up, hurt. Pause. Enter Footman.)*

FOOTMAN. Mr. Hawkes says if you're goin' to catch that boat, Miss—

PEG. I'm comin'. *(Footman exits. All through the act a storm has been gathering; it has been growing darker and darker; suddenly a vivid flash of lightning plays around the room, followed almost instantly by thunder.)* I shouldn't have said that. *(Creeps quietly to the door, furtively kisses the hand he kissed; just opens the door wide enough to squeeze through and disappears with a sob.)*

JERRY. *(Stands still, passes the back of his hand across his eyes; goes to the window and looks toward the lane. It*

is not very much darker; suddenly the pent-up storm breaks with redoubled fury; the rain comes in torrents, lightning and thunder follow in quick succession. The door opens and Peg staggers in, half fainting; shuts the door quickly and lies against the door. She is deathly white and trembling with fear. Thunder after Peg shuts the door. Jerry turns, gives a cry and hurries to her.) Peg!

PEG. Shut it out. Shut it out! (Jerry

draws the blinds, Peg faintly) I'm sorry for what I said. You're not cross with me, are you?

JERRY. I couldn't be cross with you, Peg. I love you. Be my wife.

PEG. Then ye have proposed to me?

JERRY. I have—be my wife?

PEG. Ye have a title.

JERRY. Share it with me.

PEG. Ye'll be ashamed of me.

JERRY. I love you.

PEG. Do you?

JERRY. I do.

PEG. I love you, too.

JERRY. (Starting toward her.) Peg, my dear. (Stops and hesitates.)

PEG. What's the matter?

JERRY. What will your father say?

PEG. "Sure, there's nothing half so sweet in life

As love's young dream." (Hide's her head on Jerry's shoulder.)

POETRY INVADÉS THE VAUDEVILLE

NOT long ago Arnold Daly startled vaudeville audiences with his recitations in convict's garb of Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol." Sarah Bernhardt, who is again electrifying the American public with her unique personality and her art, has not shrunk from occasional excursions into metrics on the vaudeville stage. In both cases, the great reputations of the actors probably carried the poetry. It was left to a young American poet-mime, Edwards Davis, to win the attention of the audience of vaudeville houses by poetry on its own merit. To introduce a morality play in rhymed verse into vaudeville and to "get away with it,"—that is indeed an accomplishment. Yet that is exactly what Edwards Davis has done with his symbolic play "The Kingdom of Destiny," which has held the attention of audiences in vaudeville houses no less successfully than its companion on the same bill—Peter, the trained chimpanzee.

The language of the play, in spite of some lines of astonishing beauty, is frequently hifalutin to the point of obscurity; but as Mr. Davis, who interprets his own creation, succeeds in putting his message across the footlights, the voice of literary criticism is in a measure silenced. The dramatic critic of the Philadelphia *North American* speaks of the play as superior to "Everywoman." The form reminds him of "The Pilgrim's Progress." Joaquin Miller, several years before his death, said of the author: "He looks like a boy. I know him to be a man. He is famous in all the West and will be heard from in the East." Miller's prediction seems to be fulfilled. Eastern critics, such as Richard Le Gallienne and Edwin Markham, speak in glowing terms of Davis and his novel experiment. "The allegory," says Le Gallienne, "is excellent and appealing, the various types are well individualized, and the dramatic management of them is effective." Edwin Markham

writes to the author: "The Kingdom of Destiny" is a beautiful spectacle as well as a high-minded little drama; and so it has in it something for all sorts and conditions of men. . . . It is a good omen of the times that a serious drama in verse, one that teaches a great lesson, should hold the attention of a crowded house. The earnest-

poem with the purpose of uplifting those who hear it."

The scene of the play is in Italy early in the seventeenth century, giving opportunity for gorgeous costumes and stage effects. The characters embody primal human emotions—Love, Lust, Evil, Fate, Art and Power. At the rise of the curtain Love, a prisoner, enters into the Throne Room of the World. Then Evil enters, followed by Fate. The King or Power, a part played by the poet himself, appears, wearied by the Feast of the Senses at the Banquet of Gluttony. Evil attempts to dominate the King by the seduction of Lust, a dancer. When Lust fails, Evil summons Art, a singer. But Art and Love, with their freedom of thought, release the enslaved mind of the King. "Our thrones of power are built upon the wrecks of broken dreams," remarks Power in one truly poetic line. To quote further:

I own a throne! I am a king!

I own a world, but I lack one thing.

I beg. I am poor—with a heart that is dead;

There is one word that I have never said.

I own a crown, and a mace of gold;

There is one word that I've never been told.

There's an end to my life, for my life is a lie,

There's only one thing that I can not buy.

Come, give me your heart! I'll give you my throne!

Love, give me yourself—and call me your own.

The play winds up effectively with the King's tribute to Love:

Love let me my tribute bring:

I am your slave! And yet I am the King.

The sword of Power is uplifted. Evil and Fate kneel. Art stands erect. Power embraces Love. Love yields to the embrace of Power. Lust is dead.



POETRY IN THE VARIETY

A gorgeous scene from the poetic morality play of Edwards Davis which has conquered vaudeville audiences, competing successfully with Peter, the trained chimpanzee.

ness of the theme, the grace of the text, the charm of the delivery and the beauty of the spectacle—all combined to make a memorable half-hour."

The novelty of the spectacle of poetry invading the vaudeville house is undoubtedly more significant than the literary value of the play itself. For, as a writer in the *Albany Evening Times* remarks, "Mr. Davis has actually established a new standard of art for the American vaudeville. He has broken away from the old traditional 'playing-down' to a vaudeville audience and has deliberately written his play-

THE HUMAN, ALL TOO HUMAN IN RICHARD WAGNER

THE recent centenary of Wagner's birth, coinciding with the thirtieth anniversary of his death, is responsible for a flood of new light shed by critical lanterns upon the life of the author of "Tristan." "Never," as James Huneker, one of Wagner's old champions in the *New World*, remarks, has the music of Wagner been more popular than now. His name on a program is bound to crowd a house in all Germany. And yet never, paradoxical as it may sound, has there been such a hue and cry over his personality and his works. Having raised him to the estate of a demigod, the critics now find delight in discovering the human, all too human in their idol. The Germans are, coral-like, building up little islands of theory, some with fantastic lagoons, others founded on stern truth, and many doomed to be washed away over night. Nevertheless, Mr. Huneker goes to say (in the *New York Times*), the true Richard Wagner is beginning to emerge from the haze of Nibelheim behind which he contrived to hide his real self.

Twelve years ago Hans Béart in a twenty-page pamphlet, entitled "Wagner in Zurich," gave for the first time to a much mystified world the story of Wagner's love for Mathilde Wesendonk, shattering beyond hope of repair the cherished belief that Frau Cosima had been the lode-star of Wagner's desire, the inspiration of "Tristan and Isolde," that high-water mark of his genius. We had thought that the last word in this matter was said when Bayreuth or Queen Cosima I., to use Mr. Huneker's picturesque language, allowed the publication of Wagner's diaries and love letters to Mathilde Wesendonk. But now another writer, Julius Kapp, in "Wagner und die Frauen," goes Béart one better in hinting that the affection of the infatuated couple, contrary to the world's belief, was more than Platonic. Kapp fails to give "the proof psychology." "I firmly believe," Mr. Huneker asserts, "that if Mathilde Wesendonk had eloped with Wagner in 1858, as he begged her to do, 'Tristan and Isolde' might not have been finished; at all events, the third act would not have been what it now is. A mighty longing is better for the birth of great art than facile, second-rate happiness. For the first time in his selfish, unhappy life Wagner realized Goethe's words of wisdom: 'Renounce thou shalt; thou shalt renounce.' It was a bitter sacrifice, but," as Huneker goes on to say, "out of its bitter-sweetness came the honey and moonlight of 'Tristan and Isolde.' Wagner suffered. Mathilde suffered. Otto Wesendonk suffered, and last, but not least, Minna

Wagner, the poor pawn in his married game, suffered to distraction."

In spite of the waywardness of his heart, Wagner, Huneker thinks, was at heart bourgeois. Those intolerable dogs, the parrot, the coffee-drinking, the soft beds, the solicitude about his underclothing, were truly German, truly human, all too human! Like other geniuses Wagner loved to environ himself with the mists of legend. We hear much of his hard struggle as a political fugitive in Paris. In fact, as Ludwig, another of Wagner's recent biographers, has made clear, he was supported by his friends from 1849 to the year when King Ludwig intervened. The starvation talk was a part of the Wagner legend. Wagner, as a matter of fact, was always a spendthrift. Early in September the relations between Wagner's first wife Minna and his elective affinity Mathilde had become strained.

"Wagner accused his wife of abusing Mathilde in a vulgar manner; worse remained; he had sent a letter by the gardener to Frau Wesendonk and the jealous wife intercepted it, broke the seal, read the contents. To Wagner this was the blackest of crimes; yet can you blame her? To be sure, she had no conception of her husband's genius. For her 'Rienzi' was his only work. Had it not succeeded? So had 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin,' also 'The Flying Dutchman,' but 'Rienzi' was her darling. How often she begged him to write another opera of the same Wagnerian caliber he has not failed to tell us. "The Wesendonk woman, she firmly believed, was leading him into a quagmire. What theater could ever produce 'The Ring'?"

Mathilde Wesendonk seems to have been a character of strange fascination, according to what Frau Elisabeth Foerster-Nietzsche, the sister of the philosopher and one-time friend of Wagner, told James Huneker when last he saw her in Weimar.

"Von Bülow succumbed to this charm; Rubinstein also (query: perhaps that is the reason he so savagely abused Wagner in his 'Conversations on Music?'), and, if gossip doesn't lie, Nietzsche was another victim.

"On Sept. 17, 1858, after a general row, Wagner left his home on the green hill, his 'Asyl,' forever. Why? Plenty of conjectures, no definite statements. He makes a great show of frankness in his diaries, in his autobiography; but they were obviously 'edited' by Bayreuth.

"'Tristan and Isolde' remains as evidence that a mighty emotion had transfigured the nature of a genius, and instead of an erotic anecdote the world of art is richer in the possession of a moving drama of desire and woe and tragedy. At the Berlin première of 'Tristan' the Kaiser Wilhelm remarked: 'How Wagner must have loved when he wrote the work,' which was sound psychology."

Even Wagner's romantic friendship with Ludwig of Bavaria cannot stand the acid test of analysis to which it is being subjected. It is interesting to note that Wagner was unable to exert the charm of his personality upon the greatest German of his generation, barring Nietzsche and himself, Bismarck. He attempted to coerce Bismarck, but ran up against a wall of iron. Bismarck was a Beethoven lover and he abhorred revolutionists. Thereat Wagner wrote sarcastic things about the vanity and uselessness of so-called statesmen. Ludwig was under his spell for a time, but Wagner's attitude toward him was that of the brutal self-seeker.

"He didn't treat Ludwig II. right when he announced from Venice that he wasn't in sufficient health and spirits to grant the King's request for a performance of the prelude to 'Lohengrin' in a darkened theater with one listener, Ludwig II. (By the way, Ludwig II. never sat through a performance by himself of 'Parsifal.' Once and once only, years before the completion of the work, he heard a performance of the prelude in Munich given for his sole benefit.) Wagner's gruff letter wounded the sensitive idealist."

The severest indictment against Wagner, in addition to his ingratitude, his bourgeoisie, tempered by illicit liaisons, and his egotism, according to his critics, was his inability to stand success. The undaunted fighter for an idea crooked the knee to caste. He became an amateur mystic. Wagner, maintains Mr. Huneker, was a colossal actor and the best self-advertiser the world has known since Nero. Huneker, however, protests against the allegation that the years between 1866 and 1883 were not marked by accomplishment, seeing that in that period Wagner finished "Siegfried" and the "Götterdämmerung," and founded Bayreuth, in addition to his labors as poet, dramatist, conductor and composer.

"After 'Tristan and Isolde,' what could any man compose? A work which its creator rightfully said was a miracle, one he couldn't understand (you are reminded here of Goethe, who said that in every supreme work of art there is a something incommensurable to the poet himself)! After the anecdote of Wagner's career is forgotten, after Bayreuth has become owl-haunted (or a thriving center for Limburg cheese), 'Tristan and Isolde' will be listened to by men and women who love or have loved. All the rest is mere tonal teasing.

"It isn't pleasant to read a book like Ludwig's, truthful as it may be in parts. Nor should he call our attention to the posthumous venom of the composer as expressed in his hateful remarks concerning Otto Wesendonk. There Wagner was his own Mime, his own Alberich, not the knightly hero who would not woo the fair Irish maid till magic did melt his will. Richard Wagner was once Tristan."

THE PROMISE OF THE AMERICAN THEATER

THE little cherub who sits aloft to report on human futilities is now perched on the parapet of the Millionaire's Theater in New York, and there mocks and grins, mocks and grins, mocks and grins. I think I see him preening his wings and preparing to hover maliciously over the ascending scaffolds of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater." Thus Henry Arthur Jones pessimistically exclaims in his book on "The Foundations of a National Drama" (George H. Doran Company). The aim of a national theater, as conceived by the versatile English playwright, is to bring the stage again into an alliance with literature. The endowment of a handsome building will be of little avail while the tastes and ideas of the great body of playgoers remain what they are. The drama, Mr. Jones goes on to say, must always be, to a large extent, a popular art; and at present the Gayety Theater and Colosseum Music Hall are England's true national theaters, seeing that they and their like meet the tastes of the vast majority of English playgoers. If Mr. Jones had written with an eye on America, he might have said that George A. Cohan and his kindred are the authentic interpreters of American life. It seems not at all impossible to him that universal moving picture palaces may be the next expression of the nation's desire for dramatic entertainment.

Mr. Jones, in all this, neglects to point to the arch of promise in our theatrical skies: the creation of little theaters and specialized companies whose mission, both in England and in this country, it may be to prepare sections of the public for the renewal of the alliance between the theater and the realm of letters. Both Philadelphia and Chicago have organized little playhouses. The Little Theater of Mr. Ames, as well as Holbrook Blinn's experimental one-act playhouse, the Princess Theater, newly founded for the benefit of the jade Metropolis, have a distinctly cosmopolitan flavor. Yet out of our cosmopolitanism, in the opinion of Lady Gregory, the foster-mother of the Irish drama, may evolve a national drama. "This country," she asserts (in the *New York Tribune*), "is keenly alive to the stirrings of the drama instinct. Everywhere I have gone there has been an interest shown in the movement as it has been worked out in Ireland that prophesies the approach of similar conditions here." The establishment of the New Theater indicated this desire for a national drama. Our national theater, when established, Lady Gregory thinks, will consist of sectional theaters. "This country," she goes on to say, "is intensely cosmopolitan. As I foresee the American national theater, it will have centers in

various parts of the country. There will be, perhaps, a New England center, where plays relative to the soil of that 'Yankee district'—as you, perhaps, call it—will develop. There will be a Middle West section, a dramatic center in the South, say in Richmond, Va., and a drama of the Far West, with, possibly, others."

"A visitor to this country, then, can, when he goes to the theater on a certain night, feel he is seeing a play and players which present the life of the people of a certain section.

"Doubtless, too, there will be some characteristic peculiar to American drama as a whole which will develop, in spite of the cosmopolitan character of the country. The Irish Players, for instance, have a certain musical quality of voice which enables the prose to achieve an effect of rhythm. The Sicilian players had a distinctive use of gesture. What the American characteristic will be can only be learned by experiment.

"My practical experience with the work of the Irish Players from the very beginning, fourteen years ago, has made my knowledge of conditions necessarily practical. And it is because of that basis of experience that I have been asked so many questions in this country on details of work of the Irish Players and the development of a national drama. That has quickened my observation of conditions here, and has been the foundation upon which I have gradually formulated my theories of the ultimate growth of the national drama movement in America."

Holbrook Blinn's Princess Theater avowedly follows the policy of the Grand Guignol and the Théâtre Antoine in Paris. The first demand of the public, Mr. Blinn declares, is to get the greatest amount of entertainment possible in the shortest space of time. "This is just what a one-act theater aims to provide. We want a theater of novelties, and American novelties if possible. I hope we shall not have to go abroad for any of our material. However, I shall not draw the line at anything that is really clever and original. We shall probably do a one-act play by Professor Max Reinhardt, with impressionistic staging." Mr. Blinn is even willing to produce a "cubist" or "futurist" drama if he can obtain one that, by its cleverness, justifies production. Some of the most eminent literary men in America, we are told, have signified their intention of writing plays for his playhouse. The first plays produced this season at the Princess are distinctly original. The acting, remarks Mr. Colgate Baker, in the *New York Review*, is superlatively good. But so, he adds, are the opportunities of the players.

"These plays are photographic in their reflection of life. There is nothing impossible, nothing that is not natural in the action, nothing that is not perfectly logical in the development of every play, nothing

to handicap good acting. This inspires fervor and intensity in the actor and stimulates the imagination. The result is complete illusion. The fire scene in 'Any Night,' when the ruined daughter and the heart-broken father go down to death together in the flames of the Raines law hotel, is a marvel of realism, almost unequaled on our stage.

"And the most astonishing thing about it all is the effect of this superb realistic drama on our old friend, the Tired Business Man. I watched him closely, for he was there en masse, hugely interested, astonished, enthused. The shock of having his intellectual faculties awakened in a theater evidently proved to be one of the most delightful experiences of the Tired Business Man's life."

Harvard University is introducing a laboratory theater for the use of students. Bright young playwrights, like George Middleton, author of "Embers," specialize in the one-act play. Miss Horniman, with her Manchester Players, a group of young English actors, has been producing Masefield's "The Tragedy of Nan" and Bennett's "What the Public Wants" in the Fine Arts Theater of Chicago. If New York has an American version of the Théâtre Antoine; and if Chicago boasts of a Fine Arts Theater, Northampton, Mass., has its Municipal Theater. The other day the Northampton Players, the only municipal company in this country, gave a demonstration performance in Boston where, according to the *New York Evening Post*, the Drama League is working for the establishment of a Boston company under similar municipal protection. The demonstration was a special matinee, at the Majestic Theater, of Mrs. Spencer Trask's nativity play, "The Little Town of Bethlehem." It was given under the patronage of Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald, who have both expressed their interest and even suggested their approval of a Civic Theater if the organization and maintenance of such an institution could be made feasible.

The suggestion of a Civic Theater is ardently championed by Percy Mackaye in a recent volume on "The Civic Theater in Its Relation to the Redemption of Leisure." His general purpose is to convert the theater from a private commercial enterprise run for the benefit of the stockholders into a public democratic enterprise run for the benefit of the people. "What," says *The Outlook* in this connection, "should we say to the theater? The answer is, there is no theater, any more than there is the novel, the newspaper, or, for that matter, the religious meeting." Divers roads lead to salvation. Of these the Civic Theater is only one. The very multiplicity of its saviors augurs well for the ultimate redemption of the American Drama.

Science and Discovery

THE UNIT OF GEOLOGICAL TIME AS THE SUPREME MYSTERY OF THE EARTH

NO DETAIL connected with recent exploration in the Antarctic attracted more attention from scientists than the report of the discovery of coal in abundance. There is a popular impression that the presence of coal in the frozen southern continent is easily accounted for. It is supposed to mean nothing more marvelous than a torrid climate once prevailing where now man encounters only ice, snow and freezing temperatures. The modification of climate is attributed to gradual changes in the position of the earth relative to other heavenly bodies.

The truth, according to the distinguished British scientist, Doctor William Allen Sturge, is that competent opinion on the whole subject of the causation of the ice ages is in absolute chaos, "and there they remain to this day in dark, Cimmerian gloom." Popular geology, so far as it relates to this theme, is hopelessly out of date. The one plausible conjecture on the subject was worked out some twenty years ago or less. "It received, however, no more notice than the contempt that has been the lot of most great discoveries and is known to scarcely anyone at the present day." The explanation of the changes of climate during only a portion of the time man has been on the earth involves the very foundations of geology and of astronomy, but it has still to be made. It lies as neglected as was for many a year the great theory through the medium of which Mendel has revolutionized all our ideas of heredity. A similar oblivion is now the lot of an equally great pioneer in human thought. But to get the factors of the problem in logical order, Doctor Sturge sets forth these considerations by way of preliminary in the *London Outlook*:

"It has been known for many years that the earth does not follow the same path in its journey round the sun from year to year and from century to century. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the path followed by the earth is not a circle round the sun, but an ellipse. An ellipse has not one center only, as every school-boy knows who has drawn an ellipse by sticking two pins into a piece of cardboard, putting a loose string so as to enclose both pins, and then with a pencil in

the angle of the string drawn taut tracing the outline of the ellipse on the cardboard. The two pins are the two centers of the ellipse, which is broad and approaching the circle in shape, or long and narrow, according as the pins are placed near or far apart from each other. In the case of the earth and the sun the latter is in one of the two centers of the ellipse. It will at once be seen that in its elliptical orbit the earth is at one time of the year further away from the sun than at another time. The distance from the sun given in almanacs and books is a mean distance only, just as mean temperatures for months and years are given. When the earth is nearest to the sun it is said to be in perihelion; when it is furthest away, in aphelion. At present the distances between the earth and the sun at perihelion and aphelion differ from each other by about a million miles, slightly more than one per cent. of the mean distance, which is about ninety-two millions of miles. This is relatively a small amount, and it means that at the present time the orbit is what we may roughly term a 'round' ellipse differing not very widely from the circle.

"It is not only the sun, however, that exercises gravitation on the earth. Gravity is a universal force and all matter attracts all other matter in greater or less degree according to the size of the masses concerned. There are other big bodies in the solar system: Jupiter, which is two hundred and fifty times heavier than the earth; Saturn, about sixty times heavier, and so on with all the planets. These all exert more or less pull upon the earth, just as the sun and moon exert a pull upon the waters of the ocean and produce the tides. If the sun and moon pull in the same line we get spring-tides; if they pull at right angles to each other, and thus to some extent counteract each other's pull, we get neap tides."

So it is with the planets in their pull on the earth in its passage round its orbit.

If they all pull together in one direction and this direction be in the longer axis of the ellipse, we shall get a lengthening out of the ellipse and consequently an increase in the difference between the perihelion and aphelion distances of the earth from the sun, a "spring-tide" of the earth's orbit. If, on the other hand, some of the planets are pulling in one direction and some in another, their pulls will to some extent counteract one another, the ellipse

will become more circular and the difference between the perihelion and aphelion distances will diminish until a "neap tide" of revolution is produced. In the case of the ocean-tides produced by the attractions of the sun and moon, the calculation of the times of their occurrence is relatively simple, as we have only two bodies to deal with and it is the movements of only one of these that count for very much. In the case of the earth's orbit and the pull of the planets, we have a much more complex affair. The times of their revolutions around the sun vary widely. Mars takes about two years. Jupiter takes twelve years. Saturn takes twenty-nine years. And so it goes:

"Therefore their relative positions as regards their pull upon the earth must vary almost indefinitely, and their joint effect upon the shape of the earth's orbit must similarly vary. It would seem as tho it would pass the wit of man to reduce these variations to any order or to find any formula that should apply to them all. Great intellects have, however, been brought to bear upon the problem, and some seventy years ago Leverrier, the French astronomer, who shares with our own astronomer, Adams, the fame of having discovered by calculation the position of the then unknown planet Neptune, set himself to work at it. The result was that he was able to deduce a series of formulæ by which the changes in eccentricity, as they are called, of the earth's orbit could be worked out for any given period, past or future. These calculations have never been seriously called in question, tho in view of the importance of the subject it would be well that they should be carefully gone through again.

"By the use of these formulæ it is found that the ellipse of the earth's orbit varies to such an extent that the difference between the perihelion and aphelion distances may be a million miles as it is now, when it is approaching a minimum, or it may amount to as much as fourteen millions or even to seventeen millions of miles.

"It was James Croll, a Scotsman of humble birth but of remarkable intellectual gifts, who first brought these facts into line for the explanation of the great changes of climate in later geological times. He saw that the earth could not be removed many millions of miles further away from the sun without some influence on the amount, or at any rate on

the method of distribution, of heat on its surface. He also saw that it would make a greater difference on a given hemisphere, north or south, whether it was at its maximum distance from the sun in summer or in winter. If the northern hemisphere, for instance, had its summer season when the earth was in aphelion or maximum distance, and its winter when the earth was in perihelion or least distance, then little change from present conditions would take place; but if the opposite conditions obtained then there would be very severe winters, which he held might even cause glaciation over large areas now temperate. The thesis maintained by Croll was that when the ellipticity of the earth's orbit was high, when consequently the difference between perihelion and aphelion distance was also high, fourteen to seventeen millions of miles for instance, there would occur in each hemisphere once during each precession cycle a period of great cold that might amount to glaciation."

Croll's explanation was received with enthusiasm by both geologists and astronomers, so reasonable did it seem and so necessary was it to find some explanation for the Great Ice Age, then a comparatively recent discovery. As time went on, however, doubts began to be thrown upon the theory or rather upon the efficacy of the cause adduced for such great changes as had to be accounted for. Finally Professor Culverwell, of Dublin, gave the theory its death blow, a fact of which only the initiated few are yet aware. To this very day the exploded hypothesis does duty as "popular science" in one form or another when, in reality, our ideas of the cause of the ice ages have relapsed into their original chaos.

In the interval the number of glaciations to be explained has increased. We have not only the glaciations of the Great Ice Age but a newly ascertained series, to say nothing of the quite recent glaciation of the Swedish geologists. To these Doctor Sturge himself would add the whole series of neolithic glaciations. It becomes more and more evident that the causes leading to glaciation must be right before our eyes if we could but see them.

"The man to whom the research is due was Major-General Drayson, R.A., Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich. He was struck with the fact that for the purposes of the *Nautical Almanac* it is not possible to obtain the exact positions of the stars tabulated in the almanac by computation, but that this has to be done by direct observation with the telescope. The stars concerned are at such infinite distances that, with most of them at any rate, any movement in their position in the heavens due to themselves may be left out of account. Changes, therefore, from year to year in their positions relative to the earth must be due to movements in the earth itself. If, as is generally supposed, these movements are known accurately, accurate allowance could be made for them in calculations, and the exact

position of the stars at a given date predicted. When, however, calculation alone is trusted to, it is found that the stars are slightly out of their due position; and as the causes for these displacements are unknown it is impossible to calculate what the displacements will amount to; hence the necessity for correction by direct observation. The displacements are very small, but a very small error in the *Nautical Almanac* may make the difference between steaming in safety in a channel with a rocky bottom or running upon the rocks.

"Drayson thought that this state of things was very extraordinary in these days of instruments of perfection and of high mathematical accuracy; and he set to work to find out the cause of it. After years of work he arrived at certain results by which he claimed to be able to calculate with absolute accuracy the position of any star for any year past or future, provided that the observed position for to-day was given. The test to which he put his formulæ was to take the observed position of a star from the *Nautical Almanac* of the year in which he was working, calculate its position for fifty years back and a hundred years back, and then compare his calculated positions with the observed positions recorded in the *Nautical Almanacs* of those years. He published his results in his books, so that anyone can see for himself how very closely his calculated results correspond with the observed results, generally within a fraction of a second of arc."

What was his great discovery? This: That the rotation of the poles, the movement of precession, was not taking place around the pole of the ecliptic as is always assumed, but is in reality taking place around a wholly different center, removed from the pole of the ecliptic by so great a distance as six degrees of the heavens. What do six degrees imply? The moon is about half a degree across, so that the distance between the point taken by all astronomers as the center of rotation and the center claimed for it by Drayson is twelve times the diameter of the moon. It may be said that such a difference as this must be capable of detection immediately if it exists. But such a mistake is not necessarily recognized immediately. Doctor Sturge explains the position by supposing that we have a carefully made clock-face somewhere in the neighborhood of a foot across:

"Suppose that the clock-face is hidden by a paper screen and that nothing is left in sight except the tip of the minute hand, which is pointing at half a minute (more accurately thirty-six seconds) to twelve. The problem is to say by watching the curve which the tip of the minute hand makes in moving towards twelve o'clock what the length of the hand is, and consequently what the diameter of the clock-face is. One person says that he makes out that the hand is six inches long and the clock-face therefore a foot across; another says that he makes out that the hand is seven and a half inches long and the clock-face fifteen inches across. What

difference will this make in the position of the tip of the hand when it arrives at twelve? Just one-hundredth of an inch; the tip of the hand seven and a half inches long would be that tiny distance below that of the hand six inches long. To compare the simile with the astronomical position, the earth is now at a distance of three hundred and twenty years from the twelve o'clock, or solstice, position of Drayson's precession period, which he puts at 31,700 years, rather greater than that usually claimed by astronomers. This corresponds on the precession clock to the half minute I postulated above. Fifty years of observation therefore correspond to about five seconds on the clock; and it is this movement of the tip of the minute hand (the north pole) over the tiny arc of a circle corresponding to five seconds of time on the clock of our simile which is all that the astronomers have to go by after fifty years of observation. Yet at the end of the half minute (corresponding to three hundred and twenty years), when the minute hand arrives at exactly twelve o'clock, the difference of positions of the tip according as the length of the hand is six inches or seven and a half inches will amount to no more than one-hundredth of an inch. We are thus dealing with a triangle of which the apex is the position of the tip of the minute hand at half a minute to twelve, one side is the curve made by a six-inch hand to twelve o'clock, and the base is the line joining the two twelve o'clock positions. The sides of the triangle are about one-third of an inch long; the base is one-hundredth of an inch long! What, then, is the difference in position of the two curves? And remember that we have not the whole length of the curves to deal with, for they represent three hundred and twenty years. We have no more than the outer sixth of their length for fifty years of observation. If the two curves are separated at their full length by one-hundredth of an inch only, think what it means to measure the difference between them close up to the apex of the triangle!

"If instead of being close to twelve o'clock, the minute hand were standing at fifteen minutes to twelve, the difference in position of the tip according as the hand was six inches or seven and a half inches long, would amount, roughly, to an inch and a half. Similarly if the hand were pointing to the half hour the difference between them would be three inches."

The position of the earth corresponding to the former condition occurred about eight thousand years ago, and to the latter about sixteen thousand years ago. It will easily be understood that the difficulty in placing the center of the precession movement arises from the fact that we are nearly approaching the twelve o'clock position—in other words, the solstice of precession. It will be seen that the question of the center of the precession rotation turns on very minute differences of position of the earth, with corresponding tiny differences of position in the stars. Yet these differences are not negligible; and as they are actually found to exist, they have to be

corrected by constant direct observation with the telescope. Drayson claimed that when his center is taken instead of that now used by the astronomers, the stars fall into their correct places with absolute exactitude. What is the reason of this displacement of the center of rotation from the pole of the ecliptic to a point six degrees removed from it? The explanation is this: The earth acts as a gyroscope:

"We all know the toy gyroscope. A true scientific gyroscope is so constructed that it has free movement of rotation in all its three planes. We must leave out of account for the present the movement of the earth round the sun and consider only the rotations of the earth itself. There is the primary daily movement round its own axis, corresponding to the spinning of the top in the gyroscope. If the top be inclined over to imitate the inclination of the earth's axis out of the perpendicular, the poles of the spinning top can be made by certain procedures to

rotate in a circle in the same way that the poles of the earth rotate in their precession movement. If the gyroscope be constructed with mathematical accuracy so that the center of gravity of the gyroscope corresponds exactly with the center of the instrument, then this secondary rotation, the rotation of the poles, will take place round the line perpendicular to the table on which the gyroscope stands and passing through the center of the gyroscope. This line represents the pole of the ecliptic. But if the gyroscope is not exactly balanced, if for instance a small weight, no more perhaps than a pin, be attached to the surface, then the center of gravity is thrown out and no longer corresponds with the center of the instrument. The center of secondary rotation is immediately changed and ceases to lie in the perpendicular line mentioned above. The gyroscope is then called 'unbalanced,' and its movements assume a character so difficult to analyze that they pass the bounds of the highest mathematical treatment.

"Now the earth is an 'unbalanced' gyroscope. It would be a marvel in any case if it were not so. But we have to con-

sider that a large proportion of the land surface of the globe is in the northern hemisphere. At a moderate estimate the excess amounts to twenty millions of square miles, with an average height above sea-level of from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet. Then it must be remembered that this large extent of land surface rests upon solid rock, with a specific gravity of, say, 2.5 to 3. For a depth of some three miles, the average depth of the ocean, this is represented in the southern hemisphere by water with a specific gravity of (roughly) 1. No one knows what effect all this extra weight in the northern hemisphere may have on the specific gravity of the further underlying portions of the crust of the earth, but it is probably considerable. It is an easy criticism that this additional weight is small in proportion to the total weight of the earth. A rough calculation can easily be made and it will be found that the proportion is no smaller than that of a large pin on a gyroscope. Yet the pin is quite capable of throwing the center of secondary rotation of a rapidly rotating gyroscope well out of the perpendicular."

THE MOST SENSATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY SINCE THE EXCAVATION OF POMPEII

ALL over the world archeologists have been amazed by the report laid before the French Academy of Inscriptions last month to the effect that the original Biblical Tower of Babel has at last been unearthed. The Abbé Henri de Genouillac, sent out by French scientists to examine the Babylonian excavations now uncovering the secrets of Nebuchadnezzar and his court, laid bare the remains of the primeval city of Kiss, one of the earliest capitals of Babylonia, much more ancient than Babylon itself. In the middle of the great courtyard of the palace were the ruins of an immensely high tower named "The Temple of the Foundation of Heaven and Earth and sacred to the national god Zamama." Statues and vases in the ruins go back as far as twenty-one hundred years before Christ.

This sensation caps the climax of the series of excavations among the Babylonian ruins which have proceeded, mainly under German auspices, for some years—hitherto with indifferent results. At last the untiring industry and patience of the archeologists on the ground are well rewarded. For example, the excavations at Assur, halfway between Nineveh and Bagdad, are bringing to light the completeness of an ancient civilization which must modify all notions of the Assyrian people.

All the most ancient of the Chaldean works of art that have been discovered contain the germ of Assyrian art as B. S. Woolf writes in *The Science History of the Universe*. The Chaldean monuments have been found in

Tello and Susa, while the Assyrian seat of art was Nineveh, the one-time capital. Both of these nations built with bricks made from clay, on account of the scarcity of stone and wood, and new cities springing up mutilated the earlier buildings for the sake of the bricks. The distinctive building of the valley of the Euphrates was the ziggurat, always of seven stories, each different ascending elevation faced with tiles sacred to the seven planets. But even the buildings left undisturbed were not durable, and for this reason no well-preserved monuments of either nation remain, altho the vastness of the ruins bears witness to the greatness of their undertakings.

It is now recognized that the Assyrians were a branch of the Semitic peoples, to follow the excellent article on the subject which adorns the newly issued encyclopedia forming twelve volumes of Everyman's Library.

One of the most important discoveries arising from the explorations that have been organized was that of an extensive library. This was unearthed in the palace of Assur-bani-pal at Nineveh, and it contains thousands of tablets. The name of Assur-bani-pal is inscribed upon most of them, though it is probable that, directly, the presence of such a fine collection is due to the foresight of Esar-haddon. References to old copies have led to the truth that these tablets bear inscriptions taken from former and older specimens, and duplicate copies have been discovered in Babylonia. It is apparent that the object of the library was to act as a preventive to the custom

of sending their youth to be educated at Babylonia, where a risk was certain of their imbibing prejudices and assimilating dangerous political ideas. Tablets containing learning on the subjects of old languages such as the Akkadian and Sumirian, text-books on mathematics, tablets of square and cube roots, lists of birds, plants, and animals, and geographical works point to the educative influence for which the collection was intended. But in richer and far more numerous quantities were the tablets of poetic and mythological literature.

Among these discoveries was that of a number of poetic legends relating to the career of the great Chaldean hero Gizdhubar. The eleventh tablet of this series contains an account of the deluge, and striking similarities to the Hebrew version occur. Here the flood is ordained as a punishment for evil-doing, while the name of the builder of the ark is Samas-Napisti (interpreted "the living sun"). The mountain of Nizir is the landing-place, while the duration of the rain is seven days. The differences which occur point to the fact that the different versions were taken from one older and common legend and colored with local facts and landmarks.

How much the general reader owes to the work of those engaged in excavation it is difficult to say adequately or accurately.

Assur was the first capital of these Assyrian kings. The German scientists have just traced the ancient double walls of the city and the moat, and they have even cleared the

ancient gateways. Edgar J. Banks writes in *The Scientific American*:

"In places the parapet along the outer edge of the summit of the walls was preserved, and even the loopholes through which the archers might shoot the enemy at its base are still perfect. Within the city were discovered the earliest Assyrian palaces and temples; the home of the mayor, with an intricate system of water works and drainage; a business street lined with shops and paved with blocks of marble; the thickly crowded residential section of the poorer people; the great vaulted tombs of the nobles, with massive doors of stone, which will swing on their stone pivots; weapons and innumerable ornaments of gold and stone. At the southern part of the city, in an open space by the walls, there appeared a veritable forest of stone monuments, monoliths from four to eight feet high, each engraved near its top with an Assyrian inscription containing the name of the king or noble to whom it was dedicated. One of them bore the name of Shamuramat, or the once supposed mythical Semiramis, who, so tradition says, was transformed into a dove. Of all the objects discovered by the Germans in Mesopotamia, this one is of the greatest historical value.

"Within the past three months the Germans have gone to the south Babylonian ruin of Warka to begin their excavations in that largest of all the Babylonian mounds. There lived the hero of the Gilgamesh epic, and Erech, its ancient name, is mentioned in one of the early chapters of the Bible. Should its excavation be carried on with the same patience and thoroughness with which the Germans have worked at Babylon and Assur, the world may expect discoveries of the greatest interest. . . . The general over-

sight of the entire field has been in the hands of Dr. Robert Koldewey, an architect, who has personally superintended all the excavations at Babylon, and who has had a large and varied career in Oriental excavation work. He has been assisted by several Assyriologists and architects; of these, Dr. Maresh, now in charge of the work at Assur, deserves great credit. The funds for the support of the excavation have been provided by the *Deutsche Orientgesellschaft*, to which the German Emperor has been a liberal contributor. This German activity in Mesopotamia far surpasses that of any other nation."

From the standpoint of archeology proper, the great discoveries of the Germans are the fruits of their labor among the ruins of Babylon, on the left bank of the Euphrates, seventy miles south of Bagdad. Nebuchadnezzar's palace in the Kasr or fortress—so named by the local Arabs because of the massive walls which have always

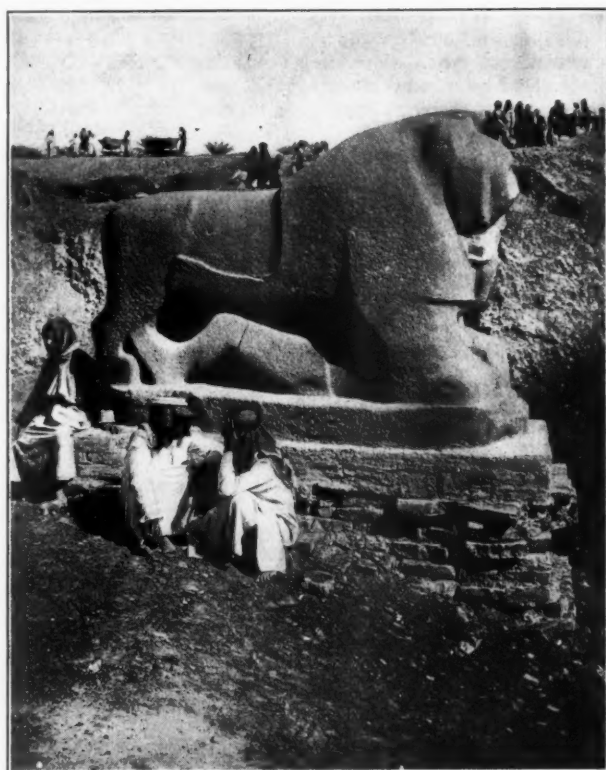


Photo by Underwood & Underwood

THE LION ON GUARD

The figure was carved thousands of years before Christ and to-day the work of the sculptor dominates Babylon.

king may have stood. So thorough was Doctor Koldewey in his excavations that he removed the bricks of the walls and the paving of the throne room.

"There was a sacred street in Babylon leading from the palace to the temple, along which the images of the gods were carried in processions, according to a religious rite. The gateway known as the Ishtar gate, leading to the street, is most imposing, and gives us a good picture of how Babylon must have looked. Fortunately it has escaped destruction at the hands of the Arab brick-diggers. Whatever its original height may have been, it still stands 40 feet above the street. Its six square towers of burned bricks, measuring twelve feet each way, contain on all their sides, one above another, beautiful reliefs of bulls and lions and dragons and animals of fantastic shapes. The reliefs are of brick glazed blue and yellow and white, and the coloring is as fresh as ever it was. Each brick of the relief was shaped and glazed separately and so accurately that when it was placed in the wall it formed a part of the perfect picture. The art could scarcely be surpassed.

"The most stupendous work done by the Germans has been in Amran, the southern of the three large mounds. There, forty feet beneath the surface, below the accumulations of the Arabs and Hebrews and Parthians and Persians, who have lived and built upon the site, was discovered Esagil, the famous temple of Babylon. Imagine a hole an acre or more in extent and forty feet deep, excavated entirely by hand, and you will understand the untiring patience of the Germans.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood

SEEKING THE TOWER OF BABEL

Here it may have stood, for we are gazing upon the ruins of Babylon as they look to-day.

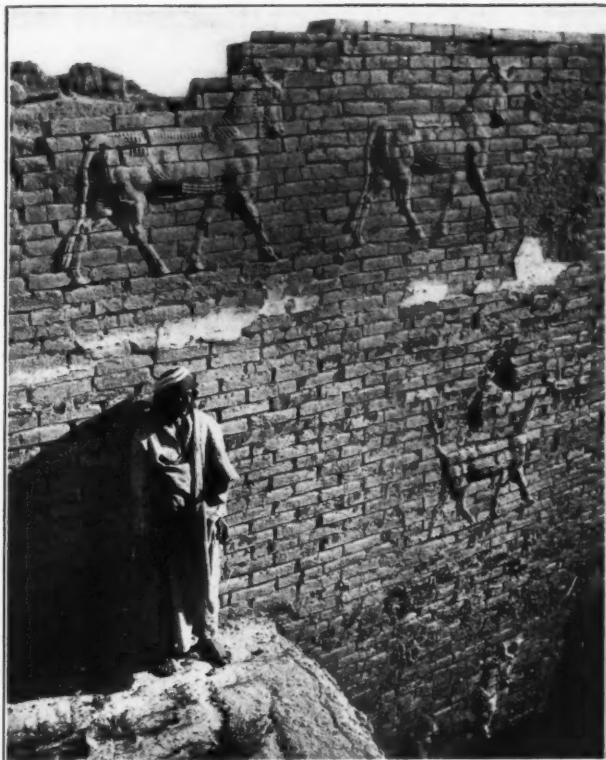


Photo by Underwood & Underwood

THE SACRED STEED

She was made out of brick, each brick bearing but a fraction of her, yet all so cunningly done that she pieced together exactly.

Little but the foundation of the temple was found. Yet that is enough to reveal its plan, its extent, and the similarity of the Babylonian temple, with its outer and inner court, its holy of holies, its secret chambers and passageways, to the Hebrew temple.

"Few clay tablets have been found by the Germans at Babylon. Their smaller finds consist of Parthian coins, pottery, weights, stone implements, images, beads, jewelry and similar objects. However, in Jumjuma, one of the smaller mounds to the south, the Arabs found a large collection of clay tablets, many of which came from the Hebrew concern of the Egibi family. Egibi is the Babylonian pronunciation of the name Jacob. The tablets teach that for many generations the most influential brokerage concern of Babylon was in the hands of the Hebrew family of Jacob. Equally interesting was a clay, barrel-shaped cylinder, describing the capture of the city by Cyrus, King of Persia. The excavation of Babylon is not yet completed. Much of it still lies beneath forty or fifty feet of later ruins, and future results may be of greater value than those of the past."

Altho the world has been taught that the arch was of Roman origin, the excavations here bring to light evidence that the architectural device was familiar to the Babylonians nearly five thousand years before Christ. A striking instance in point was the discovery of a great arch sewer beneath the city called Fara. The arch of this sewer was perfect and symmetrical. The bricks used in its construction were plano-convex, resembling in shape

bricks baked for Nebuchadnezzar, and still the supply seems inexhaustible. The general appearance of the site of the ancient city is thus described:

"The ruins of Babylon consist of three large and several small mounds. Surrounding them is a ridge of dirt, reaching in places to a considerable height, and representing the city walls. Herodotus says the walls were 335 feet high and 85 feet wide. Other writers claim that they were from 42 to 56 miles in circuit; that they were surrounded with 250 towers, and pierced with 100 gateways with gates of bronze. Tho the Germans have attempted to trace the walls throughout their extent, they have but partly succeeded, yet it seems that the ancient writers were fairly accurate in their descriptions.

"Of the three larger mounds, Babil, the one to the north, still retains its ancient name. Square in shape it rises to a height of over 100 feet. Spe-

cially here have the Arabs long been digging for bricks. The Germans have paid little attention to this mound, except to examine the walls which the Arabs have uncovered. Dr. Koldewey believes that an ancient structure, which gave rise to the Biblical story of the Tower of Babel, stood there. At the base the Arab diggers have revealed the huge arches of passageways leading through the mound, and they have led some scholars to believe that they supported the famous hanging gardens of Babylon. It is supposed that the over-hanging foliage of the several terraces had the appearance of being suspended in the air."

and size a small loaf of bread. They were burned to a dark red. The plano-convex bricks appear to have been the first ever employed. The labors at this place were temporarily suspended because of the eagerness of the German archeologists to get to work upon the site of Babylon proper. Here the number of bricks is so extraordinarily large that a city of ten thousand people has been built out of material baked in kilns thousands of years before our era began. The courtyards of the houses of an Arab population of large size and even an irrigating dam across the Euphrates have been reared out of the

The Germans employ a force of two hundred men, divided into gangs of twelve each. At the head of the gang is the pickman, who loosens the dirt; his pay is twenty cents a day. With him are three men with triangular hoes who scrape the dirt into baskets; their pay is sixteen cents a day. The remaining eight men of the gang are basket men who carry the dirt from the trenches to the dump or the car; their pay is twelve cents a day.

From a spectacular standpoint, the triumph of the archeological work here is a large granite lion standing over the figure of a prostrate man. It bears no inscription to tell its age or history. This monument, altho never completed, has suggested the work of Rodin to Doctor Koldewey, so bold is the conception and so impressive the effect of strength and beauty blended. He has erected it upon a platform of the ancient bricks where it now stands as if to guard the ruins.



Photo by Underwood & Underwood

IN WICKED BABYLON TO-DAY

Here for years the Germans have dug underground until the soil yields treasures over which archeologists ponder.

A PLAN TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE CLIMATE OF EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

CONGRESS has been asked to countenance a plan for a jetty on the grand banks of Newfoundland powerful enough to divert the Gulf Stream into an agency for warming the northern world. The Gulf Stream is now almost lost amid the icy waters of our hemisphere. The great, warm, north-flowing Gulf Stream, to follow the argument presented to our lawmakers, conveys the needed heat for better climatic conditions in the northern hemisphere, but is met and robbed of it when but half-way upon its course by the cold, south-flowing Labrador current. The grand bank, upon which it is proposed to build the jetty and upon which the two currents now meet, lies, according to the congressional report before us, southeast of Newfoundland and is in general nearly circular in shape, about three hundred miles in diameter at its top. The grand bank is thus a great plateau practically level on top, rising from the vast depths of the ocean until there are only about two hundred feet of water over it. It is covered generally with a fine shifting sand and gravel like a beach, with more sedimentary deposits in places

and with coarser gravel, sand, mud, stone, iceberg deposit and rock projecting above the sand in its northern part at and near the site of the proposed jetty.

The plan for a jetty, which is commended by Colonel Goethals to the consideration of Congress, had its origin in the mind of Carroll L. Riker. The Maritime Association of the Port of New York has also urged the scheme upon the attention of the government in Washington. This jetty would be brought into being by an obstructor stretched across the grand banks in the form of a great rope cable or its equivalent. The cable will be saturated with asphaltum and weighted with wire. This will give the requisite weight to cause the cable to just sink in the ocean and rest lightly upon the ocean bed. Having less specific gravity than the sand or other deposit, it will not sink into the floor of the ocean. The cable will be heavier than the water, but very much lighter than the sand in the sea. The obstructor would have to be anchored so as to be supported against the pressure of the southerly flow of the current against its side throughout its entire length.

At the same time the obstructor must have unrestrained vertical movement. To insure this it would be held by a series of kedge anchors at short intervals. The connecting ropes would be supported by buoys so that they shall not become imbedded in the sand and serve to prevent the natural upward movement of the obstructor upon the top of the sand or other deposit as it forms.

This jetty, when completed, would be just south of the Virgin Rocks and the East Rocks. It would seem to be but the resurrection of the Virgin Peninsula, apparently the original coastal formation thereabouts at no very ancient period. In the words of the official report upon which the legislation is to be based:

"There are but few spots in this great area where, if the *Titanic* were placed on end, one-third of her length would

be under water, and her propellers would be higher out of water than the tops of the highest buildings in New York are above the streets. Over an area of about 10,000 square miles it is much shoaler, from which, altho 200 miles from land and apparently in mid-ocean, it will be seen the depth is not very great.

"The ice-cold Labrador current now passes Newfoundland, headed south, sweeps westwardly around Cape Race and over the Grand Bank with considerable velocity in a shallow southwesterly stream, about 250 miles wide and about 200 feet deep, that occupies the whole depth and meets much of the waters of the warm Gulf Stream flowing rapidly in an opposite direction, also occupying nearly if not the whole depth.

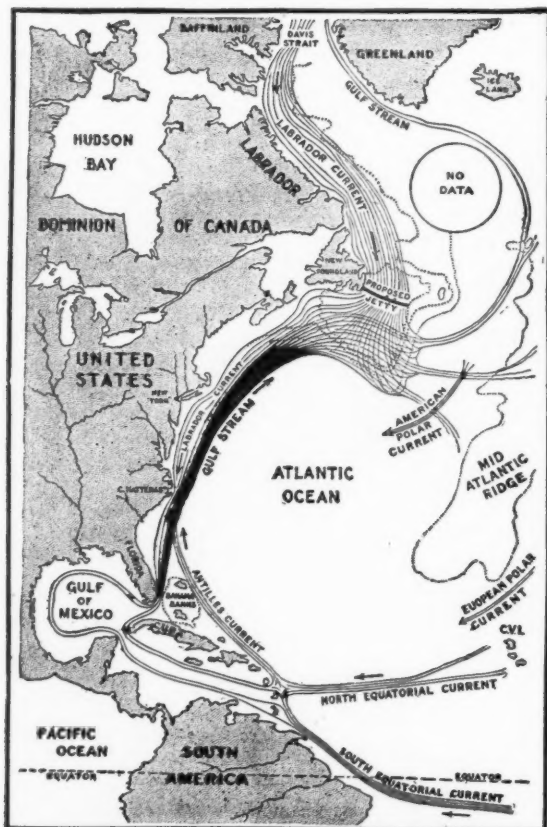
"As a result of this meeting and the shoalness of the water in which it occurs a part of the Labrador current is projected in a northwesterly direction by the collision, while the Gulf Stream is forced more or less to the south, depending largely upon their relative velocities.

"A large part of the cold water of the current here mixes with the warm water of the stream; some, underrunning it, rises through and mixes with it at other points, greatly reducing its temperature; and a part here at times goes under the stream into the deep water of the Atlantic to the south, after producing uprisings and cross currents and continually mixing with the stream from beneath.

"The Gulf Stream has here received a staggering blow, from which it never recovers. . . .

"When it is remembered that the northern mongrel branch of the Gulf Stream now reaches as far north as Greenland, with a temperature of 53 degrees, it seems probable, that if only one-fourth of its initial heat, when so protected, reached the Frigid Zone, it would melt every vestige of ice upon the Northern Hemisphere during the summers and so attack Jack Frost in the rear, by establishing a warm Polar Sea in the winter, as to make Siberia and British North America desirable residential countries at all seasons, and greatly reduce the winter temperature of the Temperate Zone here and in Europe."

There can be no doubt that the temperature of all northern Europe would be greatly modified, assuming the success of the plan. The immediate effect of the jetty, if completed as proposed, will be to separate completely the Gulf Stream and the Labrador current, conducting them to the deep waters of the Atlantic at its end. A short distance beyond, the ice-cold and saline bottom waters of the Labrador current will sink to the bottom of the ocean, passing under the Gulf Stream southward. The lighter, fresher, ice-laden surface of this current will take an easterly course. It will, that is, parallel the Gulf Stream on the north until its ice is melted and its fresher water has mixed with the waters of the ocean.



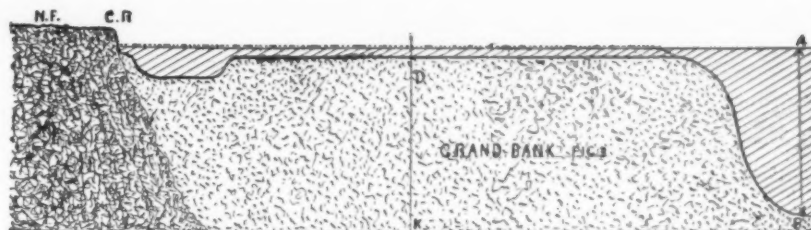
WHERE OUR CLIMATE IS MADE

Showing the average present position and size of the Gulf Stream, its feeders and its mongrel branches, its rival, the Labrador current, whose attack upon it in the shoal waters of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland now almost neutralizes it. Here, too, is the location of the proposed jetty.

The climate of the British Isles will become much warmer and more equable, as will also the surface of the surrounding waters, eliminating the fogs.

All recent charts show an erosion or increased depth over great areas upon the site fixed for the jetty. The erosion in twenty years past has been equivalent to the removal of a dam the height of a man's head reaching from New York to Chicago. Through this cleared space ice water is pouring along our coast and is increasing in volume each year. If not checked, the climatic conditions along the American coast will grow worse. The increasing coldness of the waters in and about New York and the more frequent and denser fogs thereabout are considered corroborative evidence that this Arctic flood is actually upon us. To quote again from the official report:

"The construction of this proposed mighty jetty or peninsula of land extending 200 miles into the ocean and tapering from about forty miles in width at the shore end to three at its easterly extremity, and covering an area of more than 1,000 square miles, where the water now



THE WORK OF REMAKING A CLIMATE

A rough sketch of a section through Newfoundland, near Cape Race, and the Grand Bank, in a direction a little south of east over the proposed site of the jetty, practically to a scale as to comparative depths, except at A.B. where the depth is more than double that shown.

rolls hundreds of feet deep, amid fogs and icebergs—(and in view of the general attitude of old Neptune when attempt is made to encroach on his domain)—seems, indeed, a Herculean task even for this twentieth century.

"As this project is investigated and understood, it unfolds and reveals plainly to view that the amazing power and the means that are required to execute this Herculean task are ready and practically without cost, awaiting only man's direction.

"The material that will quickly form this land is but an aggregation of grains of sand that are ever being moved southward by the action of the Labrador cur-

rent over the site where it is proposed this jetty or peninsula shall rise.

"If this material can be obstructed in its southerly movement at and about the site of the proposed jetty, it becomes evident that it would form a sandbar that would continue to build in width and height until it reached the surface of the ocean.

"It only remains for man to place an obstruction that shall maintain a position a few inches above the constantly rising surface of the material that is deposited to affect the deposit of all the heavy matter that is in movement—no interference in any way with the current of the water above being required."

ANOTHER DASH TO THE POLE BY THE HEROES OF THE ANTARCTIC

ATTAINMENT of both Poles has not brought Polar exploration to an end, observes R. N. Rudmose Brown, the exploring scientist, but has turned it rather in a more valuable direction. "The race is over, and explorers can turn more assiduously than ever to the scientific investigations of the great unknown regions that still remain. In the Antarctic there are enormous areas utterly blank on our maps and thousands of miles of missing coast lines, while even in the better explored Arctic there yet remains a large amount of pioneer work to be done." Two most important expeditions are now preparing to set out for the north polar regions. The one is to be led by Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, and the other by Captain Roald Amundsen, the victor of the northwest passage and the South Pole.

Stefansson, who returned to civilization only about a year ago after spending five years in the Canadian Arctic archipelago, is an Iclander of Canadian birth and American upbringing. His forthcoming expedition was to have set forth under American auspices, but the Canadian government, realizing its importance, has now undertaken the entire financial responsibility. The chief object is the exploration of the great unknown area north of Alaska and the Bering Strait, known as the

Beaufort Sea. No ship has ever penetrated into the heart of this region. Mr. Rudmose Brown writes in the *Manchester Guardian* at length and with confidence regarding a considerable area of land in the region to which the expedition is going:

"Mr. Stefansson believes that there may be as much as half a million square miles of land, either one land or a dense archipelago. But opinion is very divided on this matter. Nansen and many others believe in a deep Beaufort Sea unobstructed except by floating ice. This belief, based on questions of currents, is disputed by many American authorities, who claim that certain tidal phenomena in the Arctic Ocean can be explained only by the existence of land in the Beaufort Sea. It is a problem that can be solved only by exploration. There seems to be considerable probability of the extension westward of the known Arctic archipelago. The width of the continental shelf points to this, and we have direct evidence from Peary of land in the northern part of this region, which he saw on his journey to the Pole. But it may be said confidently that there is no justification for speaking of a Polar continent hidden away in this sea. That would be a misuse of the term."

Stefansson will leave Victoria, British Columbia, this very month of June in the whaler *Karluk*, if all goes well. A scientific staff of ten will accompany him, and will include Dr. Anderson, his former companion, zoologist

and second in command; Mr. H. Beuchat, a French anthropologist, and Mr. James Murray, of Shackleton's Antarctic expedition, who has had a world-wide experience as a naturalist. A small 13-ton schooner will be employed in addition to the main ship.

"The expedition will pass through Bering Strait to Herschell Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Thence the *Karluk* will strike due north. If new land is discovered a base will be established there for its exploration and the ship sent back to Victoria. It is not possible to say how far ice may prevent this voyage. Whalers have gone 200 miles before being stopped by ice. From year to year no doubt the conditions vary. If no land is found, or if ice or westerly winds prevent northward progress, the base will be established in Prince Patrick Island in about 76 degrees N., 123 degrees W., and journeys made thence to the east and north by sledge. Meanwhile the secondary base of the expedition will have been established in Victoria Land, chiefly to study the strange tribe of European-like Eskimo whom Mr. Stefansson discovered on his previous expedition. These isolated people with their non-Eskimo traits constitute one of the riddles of anthropology. The expedition will pay attention to the economic possibilities of all the lands explored, and will take possession of them in the name of Canada. Mr. Stefansson expects to be away four years, but hopes to be able to communicate by wireless telegraphy and by the ship which will visit his base every summer."

Captain Amundsen's expedition was planned some years ago. Altho it is a North Polar expedition, its story is curiously connected with the story of the South Pole. In August of 1910, when Captain Amundsen, on the outward journey of the *Fram*, to the surprise of all wrote from Madeira to say that he had changed his plan and was on his way to the South Pole, before taking the *Fram* north, he did so in the hope of thus raising sufficient funds for the present prolonged expedition for which he was even then preparing.

The idea is to repeat Nansen's famous drift in the *Fram* across the polar basin; but, by starting further east, to drift across a higher latitude than Nansen and so pass through quite uncharted parts of the Arctic Ocean. The *Fram* will be forced into the ice north of Bering Strait, and in four or five, at most seven, years' time Amundsen hopes that she will have drifted with the ice in the prevailing current and will be liberated somewhere between Spitzbergen and Greenland. The expedition is for purely scientific work—sounding, dredging, current observation, meteorology and magnetism:

"Possibly the ship may drift across the Pole, but Amundsen no more than Stefansson aims at the Pole. The *Fram* will be equipped with wireless telegraphy, which will be especially valuable in correlating her long series of meteorological observations with those of sub-Arctic stations. There is at present a German scheme of Professor Hergesell and Count Zeppelin to erect at least four wireless stations around the Arctic Ocean, in Alaska, Siberia, Spitzbergen, and Labrador respectively. The *Fram* will always be in touch with one or other of these if her apparatus works satisfactorily.

"The *Fram* will leave San Francisco in June next year, and Captain Amundsen hopes that she will be able to reach that port via the Panama Canal. On her return to Europe on the completion of her voyage the *Fram* will then have circumnavigated North America and so added another triumph to her record of wonderful voyages. The danger of disaster on such a task as this which Amundsen contemplates is not great, for the *Fram* was specially built for such work and has proved a success. But the monotony of those long years will be terrible. Little or no land will be sighted during the long drift, and the explorers will have no opportunity of making sledge journeys to vary the daily routine of ob-

servations, unless the ship drifts within sight of some new island. Captain Amundsen is one of the few men who could cheerfully undertake a task like this, and of his small band of comrades most, if not all, are men who have previously sailed with him either to the north or the south. The results of this expedition may therefore be looked forward to with great confidence. Captain Nilsen, who took the *Fram* to the Antarctic, will again sail with his former chief."

Several other less important expeditions for scientific exploration are in process of organization for attack upon north polar regions. Notable among them is a proposed French expedition to the little known northeastern part of Franz Josef land. It will be under M. de Payer, son of the discoverer of Franz Josef land, who is a French citizen, altho the son of an Austrian. While Dr. Mawson and a small party of the Australasian Antarctic expedition are continuing their work in Wilkes Land, the brief announcement is made of a new Antarctic expedition. Sir Ernest Shackleton, it seems, intends to head an expedition to the Antarctic for purposes of scientific exploration.

THE FISH THAT GAVE RISE TO LAND-LIVING ANIMALS

FAITH in our conception of what a fish ought to be is certainly shattered when we find one that can live for months, possibly for a year, out of water, writes Bashford Dean in *The American Museum Journal*. He refers to a fish which breathes by means of gills when in water, but with a lung during the summer drought, inhaling and exhaling air as tho it were a land-living animal.

Such an extraordinary fish was lately sent by Doctor Joseph A. Clubb to the American Museum of Natural History in exchange with the Public Museum of Liverpool. It came from the Gambian region of Africa, coiled up in a kind of cocoon, deeply sunken in a

large clod of earth which months before had been a bit of the bottom of a dried-up stream:

"When received at the American Museum the cake of earth showed, as a sole sign that anything alive was within it, a little tunnel-like opening where the fish burrowed when the earth was still soft, and through which the fish later secured its supply of air for breathing.

"Indeed it is this opening which gives us the clue as to how the dormant fish can best be examined. For we may begin at the edge of the tunnel and chisel the hard earth away, and on reaching the bottom we may, cutting with greater care, expose the side of the capsule within which the fish is tightly coiled. The whole mass is then placed in tepid water to

soften the wall of the capsule (which was formed by mucous secretion on the surface of the fish's body) and thus to allow the fish to escape. Within a few minutes after the present cocoon had been placed in water, the papery wall or shell showed movements, but before the fish broke its way out a trap door was cut in the side of the capsule so that a photograph could be taken. The mass was then again placed in water and within a few minutes the fish emerged."

This lung-fish is now exhibited in an aquarium on the fourth floor of the museum in the hall of fossil fishes. It has been placed there since it is at home, scientifically speaking, among fishes which lived millions of years ago. It furnishes, in fact, an excellent instance of the survival of a race of animals from a very ancient period of time. It has further claim to our interest, for we can safely say that a lung-fish pictures the kind of fish which gave rise to the earliest land-living animals or the stock of amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. In fact, the present little fish is known by anatomists to have many striking similarities to the salamanders. Thus, in a general way, its limbs represent a stage between fins and hands, and it uses them in a fashion which suggests the salamander. So, also, in structures of skin, muscles, skeleton and brain the fish is to a certain degree a connecting link between the true fishes and the four-footed animals.

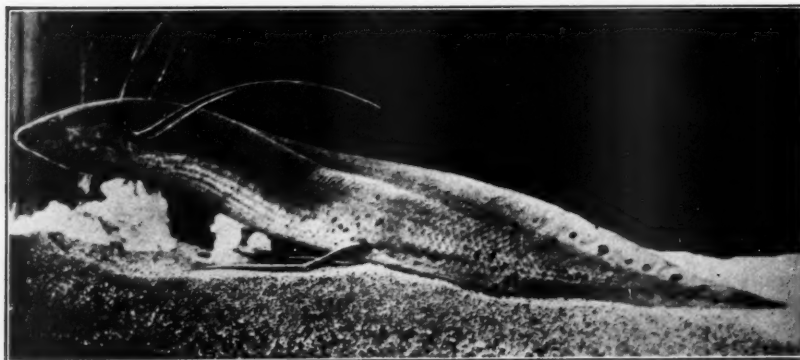


Photo by Brown Brothers, New York

THE GENERAL ANCESTOR OF ALL OF US

This creature, which breathes on the land and respire in the water, is the primitive form of the type from which we have grown into what we are—whether we be monkeys or elephants or great statesmen or members of the clergy or even something so trivial as protoplasm.

Religion and Ethics

CAN MAN DISCOVER THE FUTURE?

IN an illuminating essay, first read before the Royal Institution of London and now published in this country,* H. G. Wells considers the question how far our present ignorance of the future is justifiable, a fixed and necessary condition of human life. Is man as we know him final? And what is to come after man? Would not some knowledge of the future greatly benefit human life to-day, and accelerate our progress towards a higher culture? Mr. Wells is so possessed by the fascinations of his subject that he forgets for the time being his usual complexities and gives a clear brief statement of his wonderful and startling thought.

He believes that along certain lines and with certain qualifications and limitations, a working knowledge of the future is humanly possible. We overestimate, he says, our certainty regarding the past, and underestimate the certainties of the future. The knowledge of the past possessed by the educated man of to-day is not all of the same kind, and it is derived from three different sources, personal memory, recorded history and modern science. Examining these sources, Mr. Wells writes:

"First of all he has the realest of all knowledge—the knowledge of his own personal experiences, his memory. Uneducated people, believe their memories absolutely, and most educated people believe them with a few reservations. Some of us take up a critical attitude even toward our own memories; we know that they not only sometimes drop things out but that sometimes a sort of dreaming or a strong suggestion will put things in. But for all that memory remains vivid and real as no other knowledge can be, and to have seen and heard and felt is to be nearest to absolute conviction. Yet our memory of direct impressions is only the smallest part of what we know. Outside that bright area comes knowledge of a different order—the knowledge brought to us by other people. Outside our immediate personal memory there comes this wider area of facts or quasi facts told us by more or less trustworthy people, told us by word of mouth or by the written word of living and of dead writers. This is the past of report, rumor, tradition, and history—the second sort of knowledge of the past. The nearer knowledge of this sort is abun-

dant and clear and detailed, remoter it becomes vaguer, still more remotely in time and space it dies down to brief, imperfect inscriptions and enigmatical traditions, and at last dies away, so far as the records and traditions of humanity go, into a doubt and darkness as blank, just as blank, as futurity."

To these two limits, Mr. Wells continues, the educated man's knowledge of the past was confined, save for a few "inklings and guesses," until the beginning of the nineteenth century, which marked the great discovery of the inductive past. Before then, man was as certain of the non-existence of anything before the world's creation (about 4004 B. C., according to one ecclesiastical authority) as most of us are still concerning the non-existence of the future. But modern science, that "relentless systematic criticism of phenomena," to quote Mr. Wells, "has in the past hundred years absolutely destroyed the conception of a finitely distant beginning of things; has abolished such limits to the past as a dated creation set, and added an enormous vista to that limited sixteenth-century outlook." It has provided us not only with a new kind of knowledge but, what is of immense importance, a knowledge obtained in a new kind of way. If man has discovered an inductive past, why can he not discover an inductive future? Mr. Wells insists further:

"If it has been possible for men by picking out a number of suggestive and significant looking things in the present, by comparing them, criticizing them, and discussing them, with a perpetual insistence upon 'Why?' without any guiding tradition, and indeed in the teeth of established beliefs, to construct this amazing searchlight of inference into the remoter past, is it really, after all, such an extravagant and hopeless thing to suggest that, by seeking for operating causes instead of for fossils, and by criticizing them as persistently and thoroly as the geological record has been criticized, it may be possible to throw a searchlight of inference forward instead of backward, and to attain to a knowledge of coming things as clear, as universally convincing, and infinitely more important to mankind than the clear vision of the past that geology has opened to us during the nineteenth century?"

Granting that anything having the same relation to the future that man's

memory has to the past is out of the question, Mr. Wells yet holds to his faith. "I believe," he affirms, "that the time is drawing near when it will be possible to suggest a systematic exploration of the future. And you must not judge the practicability of this enterprise by the failures of the past. So far nothing has been attempted, so far no first-class mind has ever focused itself upon these issues; but suppose the laws of social and political development, for example, were given as many brains, were given as much attention, criticism, and discussion as we have given to the laws of chemical combination during the last fifty years, what might we not expect?"

The popular idea of scientific investigation, Mr. Wells goes on to say, is a vehement, aimless collection of little facts, out of which, in an accidental or miraculous way, certain marketable conjuring tricks—the "wonders of science"—emerge. The popular conception of discovery is accident. But scientific men know differently. They know that the essential thing is the analysis of facts, not their collection; and that the aim and test, the justification of science is prophesy. To quote at length:

"Until a scientific theory yields confident forecasts you know it is unsound and tentative; it is mere theorizing, as evanescent as art talk or the phantoms politicians talk about. The splendid body of gravitational astronomy, for example, establishes itself upon the certain forecast of stellar movements, and you would absolutely refuse to believe its amazing assertions if it were not for these same unerring forecasts. . . . And if I am right in saying that science aims at prophecy, and if the specialist in each science is in fact doing his best now to prophesy within the limits of his field, what is there to stand in the way of our building up this growing body of forecast into an ordered picture of the future that will be just as certain, just as strictly science, and perhaps just as detailed as the picture that has been built up within the last hundred years of the geological past?"

Until we bring prophecy down to the affairs of man and his children, Mr. Wells asserts, it is just as possible to carry inductive reasoning forward as backward. Why should it stop at man? Is man, then, individually and collectively, so much more incalculable than the other forces of nature? A new ele-

* THE DISCOVERY OF THE FUTURE. Pub. by B. W. Huebsch.

ment which entirely changes the course of scientific inquiry and prophecy? Or does his presence only complicate and not alter the process of induction? How far may we reasonably hope through scientific analysis to discover our future? Much farther, in Mr. Wells's opinion, than most of us at present are inclined to admit. "I believe," he declares, "that the deliberate direction of historical and social study toward the future and an increasing reference, a deliberate and courageous reference, to the future in moral and religious discussion, would be enormously stimulating and enormously profitable to our intellectual life." He adds: "The knowledge of the future we may hope to gain will be general and not individual; it will be no sort of knowledge that will either hamper us in the exercise of our individual free will or relieve us of our personal responsibility."

The "great unmanageable disturbing fact" which presents itself to Mr. Wells's mind, in his exploration of the future, is that man cannot be final; and the question what is to come after man, he finds the most insoluble in the world. Man can conceive super-man, but never as yet *not-man*. Yet, for his part, Mr. Wells confesses that, considered as a final product, he does not think very highly of himself or his fellow creatures. He declares:

"I do not think I could possibly join in the worship of humanity with any gravity or sincerity. Think of it! Think of the positive facts! There are surely moods for all of us when one can feel Swift's amazement that such a being should deal in pride. There are moods when one can join in the laughter of Democritus; and they would come oftener were not the spectacle of human littleness so abundantly shot with pain. But it is not only with pain that the world is shot—it is shot with promise. Small as our vanity and carnality make us, there has been a day of still smaller things. It is the long ascent of the past that gives the lie to our despair. We know now that all the blood and passion of our life were represented in the Carboniferous time by something—something, perhaps, cold-blooded and with a clammy skin, that lurked between air and water, and fled before the giant amphibia of those days.

"For all the folly, blindness, and pain of our lives, we have come some way from that. And the distance we have traveled gives us some earnest of the way we have yet to go."

Why should we imagine that things cease at man? Why should not the "rising curve" of life rise now more swiftly and steeply than before? We live to-day in a world of rapid and unprecedented development. Mr. Wells continues:

"The conditions under which men live are changing with an ever-increasing rapidity, and, so far as our knowledge goes,



AN EXPLORER OF THE FUTURE

Human progress towards a higher culture would be greatly accelerated, H. G. Wells contends, by an inductive knowledge of coming events.

no sort of creatures have ever lived under changing conditions without undergoing the profoundest changes themselves. In the past century there was more change in the conditions of human life than there had been in the previous thousand years. . . . This century will see changes that will dwarf those of the nineteenth century, as those of the nineteenth dwarf those of the eighteenth. One can see no sign anywhere that this rush of change will be over presently, that the positivist dream of a social reconstruction and of a new static culture phase will ever be realized. Human society never has been quite static, and it will presently cease to attempt to be static."

Within the next two or three decades it seems quite certain that at least the mass of the world's white population will ascend in the scale of education and personal efficiency. And beyond that, still in the near future, "while man is still man," it is not difficult to collect reasons for supposing that humanity will be definitely organizing itself into a world state—"a great world state," Mr. Wells maintains, "that will purge from itself much that is mean, much that is bestial, and much that makes

for individual dullness and dreariness, grayness and wretchedness in the world of to-day." We are in the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone, Mr. Wells concludes with bewildering prophecy:

"It is possible to believe that all the past is but the beginning of a beginning, and that all that is and has been is but the twilight of the dawn. It is possible to believe that all that the human mind has ever accomplished is but the dream before the awakening. We cannot see, there is no need for us to see, what this world will be like when the day has fully come. We are creatures of the twilight. But it is out of our race and lineage that minds will spring, that will reach back to us in our littleness to know us better than we know ourselves, and that will reach forward fearlessly to comprehend this future that defeats our eyes.

"All this world is heavy with the promise of greater things, and a day will come, one day in the unending succession of days, when beings, beings who are now latent in our thoughts and hidden in our loins, shall stand upon this earth as one stands upon a footstool, and shall laugh and reach out their hands amid the stars."

THE BALLOT AS AN ETHICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

I DO not believe that women are fit to have a vote. That is why I want them to have it." Such is the assertion with which W. L. George, the young English novelist and feminist, exasperates and at the same time gratifies both Suffragists and their opponents in his original and very lively book, "Woman and To-morrow" (D. Appleton & Co.). He "gives furiously to think," writes M. P. Willcocks in the London *Outlook*, "and is a bitter but health-giving herb in the garden of the woman's movement." Mr. George is really a brilliant spokesman for the egoistic group of English feminists, being as scornful of the present character and status of the vast majority of women as are Dora Marsden and *The Freewoman*. His argument for woman suffrage, therefore, is ethical and not political.

Not many of us have learned to differentiate carefully enough, it seems, between Feminism and Suffragism. We are apt to think of them as almost equivalent. But this is inaccurate and confusing, says Mr. George. Feminism includes Suffragism, it is true, but Suffragism does not necessarily extend to Feminism. The Suffragist believes that the possession of the ballot is a basic need in woman's progress. Feminists regard it as an incident of that progress. The one is a new philosophy of life, the other only a political movement. Feminist action is directed not against political situations but against attitudes of mind. It desires to abolish in men the mental condition which, according to Mr. George, is "evil, suicidal and cruel." Briefly, to quote further, "it aims at a mental rather than at a material adjustment of relations."

The general assumption in the woman suffrage argument is that women will bring a great moral uplift into politics. But this is not so, Mr. George boldly maintains. On the contrary, he writes: "I am convinced that woman's political outlook is narrow, prejudiced and mean, that her support will, at the inception, be readily accorded to any measure that is definitely sentimental or definitely brutal, to any law which restricts public expenditure and well-doing." English women in politics, he further declares, are still governed exclusively by their passions and interests. In their recent coalescence to procure a repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act, in their public attitude towards capital punishment and the white-slave traffic, they have proved themselves, in the opinion of this critic, essentially unreflecting. They have wept, he says, instead of thinking. The women of New Zealand and certain of our American states, in the matter of Prohibition alone, have

permitted their temperament to carry them into all sorts of fanaticism. "Incapable of conceiving that anybody might drink in moderation, they decided that nobody ought to drink at all." All this is important, Mr. George considers, as indicating women's tendencies.

Lastly, he accuses his countrywomen of avarice in public expenditure. It is his solidly expressed opinion that English women (and they are better politicians than American women are) would vote en masse to-day against such progressive social measures as Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation Acts, and Health Insurance. Moreover, he believes that they would probably refuse money to education, to land development and to labor, and spend it gladly on troops and battleships, so strong, he observes, is their imperialistic tendency. Woman suffrage in England, Mr. George prophesies, will herald in an era of "cruelty, sentimentality and meanness." The years that follow its introduction will be "uneasy and chaotic, and many ugly things may be done." Nevertheless, as a confirmed Feminist, Mr. George believes that this initial chaos is inevitable because "women, no more than men, can evolve into human beings without making mistakes."

This is the crux of the Feminist argument. "If it is accepted," Mr. George continues relentlessly, "that women in general are as I paint them, politically narrow, passionate and mean, it is important to ask ourselves why they are in such a mental condition?" Briefly, he explains, these are the characteristics not of the slave but of the half-educated, and the most intellectual woman, up to the present, has not received the political education of an illiterate man. For the mere book-knowledge which has been open to her, of political economy, history and philosophy, can never take the place of the practical stimulus of the ballot. The vote, Mr. George therefore insists, and "nothing but the vote, will induce women to study the questions on which they now hold forth with the violence of the ignorant." To quote further:

"I believe that the vote, by stimulating woman's mind, will compel her to reduce in her judgments the influence of her passions. I do not suppose that woman will ever become as uninstinctive as man, nor is it desirable she should, for there is a social value in passion to which I shall refer further on; but she must become more logical. Logic alone is worthless, but passion alone is worthless; if woman is compelled to weigh arguments instead of saying something offensive, she will be better worth listening to. And if she becomes better worth listening to

her status will rise. It is not the code she may establish by means of her vote that preoccupies Feminists, but the increased respect that must come to her when she is worthy of respect. We want men to think better of women; that is our battle, but we realize plainly that men are not fools and that they will not respect women until women are worthy of respect."

The dignity of the vote will compel women really to come to grips with political questions and modern movements, Mr. George asserts. Their education by newspaper will begin,—an education more important for the average mind, in his opinion, than any which can be drawn from books. At present women do not read the newspapers, he declares, except the accounts of murders and other sensational cases, with a glance at the fashion and society columns. They wander daily "in an artificial world where national concerns are left to men." With the ballot, women, like men, will begin, however superficially, to read the newspapers in order to find a basis for their political faith. It may at first be biased and crude, but it will no longer be the old basis "of prejudice and bawling." It will at least be sentient and reflective.

Regarding women's political avarice, Mr. George bids us search for a reason in their hampering financial past. To quote at length:

"For thousands of years they have been the slaves of their masters' purse; they have either been kept as pampered animals, devoid of money, or money has been doled out to them parsimoniously for specific objects. Generally speaking, they have had no financial training, they have never handled large sums, they have had to practise continual small economies so as to defray the cost of their modest pleasures, and they have never earned much more than a bare living. It is not wonderful then that women's monetary views have become petty, that the idea of spending money should terrify them. Apart from those who are reckless and foolish because their masters have made them beloved slaves, they cannot bring themselves to spend; men have made them either incompetent or irresponsible. Feminists believe that if responsibility is thrust upon woman she will rise to and become worthy of her opportunity, that her opportunity will grow as her capacity grows."

As for the passion with which, in Mr. George's opinion, women may be counted on to approach politics, that, he thinks, will be a positive moral gain. "I believe," he writes, "that we need passion in politics, the hot and somewhat unreasoning sense of right and wrong which so often bears down the sense of the advisable." Purely mascu-

line politics, he contends, have a tendency to be devoid of passion and mechanical. Passion, in educated women, will react beneficially on public opinion. Strict but mean legality will become less common. Furthermore:

"I believe as a Feminist that this immense reservoir of intensity contains a force of which we are but dimly aware. I imagine that once women have fully realized the influence of housing upon physique and mentality, the relation that exists between the feeding of children and their education, the effects of communal control on mines, transit and milk-supply, they will throw into these causes, which men discuss too coldly, a little of their fierce, race-protecting passion. For it is women, and not men, who care for the race; men care for achievement, for immediate improvement, and in this way they do help the race; but women look further, quite unconsciously; they see, beyond their unborn son, the endless procession he and his sons will beget. But that is a cloudy vision, a vision swathed in the wrappings of times long dead; women can conceive the race, but not yet the new race, with new standards, new desires, and a strange freedom from the old thralls. As a Feminist I want to use that intuitive faculty, to make of woman the conscious seer who will work for these children of the mist."

The present militancy in England, Mr. George says further, demonstrates the existence of such passion, however



AN IRRITATING ADVOCATE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

W. D. George thinks that women ought to have the vote as an educational measure. Their public meanness and passion, he asserts, prove their present unfitness.

wrong and disastrous its course. He thus concludes:

"For six years now women have been throwing stones, breaking windows, firing pillar boxes and mobbing ministers and members of Parliament; they have repeatedly submitted to arrest, and have cheerfully returned to the charge, knowing that they would again be subjected to imprisonment, assault, forcible feeding and insult. They have persevered, and many have shown a heroic quality akin to sanity: the dividing line is very thin. I do not want to judge them, to discuss whether Militancy has defeated its object; I do not think so, but as a Feminist I am bound to look further ahead. What matters to us is the fanatical quality, and we do not care whether opponents attach to it the word 'insane' or 'hysterical': few reforming movements have come into their own and few great deeds have been done save by those whom Dr. Nordau and others call degenerates, madmen, urnings, hysterical persons. If sanity means 'average person,' and I believe it does, we can bear with the lunatic fire of Napoleon, Nietzsche, Savonarola, Newton and Galileo. If this lunacy be genius, then we can rely upon woman as the depositary of the genius of the race; her unflinching physical courage, her yet greater moral courage in the face of gibes, the ferocity of spirit which dominates her weakness of body, all these traits make me believe that it is the passion of woman shall be the passion of the State."

IS THERE ANY JUSTIFICATION FOR VIOLENT METHODS IN INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLES?

SABOTAGE is a comparatively new word in this country and the last word of Syndicalism and "direct action" in industrial warfare. The doctrine which it preaches is variously interpreted, and its effects are startling to thinking men wherever they appear. Articles on the subject are mostly condemnatory, while in two new and important books on Syndicalism* the ethics of sabotage are defined as essentially destructive and vicious. Arturo Giovannitti, on the contrary—the gifted young Italian preacher and poet, who has lately come into national prominence as a leader of the revolutionary Industrial Workers of the World—makes an eloquent and interesting defence of sabotage in his introduction to a little handbook of information on the subject, translated from the French of Emile Pouget (Charles H. Kerr & Co.), editor of the daily paper *Bataille Syndicaliste*.

The word sabotage, M. Pouget informs us, is a French slang term for working clumsily, as if by sabot blows. Its meaning he defines epigrammatically

as "Poor pay, poor work." In America, this is popularly translated as "striking on the job." The Scotch workers know it as "Ca' Canny" (go slow, or be careful not to do too much). When workmen in England deliberately slacken their efforts and waste time, they are said to be "soldiering." Giovannitti gives a full and clear definition of sabotage as it is encouraged and put in operation by the Industrial Workers of the World:

"A. Any conscious and wilful act on the part of one or more workers intended to slacken and reduce the output of production in the industrial field, or to restrict trade and reduce the profits in the commercial field, in order to secure from their employers better conditions or to enforce those promised or maintain those already prevailing, when no other way of redress is open.

"B. Any skilful operation on the machinery of production intended not to destroy it or permanently render it defective, but only to temporarily disable it and to put it out of running condition in order to make impossible the work of scabs and thus to secure the complete and real stoppage of work during a strike."

Altho the word sabotage is new, the thing itself is old, says M. Pouget, as

old as human exploitation; and it is as logical, adds Giovannitti, as "a punch in the jaw in answer to a kick in the shins." Balzac described it three quarters of a century ago in his "Maison Nucingen," which deals with an historic revolt of the silk workers of Lyons in 1831. The workers were starved back to the machines, but they had a means of retaliation. "The spinner who had up to then transformed into threads the silk that was weighed to him in cocoons," wrote Balzac, "put fairness out of the door and began to oil his fingers. Of course, he gave back with fastidious scrupulosity the exact weight—but the silk was all stained with oil and the silk market was thus infested with defective merchandise which could have caused the ruin of Lyons and the loss of a goodly share of the French commerce." From that time until the present, the practice of sabotage has been as secret and complicated as modern industry itself. "From the slowing up of the human worker," writes Spargo, "to the slowing up of the iron worker, the machine, was an easy transition. A little dust in the bearings, especially emery dust, would do much. Soap in boilers would retard the development of steam. Judiciously planned 'acci-

* AMERICAN SYNDICALISM. THE I. W. W. By John Graham Brooks. The Macmillan Company. SYNDICALISM, INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM, AND SOCIALISM. By John Spargo. B. W. Huebsch.

dents' might easily create confusion for which no one could be blamed. A few 'mistakes' in handling cargoes might easily cost the employers far more than a small increase of wages would."

One of the French phrases runs: "Study the time, the condition of trade, the technique of the machinery. Wherever you find the most sensitive nerve—attack it with *acute refinement*." One of the most acutely refined methods of sabotage, even its sharpest condemners admit, is far from being ethically destructive. It works rather for the good of the community, and consists simply in telling all the secrets of the employers' business. "Open-mouthed," it is called. "This kind of sabotage," writes M. Pouget, "which, with its novel and mild methods, may nevertheless become as terrible to many capitalists as the rude paralysis of precious instruments of production, is about to have the greatest diffusion." When masons begin to reveal the flaws in the building ordered by the contractor, he contends; when railway workers expose the criminal defects of construction and support in tracks and tunnels; when drug clerks, delicatessen and grocery clerks begin to tell us all they know of the merchandise they are selling, we should consider it a public benefaction. Even John Graham Brooks finds nothing ethically wrong in this particular kind of sabotage. He writes:

"In the life of that famous utopian, Fourier, we are told that his first moral revolt against the competitive system came to him when he discovered that as clerk he was expected to lie to the purchaser whenever necessary. Of great spiritual sensitiveness, he could not bring himself to this and went on blurting out the truth about the various wares until the infuriated employer turned him from the shop.

"I have sometimes heard this delicate cruelty of exact truth-telling recommended by the I. W. W. as one of the most perfected forms of sabotage for clerks and retail vendors generally. 'Get together, study the foods, spices, candies, and every adulterated product. Study the weights and measures, and all of you tell the exact truth to every customer.'"

In answer to the charge that sabotage of any kind discredits the workers' cause and debases their moral value by making those who practice it sneaks and liars, Arturo Giovannitti argues that as a war measure it is perfectly justifiable. Spying, he says, in the American Revolution, did not make a sneak or a liar of a Nathan Hale or a John André. The *sabotier* who goes back to work as a scab in time of strike to incapacitate the machinery of production is only an industrial spy. "It must be said with especial emphasis," Giovannitti continues, "that sabotage is not and must not be made a systematic hampering of production, that it is not meant as a perpetual clogging of the

workings of industry, but that it is a simple expedient of war, to be used only in time of actual warfare, with sobriety and moderation, and to be laid by when the truce intervenes." He admits that such tactics are indefensible before the capitalistic code of ethics; but declares that the "ever-growing fraction" of the proletariat represented by the Industrial Workers of the World is creating its own ethics. It has a "special mentality and hence a special morality of its own." Its ethics are those of war, not of peace.

Socialists, on the contrary, see in this form of "direct action" such disruption to society and demoralization of the worker that at the National Convention of the Socialist Party, in 1912, a clause was inserted in its constitution prohibiting members under pain of expulsion



A REPRESENTATIVE SOCIALIST WRITER
John Spargo fervidly denounces sabotage as the most primitive of all forms of retaliation.

from advocating Sabotage. "Can you first demoralize the workers," asks the well-known Socialist writer, John Spargo, "train them to work inefficiently and to practice deceit, year after year, possibly for generations, without destroying their capacity for sound citizenship in the new social order?" Sabotage, he declares, is merely a return of the most primitive of all forms of retaliation, the weapon of desperate and despairing men. It is essentially a furtive and stealthy policy, practiced by individual workers, and easily leading to crime. "Teach men and women in the labor movement," he says further, "to practice sabotage in the fight against their employers and it will not be long before they will practice sabotage within their own organizations to obtain factional or personal ends. Union men who practice sabotage against the employer to gain the ends of the union will sooner or later prac-

tice sabotage within the union to gain their own ends. A contempt for the will of the majority is developed, for 'sabotage is peculiarly the weapon of the rebel minority.'"

Worse still, Spargo concludes:

"Sabotage is not a weapon of the class-conscious proletariat. Rather is it the weapon of the slum proletariat, 'that passively rotting mass thrown off by the lowest layers of old society,' to quote Marx, whose conditions of life especially fit it 'for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue.' This was clearly shown by Kautsky in a letter published in the *New York Call*. The class-conscious wage-earners, because of their sense of class-solidarity, reject the individual struggle against property and depend more and more upon mass action. The master class fears only this mass action, and to head it off sends its agents into the unions to preach individual action in all its forms, including sabotage and riot."

Mr. Spargo's horror is shared by many other Socialists, class-conscious and un-class-conscious. W. J. Ghent says in the *Socialist National Organ*: "To preach violence and sabotage to the working class is to preach not a working class morality, not a socialist morality, but a slave morality. It is the morality of Roman slaves in the days of the empire. By lying, deceit, craft, and theft they sought to lessen the evils of their lot. They did not heroically strive for emancipation."

In France, Georges Sorel, the philosopher of Syndicalism, joins with Jaurès, the famous Socialist deputy, in fear and distrust of the new doctrine. Kautsky denounces it in Germany; while in England, such leaders as Keir Hardie, Ramsay MacDonald and Sidney Webb form a wall of opposition to what H. G. Wells characteristically terms an "unintelligent and impossible social fragmentation."

Writing more from the point of view of the general public, John Graham Brooks declares: "The truth about sabotage is that its essence is destruction." To quote in conclusion:

"Very perfectly the wiser men in the socialist movement have learned this lesson. It may have lacked practical tact that, a few months ago, the socialist officials should vote expulsion from the party of all those who preached sabotage. But the kind of miscellaneous advocacy given to sabotage in this country deserves all that was meant by that action. This criticism refers solely to sabotage as actually taught and commended. So long as the fact of warfare in our industrial system continues, the strike, boycott and sabotage will have a place in spite of the waste and disorder that follows. All of us together must endure them, as war is suffered, until we learn the sanity and moral self-restraint to substitute enlightened and constructive measures in our human intercourse."

A RECONCILIATION OF CHRISTIAN FAITH AND HIGH FINANCE

TO those worshippers of financial power who have enshrined the late J. Pierpont Morgan as their hero or superman, the humble profession of Christian faith contained in the first article of his remarkable will must come as a surprise. To churchmen, on the contrary, and particularly to those in close personal touch with Mr. Morgan (who was a vestryman of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church in New York for many years, and later a warden) this old-fashioned introduction to his last will and testament was less a matter of surprise than of intense satisfaction. There are yet others who profess to find a difference between Mr. Morgan's worldly practice and his religious faith which is irreconcilable. The much discussed article reads as follows:

"I commit my soul into the hands of my Savior, in full confidence that having redeemed it and washed it in His most precious blood He will present it faultless before the throne of my Heavenly Father, and I entreat my children to maintain and defend, at all hazard, and at any cost of personal sacrifice, the blessed doctrine of the complete atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ, once offered, and through that alone."

Mr. Morgan, it appears from a recent article in *The Outlook*, written by the Rev. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, was its most munificent supporter. His faith, says Mr. Reiland, was deep and broad. He was constant in attendance at public worship. At Sunday morning service he always passed the collection plate in the center aisle. "No one who was present on his last Sunday here," Mr. Reiland writes with feeling, "will even forget how he stood out, almost in the aisle, beating time with his book, singing with strong voice and moist eye his favorite hymn, 'Blest Be The Tie That Binds.' We think of it now." On the completion of St. George's new Centennial Chapel last fall, Mr. Morgan formed the habit of coming from his business office Saturday afternoon and entering the chapel alone. "Sometimes I found him kneeling in prayer or reading," Mr. Reiland continues, "or singing a hymn without organ and alone. He seemed as happy as a child if I sent for one of our organists to play the hymn for us. He would stand in the chancel singing and beating the time with book in hand, thoroly enjoying every moment. The doors were always closed. No one but the aged sexton and myself knew that the great master of men and things was worshipping in the temple."

Mr. Morgan's confession of faith, therefore, according to the reverend Mr. Reiland, was entirely consistent and beautiful. Such a profession from such a man, he is quoted as saying, "has a wonderful meaning to humanity, to religion and to the church." Bishop Greer is reported by the *New York World* as stating:

"Mr. Morgan's will is autobiographic. It is a revelation of the man and will do more good than many sermons. He was above all things profoundly and sincerely religious. His faith in Jesus Christ was the mainspring of his life and helped to give him that unimpeachable integrity and trustworthiness which in all his large and various business transactions were recognized and respected and were never for a moment questioned."

The attitude of London churchmen is a little more on the defensive, yet they succeed, on the whole, in reconciling to their own satisfaction Mr. Morgan's financial career with his profession of faith. In answer to an invitation from *The Daily Press*, prominent clergymen have given public expression to their opinions. Archdeacon Sinclair, Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, the magnificent electrical installation of which was the gift of Mr. Morgan, wrote in part as follows:

"The question is, How far is the practice of business methods in accordance with the teaching of Christianity? . . . In high finance there must be elements of competition and combat. Those who enter the arena must be prepared to meet risks. The accumulation of great wealth does not necessarily mean that others have lost it. It is more reasonable to say that they have not gained it. . . . Nor is it wise to cavil at the vastness of a fortune. In high finance, when handled by a man of extraordinary genius and vast organizing power, the profits must be rapid and enormous. The question is, how are they employed? . . . It is mean at all times to be jealous of great fortunes, and especially when they are used as admirably as that of Mr. Morgan. We are told it is hard for those that have riches to enter the kingdom of heaven; but we are not told that it is impossible."

The Right Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, Dean of Manchester, writes more definitely: "It will not, I think, be argued that a millionaire cannot be saved, or that he can be saved in any other way than a pauper. There is no essential incompatibility between Christianity and finance." The Rev. C. Silvester Horne, on the other hand, while seeing no reason to doubt the perfect sincerity of Mr. Morgan's profession of faith, questions whether his vast accumulations were consistent with Christianity. "I can only say," he affirms, "that in my judgment no truly Christian State would allow any individual, however

good, to be possessed of such power, such almost unlimited control of finance." But this critical doubt and hesitation is unshared by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who states jubilantly: "There is more religion in the world than we suppose, and it is clearly possible for a Christian man to hold his own with the keenest business men of his time. When next young men tell me that it is impossible for a conscientious man to compete against modern business methods, my triumphant answer henceforth will be to quote this remarkable instance to the contrary."

Editorial comment on the subject presents a little more variety of opinion. The editor of *The Churchman* (New York) writes that in his last will and testament Mr. Morgan wrote a sermon which has become nation-wide and may become world-wide. "It is encouraging," he continues, "to all who call themselves Christians that a man of such talent and power should have confessed this great and simple faith. Popular opinion is cynical with regard to the religion of millionaires, and the opinion is pretty well founded. It remains 'hard' for those who have riches to enter the Kingdom of God, but here was a man who, with his wealth, had a great and simple faith, and probably his kind is more numerous than is supposed." Mr. Morgan, the writer adds, was a "Prayer Book Christian." In beginning his will with a profession of faith, he simply followed the Church's way, and probably thought that he was doing nothing uncommon. "It was the unconscious tribute of a great genius to the genius of his church."

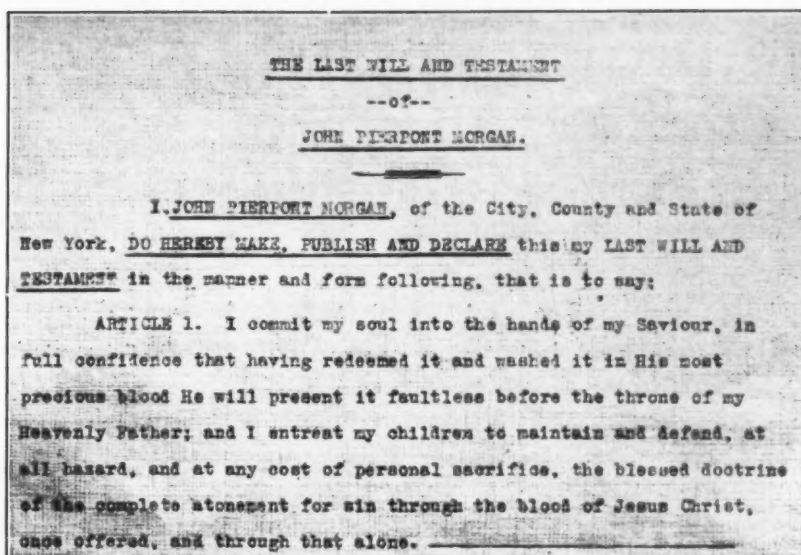
A writer in the *Christian Advocate* discovers certain inconsistencies:

"We enter into no critical consideration of Mr. Morgan's financial operations. They do not lie within our province. He was the product of the times in which he lived. He availed himself of opportunities which others were employing and surpassed most of his contemporaries in the results achieved by his genius, becoming a colossal magnate whose word went far to make or mar the fortunes of other men. Probably the day is coming when the precise kind of triumphs he won will no longer be possible. While the lust for power doubtless instigated much that he did, it is agreeable to believe that he was not dominated by any spirit of malevolence. He represented a certain phase of our modern civilization which is not yet wholly Christianized."

The *New York Truth Seeker* (Free-thought) notes sarcastically that Christ is numbered among Mr. Morgan's executors, with specific directions as to the handling and disposition of his soul. The *Chicago Tribune*, from the secular point of view and ignoring en-

tirely Mr. Morgan's profession of faith, sharply criticizes his will as an "evasion of stewardship" in the disposition of his great wealth. We quote as follows:

"The last will and testament of J. Pierpont Morgan will be a great disappointment to any one who thought he saw beneath Mr. Morgan's tremendous financial activities the outlines of a larger purpose than that of piling up an enormous structure of money. The will bequeaths an utterly insignificant amount to charity—less than one per cent. of his estimated fortune—and nothing to public use. The claim of friends that he gave liberally, tho secretly, during his lifetime, does not absolve. The spirit displayed offers a striking contrast to the huge and enlightened public giving of Mr. John D.



A FACSIMILE OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S STARTLING CONFESSION
OF CHRISTIAN FAITH

The crucial question now being raised is: Can a man be a successful competitor in modern finance and yet remain a humble follower of Christ?

Rockefeller, or even of other Americans of great wealth. It indicates that Mr. Morgan had an inadequate sense of the debt he owed to a people whose energies and abilities contributed the foundations of his own acquisitions. It shows that

his ethical standards and his social imagination were still bound by the egoistic and unmitigated individualism of the generation in which his character was formed."

In conclusion, *The Evening Post* (New York) directs its criticism, not towards Mr. Morgan and his profession of the Christian faith, but towards those clergymen who have made it a subject of commendation in their pulpits. It was a little unwise, the editorial says. "Their praise could easily be perverted into an apparent

belief that what the world most needs is an overwhelming demonstration that godliness is profitable. There are other Christian doctrines more in need of emphasis just now."

IS AMERICA TO HAVE A HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH?

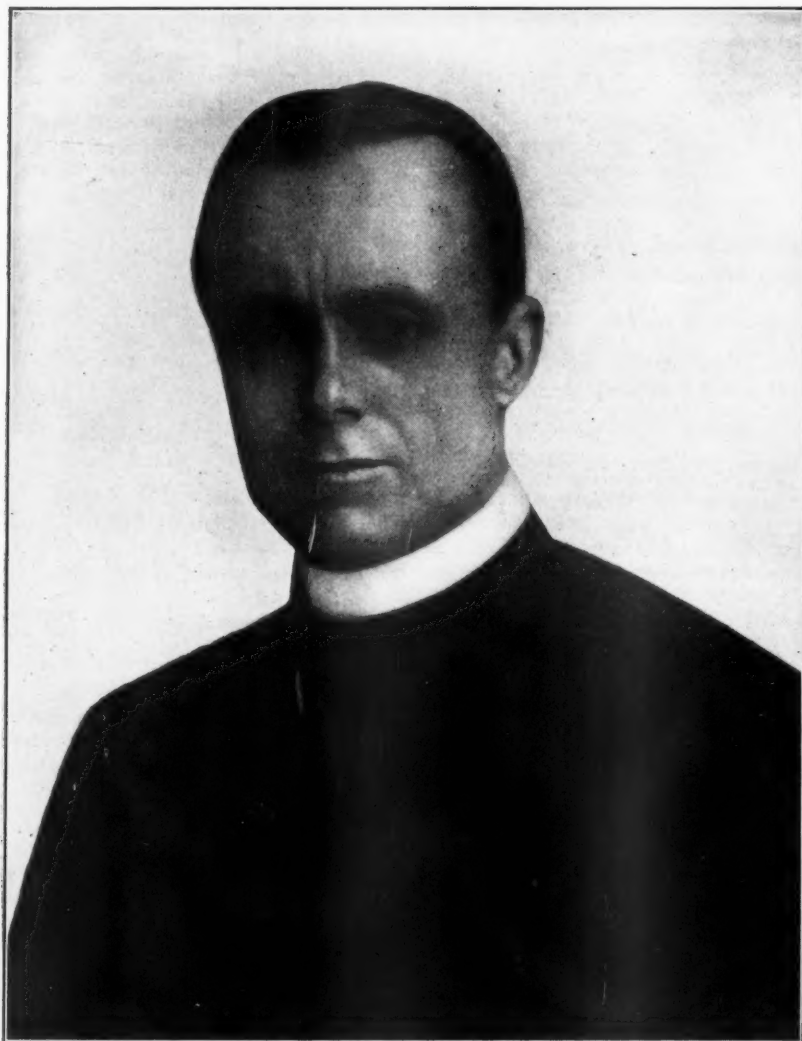
FOR some time there has been a strong agitation in the Protestant Episcopal Church to change its present title to the "Holy Catholic Church of America." It is possible that the agitators may succeed in their attempt at the coming General Convention, to be held in New York City next October. Meanwhile the matter is being warmly debated among churchmen, and three recent expressions of opinion are of particular significance, representing, as they do, practically all sides of the subject.

In a sermon delivered lately in Trinity Church, New York, Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, clearly defines his own position and that of many other high churchmen. The present legal title of the church, he says, is incorrect, and the true name which has been hers through all the centuries should be resumed. "This cumbersome and ugly legal title," to quote Dr. Manning, "ought to be changed, because it is a modern innovation, because it misrepresents the Church and misleads people as to her true character, because it puts the Church in the light of a modern denomination instead of in its true light as a part of the ancient, historic Catholic Church, and because so narrow and limited a title is out of harmony with the great name of the Church as given in the Creed, is a hindrance to our work among the multi-

tudes of many races who are now coming to our country, and as is well known is a most serious barrier to progress in some of our mission fields. Why should anyone to-day want to fight for the word Protestant? It reflects the controversial spirit of a bygone age. We have progressed beyond it." Practically, Dr. Manning continues, the title is being dropped because it has been found useless. Who would ever think to-day, he questions, of calling himself a "Protestant Episcopalian"? There are many who do not wish to be called even "Episcopalians." They prefer to be known simply as churchmen, as members of the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church of the Creed." The change, Dr. Manning asserts, is not merely a proposed one. It is actually taking place. And it will be officially enacted sooner or later. "Progress may be resisted for a time," he says in conclusion, "but not permanently. It may not be done in the coming convention. That is a small matter. Most of those who desire to see the change have no wish to see it carried by a small majority. I certainly have no such wish. But I want to see the Church advance toward it and the Church is advancing toward it. It is certain to come because the Truth will have its way."

Another side of the controversy is presented by Rev. G. Monroe Royce, an Episcopal clergyman, in the pages of *The Independent*. Mr. Royce writes

in a manner which is objected to by high churchmen as extremely offensive and even inaccurate. Nevertheless his argument is approved in the main by such an authority as Professor Benjamin W. Bacon, who holds the chair of New Testament Exegesis and Criticism in Yale University. Mr. Royce considers what he terms the "repudiation" of the Church's name a mere piece of "ecclesiastical foppery and snobbery," un-American in spirit, and advocated, for the most part, by alien clerics, high churchmen of England, who are not in sympathy with our traditions and democracy. The Church was baptized in America "Protestant Episcopal" one hundred and twenty-five years ago, and Mr. Royce does not believe that any considerable number of American Episcopalians wish now to change the name. Moreover, "ninety-nine out of every hundred Americans," he maintains, "understand the word *Catholic* to apply to one great division of the Christian world, and the word *Protestant* to include others. And therefore, for a small body, an almost insignificant body of clerics in the Episcopal Church, to disregard this universally accepted fact, and insist upon using these words in a different sense, is to cause confusion, create irritation, and hinder the good feeling which has heretofore existed as regards these matters." It is nothing but ecclesiastical hair-splitting. Mr. Royce concludes:



"WHY SHOULD ANY ONE TO-DAY WANT TO FIGHT FOR THE WORD PROTESTANT?"

With these words, Rev. William Manning, of Trinity Church, New York, defends the proposed change of the Church's name from Protestant Episcopal to Holy Catholic.

"Let these hypercritical, fidgety clergies remember, or let some one who knows the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church tell them, of the schism that rent this Church asunder in 1873 over questions that never should have been urged. It is really difficult to speak with patience of such a partisan agitation at the very time when the Episcopal Church is asking the whole Christian world, Catholic and Protestant, to cast aside their differences and unite as one brotherhood in presenting the message of the crucified Christ to all mankind. At such a time can Christian ministers or priests—whichever they prefer—find nothing better to do than to throw this apple of discord into the councils of their Church?"

Professor Bacon is not so certain as the Rev. Mr. Royce that American members of the Episcopal Church will repudiate ecclesiastical snobbishness. "Unfortunately," he writes, "American democracy and the vaunted American sense of humor have not availed to protect us against a great deal of this in the social world. In fact, both have been notoriously conspicuous by their absence. It remains to be seen whether

they will suffice to protect the large majority of self-respecting American Episcopalians from a humiliation which Phillips Brooks was wont to declare would compel him to renounce his connection with that body."

American adherents of the Roman Catholic Church will doubtless feel it an affront, he continues, that what to them is merely the sect of a sect should try to arrogate to itself a title which they regard as properly belonging to their own mighty ecclesiastical organization. But this affront has probably been foreseen and discounted, Professor Bacon adds. The greater affront, he maintains, will be to the very large body of Protestant Christians in America, of every denomination, to whom the title "Holy Catholic Church" is the most sacred of their possessions.

"It cannot be monopolized by any one body of Christians without very grave and very just affront. Multitudes of evangelical Christians, from Sunday to Sunday, make it part of their worship to repeat the ancient creed, older than any of our miserable divisions, whose con-

fession is: 'I believe in the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints.' All of them hope and pray for the day when this ideal will be a reality. Catholicity at the cost of freedom their fathers felt to be bought at too dear a price; but the progressive Protestantism of to-day, especially democratic American Protestantism, looks forward to the time when we shall have catholicity *with* freedom, an organization of 'the body of Christ' not copied after the despotism of imperial Rome but rather after the diversity in unity of our own great republic. It hopes and prays for, it heartily believes in and is consecrated to a 'Holy Catholic Church of America'; and its faith is the substance of the thing hoped for, the proof of its reality, tho not yet seen. These members of the 'Church invisible' are the living American churchmen of to-day, they who cherish both the continuity and the catholicity of the Christian commonwealth. . . .

"The present recrudescence of sectarian zeal covets for itself the title *Catholic* (!) not in the interest of 'catholicity,' but that it may shut all others out and then be paid, zealous court to by them. It seeks to monopolize the common heritage to its own narrowly exclusive use, and in designating itself 'The Holy Catholic Church' would implicitly and explicitly deny the sacred name to that 'mystical body' of Christ 'which is the blessed company of all faithful people.'"

This ecclesiastical controversy is rapidly becoming more than a matter of individual opinion. It is assuming the proportions of a bitter battle between the High and Low Church parties. Some Episcopal parishes in the West, the Middle West and the South, and in New England, are urging by resolution the election of only such deputies to the coming General Convention as will support the side opposed to any change in the name of the Church. Four prominent Episcopal leaders, one High and three Low, have used the word "split" as a possible result of the legislative battle. Copies of resolutions passed by the Christ Episcopal Church, of Poughkeepsie, New York, are now being sent to other churches of the low church type, with a request for their adoption. The resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, The movement to change the historic and long-honored name of the Protestant Episcopal Church seems to be assuming menacing proportions;

"Resolved, That the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of — Parish unanimously and earnestly protest. We believe that such name as the "American Catholic Church" would subvert the character and integrity of the Protestant Episcopal Church;

"That it would unsettle and separate from us many who are earnest and loyal members of the Church of our fathers;

"That it would disturb with distrust the sympathy that now binds us to other Protestant churches, and which gives promise of at least a spiritual unity of purpose and toleration."

Literature and Art

Henry James's Unintentional Autobiography.

WAS there ever in the history of the world such an autobiographer as Henry James?" asks a reviewer in the Boston *Evening Transcript*. "Was there ever such an autobiographer as 'A small Boy and Others'?" (Charles Scribner's Sons). Mr. James begins with the avowed intention of presenting a biographical portrait of his famous elder brother, and he proceeds quite characteristically to eliminate William James almost entirely from the setting. What we gain is a volume of "super-realistic" memoirs of his own youthful self. And more: Mr. James is past master of the psychology of childhood. Years ago, in "What Maisie Knew," he showed us how perfectly he could transmit a complicated shady story of degenerate grown-ups by means of the crystal-pure medium of a little girl. Now, through the memory of one small boy, we are presented with a whole vanished phase of American society. The book is difficult to read, there is no denying that. Its peculiar quality is best described by a writer in the London *Athenaeum*:

"To get into touch with Henry James's point of view is to find his language suave, lucid, and sometimes even enchanting; permeated at all times with a sense of the rich and strange; cold, it may be, repellent to quick enthusiasms, but always bringing within the range of vision things that are worth seeing, things we are glad not to have missed. There is nothing mystical, nothing touching upon the transcendental; the queerness is the queerness of life acutely, shrewdly discovered under a dry light in which the author sees all things, a light as important to him as the objects it reveals."

Henry James Punctures a Poe Tradition.

THE Jameses lived in a house in New York which was one of "an already mature row" on Fourteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Nearby were poplars, pigs, and some poultry. Fourteenth Street was then "up-town," it is interesting to note, and Union Square was "at the top of the Avenue." Memorable figures, artistic and literary, haunted the elder James's fireside, particularly Edgar Allen Poe. Not that Poe was personally present. "The extremity of personal absence had just overtaken him." But—

"He was present . . . by reason of that predominant luster in him which our small opening minds themselves already recognized and which makes me wonder to-day at the legend of the native neglect of him. Was he not even at that time on all lips, had not my brother, promptly master of the subject, beckoned on my lagging mind with a recital of 'The Gold-Bug' and 'The Pit and the Pendulum'?—both of which, however, I was soon enough to read for myself, adding to them 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue.' Were we not also forever mounting on little



THE FATHER OF SUPER-REALISM

Henry James's "representational impulse" takes form, according to an English critic, "in the intricate patterns of human temperament which are the objects of his curiosity."

platforms at our infant schools to 'speak' 'The Raven' and 'Lenore' and the verses in which we phrased the heroine as Annabelle?—falling thus into the trap the poet had so recklessly laid for us, as he had laid one for our interminable droning, not less, in the other pieces I have named. So far from misprizing our ill-starred magician we acclaimed him surely at every turn, he lay upon our tables and resounded in our mouths, while we communed to satiety, even for boyish appetites, over the thrill of his choicest pages."

Thus Mr. James gently destroys the tradition of contemporary neglect of Poe, and continues to make the "small

warm dusky homogeneous New York world of the mid-century close about us."

Early Europeanization of Henry James.

THE "great Mr. Thackeray" was there in the flesh. He had come to America to lecture on The English Humorists. "Still present to me," writes Mr. James, "is the voice proceeding from my father's library, in which some glimpse of me hovering, at an opening of the door, in passage or on staircase, prompted him to the formidable words: 'Come here, little boy, and show me your extraordinary jacket!' My sense of my jacket became from that hour a heavy one—further enriched as my vision is by my shyness of posture before the seated, the celebrated visitor, who struck me, in the sunny light of the animated room, as enormously big and who, tho he laid on my shoulder the hand of benevolence, bent on my native costume the spectacles of wonder."

It was then revealed as in a flash to the small boy that "we were somehow queer," provincial. The "sense of Europe" was awakened in him, and with it, a little later, his critical and artistic gifts. Most of the books which he first read were English. Dickens filled his imagination with London streets and London people. He grew up with the feeling that nothing mattered but that he should become "personally and increasingly" acquainted with London. So to Europe Henry James went in the last chapters of this book of his youth—to London and to Paris; and he has never really come back. The process of expatriation was complete. "My face was turned from the first," he writes, "to the idea of representation—that of the gain of charm, interest, mystery, dignity, distinction, gain of importance, in fine, on the part of the represented thing (over the thing of accident, of mere actuality, still unappropriated). . . . In Europe we knew there was Art."

A "Microscopic" Art.

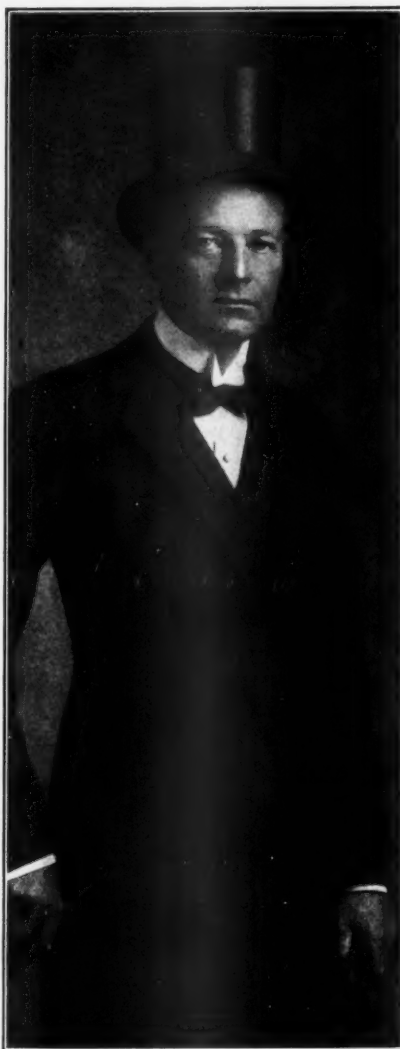
IT is the art of Henry James which remains one of our chief literary concerns and puzzles. His place as our foremost artist in words is undisputed. Yet Americans find him increasingly difficult to read. What is the matter? Does the fault lie with him, or with us? Perhaps the best explanation

ever attempted of Mr. James's peculiar method is given by R. A. Scott-James, the English critic, who remarks in the course of his essay on "Literature a Fine Art," in the April number of the *English Review*:

"It is the proper business of Mr. James, not to affirm sensation or any experience—he could not do it with sincerity—but to question sensation, to question emotion and sentiment; it is his proper business to examine experience with the amused, searching gaze of one who expects the unexpected. It is his business to make experience interesting, not, like Swinburne, by multiplication, but rather by division—by the method of the microscope, which reveals in a fly's wing some unsuspected fineness of pattern and variegated brilliancy of color. He himself is fond of the word 'curiosity'; it defines something that is central to his personality; this, brought into activity by the 'representational impulse' (which in his opinion is the one justification for the artist), takes form in the intricate and delicately woven patterns of human temperament which are the objects of his curiosity."

Mr. Howells' Latest
"Discovery."

ANOTHER American novelist who feels the charm and the lure of Europe, but for different reasons, is the newly "arrived" W. B. Trites. Mr. Trites is young, he has only two books to his credit, "John Cave" and "Barbara Gwynne" (Duffield & Co.), but they are very unusual—and they have a history. Mr. Howells, moreover, is reported as saying that they possess the distinctive mark of genius. Mr. Trites, it appears, began his career as a reporter on a Philadelphia newspaper. His experiences in this connection are the subject of mordant satire in his first novel. Then he passed to special article writing, with his headquarters in Europe. Meanwhile Mr. Trites was cultivating the art of fiction. But his ideas of the art and his performances did not agree with the ideas and exactions of publishers, either American or English. They said he was brutal and inartistic. In one way, we think they were right. Mr. Trites is certainly brutal, but he is not inartistic. Being thus neglected by publishers, the young writer undertook to bring out his novels himself, with such happy results that, with the present edition, his short business career is ended. One interesting fact sustained Mr. Trites through the time of his struggle for recognition. "The leading writer of America"—W. D. Howells—and "the leading writer of England"—H. G. Wells—he informs us, "agreed that mine were good books, and the leading publishers of England and America agreed that they were bad books, unworthy of print." The triumphant author adds: "If the publishers were wrong to reject me, perhaps



DOES HE POSSESS GENIUS?

Rejected by timid publishers, W. B. Trites became his own publisher, with international success.

they have made other and far worse mistakes. Perhaps many repudiated works of genius are now lying in manuscript in dusty drawers. A narrative of my own experience would indeed be valuable if, by persuading others to follow in my footsteps, it should bring to light a great mass of beautiful American literature—a great mass of publishers' mistakes." Altho Mr. Trites still resides in Europe, he insists that his work is "peculiarly American."

A Coming American
Satirist.

THE peculiar and disturbing trait of Mr. Trites' novels, however, is a relentless, youthful, rapid-fire satire on all things and people American. His fine style is naturalistic, for he has studied the French masters diligently. His method is dry, hard, objective, but perfectly compact and vivid. In short, he has developed what so few American novelists possess—a technique. And he is interesting, exceedingly so! His stories are con-

porary and individualistic. Of social vision there is none. "John Cave" is a newspaper man, a star reporter, who oscillates between sober skill and drunken incompetence. He marries a girl for her saving power, and when she deserts him for another, he goes back to drunkenness, into the mire. And there we leave him. "Barbara Gwynne" is a beautiful shop-girl who becomes a star actress. The novel concerns her relations with two lovers, a grocery clerk become millionaire by means of a chain of "beauty parlors," and a wealthy young doctor who loses his life in attempting to discover the antitoxin of tetanus. "I'm young," says the doctor, "but I know well that life is hideous." Which is about all, thus far, that Mr. Trites has to tell us. Is it quite worth while? His war upon our national spread-eagleism and hypocrisy is a holy war, says the *New York Independent*. Also, we would add, his war upon all kinds of hypocrisy. Says the *Independent*: "In his qualities, as in his failings, Mr. Trites stands out apart from native contemporaries. However higher one may place Mr. Howells' 'Silas Lapham' as a novel of our life, each of the present volumes of Mr. Howells' 'discovery' has true distinction, contrasted with the banal rank and file on the bookshelf of our recent fiction. . . . The author of 'John Cave' has within himself the makings of an enlightened and fearless satirist of our society."

A Tireless Romancer.

JACK LONDON has recently informed a listening world that he could do more work if only he did not sleep so much. We are sometimes tempted to wish that Mr. London would not sleep a little longer but not work quite so hard when he is awake; in other words that he would stop and think a little more. Then he might really become a great American storyteller (for he has the gift), and not merely a popular romancer. His present volume of short stories, "The Night-Born" (The Century Co.), is representative of all Mr. London's later work, its excellencies and its glaring defects. The title story is not indicative of the entire contents, for it is touched with poetry and a little philosophy, taken from Thoreau. "Bunches of Knuckles," says the *New York Evening Post*, would have been a better choice.

"Bunches of Knuckles
and Buckets of
Blood."

WITH such materials, continues the *Evening Post* writer, Mr. London is wont to fascinate his particular public. In the second story, "The Madness of John Harned," an American goes to a bull-fight, and, driven mad by the scream of a disem-



THE CREATOR OF "MISS GREGORY"

Perceval Gibbon has evolved a new heroine who never screams and never runs away.

bowelled horse, he turns and kills the men about him.

"I have seen many bull-fights," says the narrator from Ecuador, "but never have I seen anything so abominable as the scene in the boxes when the fight was over. It was like a field of battle. The dead lay around everywhere, while the wounded sobbed and groaned and some of them died. One man, whom John Harned had thrust through the belly with the bayonet, clutched at himself with both his hands and screamed. I tell you for a fact it was more terrible than the screaming of a thousand horses." In "Under The Deck Awnings," a boy leaps overboard as the result of a woman's whim, and is cut in half by a shark. This is how Mr. London describes the boy:

"He was a beautiful boy, a lithe young god in breathing bronze, eyes wide apart, intelligent and daring—a bubble, a mote, a beautiful flash and sparkle of life. You have seen wonderful glorious creatures—animals, anything, a leopard, a horse—restless, eager, too much alive ever to be still, silken of muscle, each slightest movement a benediction of grace, every action wild, untrammelled, and over all spilling out that intense vitality, that sheen and luster of living light. The boy had it. Life poured out of him almost in an effulgence. His skin glowed with it. It burned in his eyes. I swear I could almost hear it crackle from him. Looking at him, it was as if a whiff of ozone came to one's nostrils—so fresh and young was he, so resplendent with health, so wildly wild."

And so we follow, a little wearily, Mr. London's "wildly wild" way, through "War" and "Winged Black-

mail," and other barbarities. Oscar Wilde could not accuse Jack London, as he did Rider Haggard, of having forgotten how to lie magnificently, remarks a writer in the *New York Globe*; "the world will always be excitingly young so long as Jack London writes stories like these."

The New Old Maid
in Fiction.

BERNARD SHAW has seriously charged the English poets with neglecting the "old maids of England"; but in "The Adventures of Miss Gregory" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), we find a young American story-writer of distinction who has taken one of them for his heroine. Perceval Gibbon has, in this volume, created an absolutely new type—evolved her, as the *New York Times* remarks, out of feminism and the twentieth century. "She was one of those disconcerting women," Mr. Gibbon writes, "who combine a mannish charm with an entirely feminine strength of personality. She was short and strongly made; her handsome gray hair was drawn away from a keen, enterprising face; and below her smooth brows her eyes were humorous and assured. She carried with her to the ends of the earth a certain manner of authority—just the least touch of the arrogance of the high-caste; it was not the least potent of her weapons. Composed, shrewd, and friendly, she had been present at the making of history in both hemispheres; and history was not the poorer for her presence." For Miss Gregory at fifty is not sitting by the fire. She is traveling instead in a world of adventures, seeking material for a book, and incidentally living one. "From Shanghai to Sierra Leone," Mr. Gibbon continues, "she had multiplied friends and enemies, and never, in all her travels, had she bound herself down to a route or destination. People who saw her off on a Union Castle boat from Cape Town heard of her next from Pernambuco; and her book, 'The Saharan Solitudes,' contains far too much information about the Sudan to be valuable as an authority on the Sahara."

To quote once again from the observant *Times*: "The feminist movement had to give Miss Gregory a background, make her plausible, and the twentieth century, with its restless craving to be up and going somewhere, had to put her in tune with her contemporaries. And so Mr. Gibbon described her, capable, self-sufficient, avid of happenings, an entirely new sort of heroine."

Vaudeville Sketches of
the Business Woman.

ROAST Beef, Medium," by Edna Ferber (Frederick A. Stokes Co.), is, like the author's earlier amusing volume, "Buttered Side Down," a collection of magazine "hits," per-

haps the most successful stories of the hour. They concern one Mrs. McChesney, a traveling saleswoman and afterwards a member of the firm known in the *Dry Goods Review* as "T. A. Buck's Featherloom Petticoats." An "Emma McChesney story" is sure to be a feature of any magazine, and her sayings are quoted as "Emma McChesneyisms." They are declared to contain both wit and social ethics. "Roast Beef, Medium," is not only a food, it is a philosophy," the young author solemnly assures us in her foreword to the present volume. Mr. Roosevelt is widely quoted as commending her personally for "the way in which Mrs. McChesney solves her sociological problems." But so far as we are able to discover, Mrs. McChesney's only philosophy of life consists in cheerfully "getting there," and her sociological efforts confine themselves to the substitution of knickerbockers for petticoats, to save the firm of "T. A. Buck's Featherloom Petticoats" from present ruin. Mrs. McChesney, says the *New York Sun*, "is a commercial traveler of the new efficiency school; the world is her own particular oyster and she is ready to pry it open." The truth seems to be that whether we like her or not, or admire her philosophy, Mrs. McChesney, as Hildegard Hawthorne points out in the *New York Times*, "is a living creature," altho her author has placed her in a high-class vaudeville setting.

THE PERPETRATOR OF "EMMA
MCCHESNEYISMS"

Miss Edna Ferber is an able impersonator of her own Bull-Moose heroine.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GAELIC ART REVIVAL

THE pageant of medieval Ireland, "An Dhord Fhiann" (The Fenian Rallying Cry), produced for the first time recently in New York City, under the auspices of the Gaelic League, represents, we are told, not only an effort to revive the Irish national spirit, but a new movement in art and letters. Pageantry, says one enthusiast, is the great modern art just being discovered. It is a synthesis of all the other arts, according to Anne Throop Craig, the creator of "An Dhord Fhiann"; and both these writers agree that modern pageantry is the "art of arts in which Ireland will lead the world." Mrs. Craig's art director is John P. Campbell, founder of the Literary Theater in Belfast, and an artist of very remarkable accomplishment. Under his wizardry, Irish-Americans thrilled to the sight of the ancient Hill of Tara at the Seat of the High Kings of Ireland. Queens, druid priestesses, shepherds, warriors, sidhe, witches, poets and bards, peopled the scene. St. Patrick himself appeared, preaching a new faith. The "fair son of Cumhall" met the lovely Saba. And Ossian, the Proud, visited the land of his youth. The accompanying music was composed by Dr. Alfred G. Robyn, in part from ancient Irish themes that have never before been harmonized.

Speaking before the Poetry Society at the National Arts Club lately, Mrs. Craig declared: "There is an absolutely new literary and artistic development, and the Pageant is a significant feature of this awakening. The pageant is a distinct force in the vitality of our letters. It shows in the field of art a more comprehensive response to

what is robust and beautiful, as opposed to the didactic, analytic and morbid of the decadent days through which we have passed."

The pageant episodes and interludes of "An Dhord Fhiann" are part of a

libretto (which is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons):

"There is a beautiful legend, in substance common to many countries which tells of a chosen hero, who, after a long and glorious service to his people, retires



FINN FIRST MEETS THE LOVELY SABA

The strong spirit of this ancient hero survives, it is fancied, in every inspired defender of Ireland.

series prepared to bring before the American public graphically not only the rich materials of Irish literature and art but, through illustration of these products of Ireland's culture and through the incidents of her tragic political annals to demonstrate the integrity of her racial and national spirit. To quote further from Mrs. Craig's

from their midst, but only to wait at hand for some call of the future to succor them again.

"In all these tales there is a mysterious vagueness concerning the hero's death—nowhere in any record an exact putting of the finger upon its time or whereabouts—so he is left hovering in the fancy of the people as having never in reality died.

"Frederick Barbarossa is to awaken some day, and Holger Danske. Without doubt these tales are but metamorphoses of the immemorial sun myth—all beautiful in their kind—but let us not analyze them too curiously: let the hero, this time, typify the soul of the people, which but sleeps, undying, to awaken in their hour to call them to their own."



HE TYPIFIES THE SOUL OF THE IRISH PEOPLE

Finn, undismayed, goes forth to battle with Black Magic.

In Ireland, this hero is Finn MacCumhall. He is chief of the Irish Fianna, the royal soldiery of Eire under the kings Conn Cedcathach and Cormac Mac Art, and he may easily be, says Mrs. Craig, the typical defender of the national integrity. "And so," she continues, "he has become; and, like the apotheosized, undying heroes of other nations, the elusiveness of the data in the ancient annals concerning the time, the cause and the place of his death lends color to the cherished tradition among the people that, with his faithful fians, he only sleeps, to come forth in each hour of need, to his country's aid. This legendary rumor has lived through the centuries, and down in the hearts of the people, even with the

learned as the unlearned, there is held lovingly, however unspoken, the fancy that the strong spirit of the ancient hero survives in each inspired defender and supporter of Ireland's national life." Mrs. Craig concludes:

"After the Battle of Gabhra, the last great conflict which marked the fatal step to the Fianna's end, this warrior host, unbefriended and bereft of power, wandered, in broken bands, the land it had defended. But it is told that Finn himself, with his best loved companions, sleeps in a cave, the Fenian trumpet at his head, so when he wakes at Ireland's need, to summon his men, he may blow upon it again the Dhord Fhiann, the bugle blast which in the days of their ancient glory had called them in splendid vigor, in the fair glens and on the hills, to battle or the chase.

"It is this bugle blast, the 'dhord fhiann'—the 'strange sweet call' of the Fenians, waiting for inspired lips to blow, which may well stand for the undying spirit of Ireland."

There is yet a remoter significance in this revival, according to Mrs. Craig, the significance of inherent race tendencies as expressed in the present artistic phenomenon. "It is the function of pageantry in its modern development," she is quoted as saying, "to give expression to the distinctive race character of any community or people. In the Irish historic pageant, the special object has been to bring before our people more graphically than ever before the integrity of the Irish racial spirit as demonstrated through its arts and literature, from the earliest beginnings of its recorded culture to the present day."

In an essay entitled "Pageantry and the New Social Idea," John Collier, of the People's Institute, New York, declares that this revival of pageantry

is not only the birth of a new art, or the rebirth of a lost art, it is the birth of a new cultural ideal.

This community consciousness and brotherhood, Mr. Collier concludes, this primitive unity, is essentially Irish.

The story of "An Dhord Fhiann," which Mr. Campbell's pictures so strikingly illustrate, is very simple. Its action takes place from the time when Ireland was still

pagan to the advent of St. Columcille. The scene shows the ancient Hill of Tara, famous in song and story. As presented by Mr. Campbell, this seat of the High Kings of Ireland appears as it did to the eyes of St. Patrick when he converted the barbarous kings to Christianity. Novel lighting effects create sunset and moonrise, and scenes for the weird people of the sidhe; while from the bogs mists arise, out of which the ancient spirits take their elf-like forms and move, specter-like, up and down the valley.

The first episode shows the ancient Field of Sports where are gathered the kings and chieftains to watch the contests. Con, the Hundred Fighter, is a spectator, and he is particularly attracted to Finn, the lad who has been victor in many of the contests of speed and strength. The old king learns to his delight that Finn is the son of his



ONE OF THE KINGS OF IRELAND

With his Queen and faithful followers, he is on his way to the Hill of Tara, to settle the disputes of the nation.

dearest friend Cumhall, a leader of the famed Fianna. Con takes the victorious Finn to his heart and begs him to free the countryside from the subtle power of the unseen people of the sidhe, who always cast a spell of mystic sleep over Tara during the Samhain. Filled with the spirit of youth and undismayed, Finn goes boldly forth to battle with the black magic of these relentless witches. He amazes the older chieftains. And after various adventures he succeeds in overcoming the eerie dwellers of the mist. Wailing and lamenting rends the moonlit skies as the sidhe disperse after their defeat, while Finn returns to the Hill of Tara, with the harp and head of the conquered Aillen.

The closing episode of the Pageant represents the Convention of Drom-ceatt, summoned by King Aedh (or Hugh) in the Christian period, about the end of the sixth century. St. Columcille is present. The King has been greatly enraged by the arrogance of the bards, who had abused their privileges to such an extent that they had become a burden to the Irish people. "Here," says Mrs. Craig, "we get a faint insight into the glorious civilization which Ireland possessed when other nations were plunged in medieval gloom. We are also acquainted with the beautiful music and inspired writings, and altogether wonderful culture, at a period when other so-called civilized countries were immersed in intellectual darkness." The question of exiling the troublesome bards arises, and curious authentic instances are given of their power and caustic satire. After various affairs of state are settled, the episode closes with the clerics taking up a chant of the church, echoed in antiphons by the bards. Then the Kings, with their retinues, and the people disperse to the music of the ancient clans and distant bugle calls.



THE NATIONAL SAINT

St. Patrick preaching a new faith to the pagan people.

CHESTERTON AS A CHAMPION OF WOMEN NOVELISTS

MR. CHESTERTON'S medieval opinions on the subject of women are well known and scornfully resented. They are so delightfully and gloriously fantastic, however, so rich against a background of tapestry and knights in armor, that women really ought to pardon and cherish them. When, therefore, Mr. Chesterton announces in a loud, pugnacious voice that women are equal, if not superior, to men in the art of fiction, particularly Victorian fiction,* we stop and listen.

One of the most conspicuous things about the development of the modern novel, we are told, is that the conquests of women in this field are quite beyond controversy. Jane Austen, for instance, is as strong in her own way as Scott is in his, and without Scott's weaknesses. Charlotte Brontë dedicated "Jane Eyre" to Thackeray, and altho Mr. Chesterton has his doubts as to whether "Jane Eyre" is a better book than "Vanity Fair," he thinks it might justly be called a better story. He goes on to say: "All sorts of inquiring asses (equally ignorant of the old nature of woman and the new nature of the novel) whispered wisely that George Eliot's novels were really written by George Lewes. I will cheerfully answer for the fact that, if they had been written by George Lewes, no one would ever have read them. Those who have read his book on Robespierre will have no doubt about my meaning. I am no idolater of George Eliot; but a man who could concoct such a crushing opiate about the most exciting occasion in history certainly did not write 'The Mill On The Floss.'"

The novel, in fact, Mr. Chesterton continues, is peculiarly feminine, from the first good novel by Fanny Burney to the last good novel by May Sinclair. He explains the phenomenon thus to his own satisfaction:

"The truth is, I think, that the modern novel is a new thing; not new in its essence (for that is a philosophy for fools), but new in the sense that it lets loose many of the things that are old. It is a hearty and exhaustive overhauling of that part of human existence which has always been the woman's province, or rather kingdom; the play of personalities in private, the real difference between Tommy and Joe. It is right that womanhood should specialize in individuals, and be praised for doing so; just as in the Middle Ages she specialized in dignity and was praised for doing so. People put the matter wrong when they say that the novel is a study of human nature. Human nature is a thing that even men can understand. Human nature is born of the pain of a woman; human nature plays at peep-bo when it is two and at cricket when it is twelve; human nature earns

its living and desires the other sex and dies. What the novel deals with is what women have to deal with; the differentiations, the twists and turns of this eternal river. The key of this new form of art, which we call fiction, is sympathy. And sympathy does not mean so much feeling with all who feel, but rather suffering with all who suffer."

But the influence of the great Victorian women novelists was not altogether good, Mr. Chesterton continues. It was part of that wretched "Victorian compromise" which his book was written to expose. The novel, in Victorian public opinion (that is, the opinion made by the "rich bourgeoisie and the old aristocracy for the common and congenial purpose of keeping the English people down"), had to be what some would call pure and what Mr. Chesterton would call viciously prudish. This restriction, he says, was originally merely verbal. It did not dream of purifying the topic or the moral tone:

"Dickens and Thackeray claimed very properly the right to deal with shameful passions and suggest their shameful culminations; Scott sometimes dealt with ideas positively horrible—as in that grand Glenallan tragedy which is as appalling as the 'Edipus' or 'The Cenci.' None of these great men would have tolerated for a moment being talked to (as the muddle-headed amateur censors talk to artists today) about 'wholesome' topics and suggestions 'that cannot elevate.' They had to describe the great battle of good and evil and they described both; but they accepted a working Victorian compromise about what should happen behind the scenes and what on the stage."

This verbal compromise, in Mr. Chesterton's opinion, may most likely be due to the participation of women with men in the work of fiction. The sexes can be coarse only separately, he declares; and as the coarse word, in his definition, "is the word that condemns, an evil, and the refined word the word that excuses it," he comes to the conclusion that this Victorian verbal compromise has worked for impurity rather than purity. "It is a cruel comment," he says, "on the purity of the Victorian Age that the age ended (save for the bursting of a single scandal) in a thing being everywhere called 'Art,' 'The Greek Spirit,' 'The Platonic Ideal' and so on—which any navvy mending the road outside would have stamped with a word as vile and as vulgar as it deserved."

Now all this suppression of healthy verbal coarseness, this impure reticence, was part of the general moral atmosphere of the Victorian Age, Mr. Chesterton tells us; and he thinks it may all be properly expressed by the "electric bell" of a single name,—George Eliot! To quote at length:

"I begin with this great woman of letters [because] she represents the rationalism of the old Victorian Age at its highest. She and Mill are like two great mountains at the end of that long, hard chain which is the watershed of the Early Victorian time. They alone rise high enough to be confuzed among the clouds—or perhaps confuzed among the stars. They certainly were seeking truth, as Newman and Carlyle were; the slow slope of the later Victorian vulgarity does not lower their precipice and pinnacle. But I begin with this name also because it emphasizes the idea of modern fiction as a fresh and largely a female thing. The novel of the nineteenth century was female; as fully as the novel of the eighteenth century was male. It is quite certain that no woman could have written 'Roderick Random.' It is not quite so certain that no woman could have written 'Esmond'. The strength and subtlety of woman had certainly sunk deep into English letters when George Eliot began to write."

Her forerunners and contemporaries had shown the feminine power in fiction. Charlotte Brontë, "understood along her own instincts," was as great; Jane Austen, Mr. Chesterton's idol, was greater. He writes:

"It marks the silent strength and pressure of the spirit of the Victorian middle class that even to Dickens it never occurred to revive the verbal coarseness of Smollett or Swift. The other proof of the same pressure is the change in George Eliot. She was not a genius in the elemental sense of Dickens; she could never have been either so strong or so soft. But she did originally represent some of the same popular realities; and her first books (at least as compared with her latest) were full of sound fun and bitter pathos. Mr. Max Beerbohm has remarked (in his glorious essay called 'Ichabod', I think), that Silas Marner would not have forgotten his miserliness if George Eliot had written of him in her maturity. I have a great regard for Mr. Beerbohm's literary judgments; and it may be so. But if literature means anything more than a cold calculation of the chances, if there is in it, as I believe, any deeper idea of detaching the spirit of life from the dull obstacles of life, of permitting human nature really to reveal itself as human, if (to put it shortly) literature has anything on earth to do with being interesting—then I think we would rather have a few more Marners than that rich maturity that gave us the analyzed dust-heaps of 'Daniel Deronda.'"

The increasing atheism of George Eliot's school, moreover, spoiled her own particular imaginative talent. It also betrayed her in the matter of sex. "There is nothing," says Chesterton, "so profoundly false as rationalist flirtation. Each sex is trying to be both sexes at once; and the result is a confusion more untruthful than any conventions." He compares George Eliot

* THE VICTORIAN AGE IN LITERATURE. Henry Holt Co.

in this respect with the author of "Emma":

"Jane Austen was born before those bonds which (we are told) protected woman from truth were burst by the Brontës or elaborately untied by George Eliot. Yet the fact remains that Jane Austen knew much more about men than either of them. Jane Austen may have been protected from truth: but it was precious little of truth that was protected from her. When Darcy, in finally confessing his faults, says 'I have been a selfish being all my life, in practice tho not in theory,' he gets nearer to a complete confession of the intelligent male than ever was even hinted by the Byronic lapses of the Brontës' heroes or the elaborate exculpations of George Eliot's. Jane Austen, of course, covered an infinitely smaller field than any of her later rivals; but I have always believed in the victory of small nationalities."

Jane Austen is present in Mr. Chesterton's imagination as an ideal unachieved. No woman novelist later had her complete common sense. "She could keep her head," he nods approvingly, "while all the after women went about looking for their brains." Moreover, "she knew what she knew, like a sound dogmatist: she did not know what she did not know—like a sound agnostic." Admirable Miss Austen! But she belongs, alas!—Chesterton heaves a great sigh—to a vanished world.

The Brontës come next. Their superficial qualities, those indeed that lend themselves to satire, were merely an exaggeration, Mr. Chesterton tells us, of what in George Eliot was hardly more than an omission. George Eliot's men were not masculine enough. The Brontës succeeded in making the male creature much more masculine than he really wants to be. "Why," Thackeray would ask plaintively, "do our lady novelists make the men bully the women?" Mr. Chesterton thinks that the Brontës treated the male as "an almost anarchic thing coming in from outside nature; much as people on this planet regard a comet." Anticipating the reply that many women in men's best novels are equally "anarchic," he graciously acknowledges its justice. Mr. Chesterton appears almost to be afraid of Emily Brontë. He looks askance at her. He sees with disapproval that she is already a tradition, "in a narrow and intense way," even as Dr. Johnson and St. Peter are traditions. But he doesn't like it! The thought that Emily Brontë may be what he terms an "origin," with incalculable results in English letters, is positively painful. "Her imagination was sometimes superhuman," Mr. Chesterton writes, "always inhuman. . . . She is the strongest instance of these strong imaginations that made the other sex a monster: for Heathcliff fails as a man as catastrophically as he succeeds as a demon." It is somewhat reassuring



HE IDOLIZES JANE AUSTEN

The author of "Emma" could "keep her head," writes Mr. Chesterton, "while all the after women went about looking for their brains."

that Charlotte Brontë, and not Emily, succeeded in properly entering the door of Victorian literature:

"The shortest way of stating her strong contribution is, I think, this: that she reached the highest romance through the lowest realism. She did not set out with Amadis of Gaul in a forest or with Mr. Pickwick in a comic club. She set out with herself, with her own dingy clothes, and accidental ugliness, and flat, coarse, provincial household; and forcibly fused all such muddy materials into a spirited fairy-tale. If the first chapters on the home and school had not proved how heavy and hateful sanity can be, there would really be less point in the insanity of Mr. Rochester's wife—or the not much milder insanity of Mrs. Rochester's husband. She discovered the secret of hiding the sensational in the commonplace: and 'Jane Eyre' remains the best of her books (better even than 'Villette'), because while it is a human document written in blood, it is also one of the best blood-and-thunder detective stories in the world."

Tho Charlotte Brontë was at best like "a house on fire," and Emily was "as unsociable as a storm at midnight,"

in Mr. Chesterton's review they do somehow connect themselves with the philosophic calm of George Eliot as literary forerunners of the present woman movement. Only, Mr. Chesterton permits himself the reflection, like many forerunners, they "would have felt rather ill if they had seen the things they foreran." The spirit of unrest was common to the souls of the Victorian women novelists, tho it was expressed in the manner of the Victorian compromise. Mr. Chesterton does not descend into the second rank, altho the share of its writers, he affirms, was large in making the very nature of the modern novel. He concludes with a consideration of two among them, Mrs. Oliphant and "Ouida." "The one," he remarks, "succeeded by being a much mellowed and more Christian George Eliot; the other succeeded by being a much more mad and un-Christian Emily Brontë." It was the great women novelists of the Victorian Age, and not the men, Mr. Chesterton concludes, who gave the novel its "special shape" and "temporary twist."

RECENT POETRY

WHY, asks William Ellery Leonard, in the Chicago *Evening Post*, do so many people fail to get anything out of poetry?

He proceeds to answer his question, giving eight different reasons for the "ineluctable blindness" with which most people are afflicted when they read poetry. Some of these reasons are sufficiently ponderous to crush all hope, such, for instance, as: "Imperfect functioning in the perception of syntactical relations"; and: "Imperfect functioning in the auditory appendages." Professor Leonard teaches literature in Wisconsin University and such formidable phrases come to him just as easy as anything, tho we think we detect a chuckle as he rolls them under his pen. More suggestive are the reasons which he derives from "our break with the past." For it is true that the very vocabulary of the poet must derive much of its magic from the past, and even the vocabulary of the Bible, not to speak of its incidents and characters, is growing strange to young America in an increasing degree. Historical allusions, romantic images, tragic references,—one has to stop and recall even the most universal of them with an effort in this rushing world. The modern poet has, indeed, to make bricks without straw. His only recourse is to nature poetry (leaving out Pan and the fauns and even the fairies), love poetry, and naked realism like Masefield's. If he writes of aeroplanes he must be wary of allusions to Icarus or Daedalus; if he writes of electric lights, he must leave out Lucifer and Phoebus and Apollo.

It can't be helped we fear—this break with the past. Our science is new, our philosophy is new, our theology is new, our political economy is new. Probably no such complete fracture has ever been seen before since the dawn of history. The readjustments required are hard on all of us, but especially hard on the poets, who depend upon the hallowing touch of time for so many of their effects.

Well, even so, poetry can be written that has the real magic in it. Witness the following from *Harper's Magazine*,—a nature poem with none of its effect derived from the days of myth and fable:

MAY IS BUILDING HER HOUSE.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

May is building her house. With apple blooms
She is roofing over the glimmering rooms;
Of the oak and the beech hath she builded its beams,
And, spinning all day at her secret looms,

With arras of leaves each wind-swayed wall

She pictureth over, and peopleth it all
With echoes and dreams,
And singing of streams.

May is building her house. Of petal and blade,

Of the roots of the oak is the flooring made,

With a carpet of mosses and lichen and clover,

Each small miracle over and over,
And tender, traveling green things strayed.

Her windows, the morning and evening star,

And her rustling doorways, ever ajar

With the coming and going

Of fair things blowing,
The thresholds of the four winds are.

May is building her house. From the dust of things

She is making the songs and the flowers and the wings;

From October's tossed and trodden gold

She is making the young year out of the old;

Yea! out of winter's flying sleet

She is making all the summer sweet,

And the brown leaves spurned of November's feet

She is changing back again to spring's.

Here also is a poem on love that needs no glossary to make its meaning clear. We select it from Mr. Kaufman's new and very virile volume of "Poems," published by George H. Doran Company:

THE WAITING WOMAN.

By HERBERT KAUFMAN.

A woman is waiting for you, my lad—
Ride past!

Her cheeks are soft and her mouth is glad—
Ride fast!

For the flash of her glance is the light of bane,

And the touch of her lips is the key to pain,

And she calls to the wise man—all in vain!

But youth is strong and will find no wrong

In the lilting lure of her ancient song.

And the thing that's art, and the thing that's heart,

Only the knowing can tell apart;

And the price of the knowledge is black with stain,

And the seed of the wisdom, bad.

She would barter her love for your own, my lad—

Ride past!

But your love is good and her love is bad—

Ride fast!

She offers the fruit of the bitter tree,
Her kiss is the promise of misery,

Of death and of woe; let her be! let her be!

Youth is bold and of eager mold,
And brass in the ken of youth is gold,
And the acid of grief is the only test
For the tawdry tinsel within her breast—
Which only the eyes of the wise can see—
And the eyes of the wise are sad!

In the *Poetry Journal* appears a winsome little poem that gets its whole effect from the background of the distant past; yet there is only one allusion that even the most unlettered need to stumble at—the allusion to Nero.

A ROMAN DOLL (IN A MUSEUM).

By AGNES LEE.

How an image of paint and wood
Leaped to her life with a love's control,
Struck the chords of her motherhood,
Passionate little mother-soul!

Fair to her sight were the stolid eyes.
Dear to her toil the robes empearled.
She crooned it the ancient lullabies,
She gathered it close from the outer world.

They watched together, as Nero's pyres
Fed the haze of a hundred fires.

*Me in her fresh young arms she bore.
See, I am small,
Only a doll,
But I keep her kiss forevermore.*

Long and lonely the joy has lain.
One by one into time's abyss
Years have dropped as the drops of rain.
Yet the cycles have left us this!
O red-lipped mother, O mother sweet,
To-day a sister has heard you call,
Your heart is beating in her heart-beat.
I saw her weep o'er the crumbling doll.
She knew, she knew! You had lived and smiled!

You had loved your dream, little Roman child!

*Me in her fresh young arms she bore.
See, I am small,
Only a doll,
But I keep her kiss forevermore.*

John Masefield's poetry has so many brutal passages that the touches of tenderness that appear now and then come as a surprise. In his latest volume—"The Story of a Round-House and Other Poems," published by Macmillan—we get a feeling tribute to his mother:

C. L. M.

By JOHN MASEFIELD.

In the dark womb where I began
My mother's life made me a man.
Through all the months of human birth
Her beauty fed my common earth.
I cannot see, nor breathe, nor stir,
But through the death of some of her.

Down in the darkness of the grave
She cannot see the life she gave.
For all her love, she cannot tell
Whether I use it ill or well,

Nor knock at dusty doors to find
Her beauty dusty in the mind.

If the grave's gates could be undone,
She would not know her little son,
I am so grown. If we should meet
She would pass by me in the street,
Unless my soul's face let her see
My sense of what she did for me.

What have I done to keep in mind
My debt to her and womankind?
What woman's happier life repays
Her for those months of wretched days?
For all my mouthless body leeches
Ere Birth's releasing hell was reached?

What have I done, or tried, or said
In thanks to that dear woman dead?
Men triumph over women still,
Men trample women's rights at will,
And man's lust roves the world un-
tamed.

O grave, keep shut lest I be shamed.

Miss Millay, the author of that notable poem, "Renascence," in "The Lyric Year," contributes to the *May Forum* a less ambitious but, in its way, quite as successful poem:

JOURNEY.

By EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY.

Ah, could I lay me down in this long
grass
And close my eyes, and let the quiet wind
Blow over me,—I am so tired, so tired
Of passing pleasant places! All my life,
Following Care along the dusty road,
Have I looked back at loveliness and
sighed;
Yet at my hand an unrelenting hand
Tugged ever, and I passed. All my life
long
Over my shoulder have I looked at peace;
And now I fain would lie in this long
grass
And close my eyes.

Yet onward! Cat-birds call
Thro' the long afternoon, and creeks at
dusk
Are guttural. Whip-poor-wills wake and
cry,
Drawing the twilight close about their
throats;
Only my heart makes answer. Eager
vines
Go up the rocks and wait, flushed apple-
trees
Pause in their dance and break the ring
for me,
Dim, shady wood-roads, redolent of fern
And bayberry, that thro' sweet bevvies
thread
Of round-faced roses, pink and petulant,
Look back and beckon ere they disap-
pear.
Only my heart, only my heart responds.
Yet, ah, my path is sweet on either side
All thro' the dragging day—sharp under-
foot,
And hot, and like dead mist the dry dust
hangs—
But far, O far as passionate eye can
reach

And long, ah, long as rapturous eye can
cling,
The world is mine: blue hill, still silver
lake,
Broad field, bright flower, and the long
white road.
A gateless garden, and an open path:
My feet to follow, and my heart to hold.

Mr. Viereck's poem in *The International* for May has strength and audacity, and it would have pleased Nietzsche with its philosophy. As printed, it is divided into eight stanzas of four lines each, the sentences running over from one stanza to another in several cases. Mr. Viereck has, of course, weighty precedents for this; but no matter how weighty they are the division into stanzas in such cases becomes a purely conventional one, made by the tape-line rather than to suit the sense of the poem. We take the liberty, in reprinting, of ignoring the stanza divisions as made by the author:

THE CONQUEROR.

By GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

"I, John Pierpont Morgan, . . . com-
mit my soul into the hands of my Savior,
in full confidence that having redeemed
and washed it in His most precious blood
He will present it faultless before the
throne of my heavenly Father."—LAST
WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN PIERPONT
MORGAN.

When all was silent and the gloom
Grew thick, the dead man rose. The
mask
Slipped. Loath to tarry in the room,
He glanced not at the agate casque,
Nor at his tapestries, his scrolls,
The ransom of a hundred kings.
For he that conquers life, his soul's
Wraith is not chained to mundane
things.

His cane with slow, deliberate care
Swinging, along the street moved he,
Until he reached the Golden Stair
That only dead men's eyes may see.
Of newly dead a spirit host
Made low obeisance when he came.
Tho some be saved and some be lost,
He was the Master of the Game
In life and death. A grunt, a nod,
Thanked them. They nudged each
other's sides.
For each was fettered to the sod
By some earth memory. A bride's
Caress. A lad's clean limbs. The sheen
In a child's face. A battle won.
A crime. A dream. What might have
been—
August, untroubled, he passed on.

He puffed at his cigar. The spheres
Made music. Then the ceaseless drone
Of prayer went up. By myriad tiers
Encircled rose the Holy Throne.
With no uncertainty of fate
He brushed aside the angel throng
And strode through the emblazoned gate
Into the Heaven of the Strong.

From the *London Spectator* we glean
the following pleasing tribute to a
Scotch terrier. It will elicit response
from many a dog-lover's heart.

IN MEMORY OF HAMISH, A SCOTCH TERRIER

By C. HILTON BROWN.

Little lad, little lad, and who's for an
airing,
Who's for the river and who's for a
run;
Four little pads to go fitfully faring,
Looking for trouble and calling it fun?
Down in the sedges the water-rats revel,
Up in the wood there are bunnies at
play
With a weather-eye wide for a Little
Black Devil:
But the Little Black Devil won't come
to-day.

To-day at the farm the ducks may slum-
ber,
To-day may the tabbies an anthem
raise;
Rat and rabbit beyond all number
To-day untroubled may go their ways;
To-day is an end of the shepherd's labor,
No more will the sheep be hunted
astray;
And the Irish terrier, foe and neighbor,
Says, "What's old Hamish about to-
day?"

Ay, what indeed? In the nether spaces
Will the soul of a Little Black Dog de-
spair?
Will the Quiet Folk scare him with
shadow-faces?
And how will he tackle the Strange
Beasts there?
Tail held high, I'll warrant, and bristling,
Marching stoutly if sore afraid,
Padding it steadily, softly whistling:—
That's how the Little Black Devil was
made.

Then well-a-day for a "cantie callant,"
A heart of gold and a soul of glee,—
Sportsman, gentleman, squire and gal-
lant,—
Teacher, maybe, of you and me.
Spread the turf on him light and level,
Grave him a headstone clear and true—
"Here lies Hamish, the Little Black Devil,
And half of the heart of his mistress
too."

We would feel like printing the fol-
lowing poem (from *The Coming Na-
tion*) just for that one phrase—"living
à la metronome." But even aside from
that it is a pretty good man's poem:

THE PIONEERS.

By HORATIO WINSLOW.

We're the men that always march a bit
before
Tho we cannot tell the reason for the
same;
We're the fools that pick the lock that
holds the door—
Play and lose and pay the candle for the
game.
There's no blaze nor trail nor roadway
where we go;

There's no painted post to point the
right-of-way,
But we swing our sweat-grained helms
and we chop a path ourselves
To Tomorrow from the land of Yesterday.

It's infrequent that we're popular at home,
(Like King David we're not built for
tending sheep.)

And we scoff at living à la metronome,
And quite commonly we're cynical and
cheap.

True—we cannot hold a job to save our
lives:

We're a dreamy lot and steady work's
a bore—

Till the luring of the Quest routs us out
from sleep and rest

And we rope and tie the world and call
for more.

Well, they try to hold us back by foolish
words—

But we go ahead and do the thing we've
planned;

Then they drive us out to shelter with the
birds—

And the ravens bring our breakfast to
our hand.

So they jail us and we lecture to the
guards;

They beat us—we make sermons of
their whips;

They feed us melted lead and behold the
Word is said

That shall burn upon a million living
lips.

Are we fighters? . . . By our fellows we
are fanged.

Are we workers? . . . Paid with blows
we never earned.

Are we doctors? . . . Other doctors see
us hanged.

Are we teachers? . . . Brother teachers
have us burned.

But through all a Something somehow
holds us fast

'Spite of every beast-hung brake and
steaming fen;

And we keep the torch on high till a com-
rade presses by

When we pass it on and die—and live
again!

A little volume of verse by Alice
Corbin Henderson contains the fol-
lowing. There is a certain magic in the
phrasing and while the thought is a lit-
tle nebulous the result is distinctly
poetic.

NODES

By ALICE CORBIN HENDERSON.

The endless, foolish merriment of stars
Beside the pale cold sorrow of the moon,
Is like the wayward noises of the world
Beside my heart's uplifted silent tune.

The little broken glitter of the waves
Beside the golden sun's intent white blaze,
Is like the idle chatter of the crowd
Beside my heart's unwearied song of
praise.

The sun and all the planets in the sky
Beside the sacred wonder of dim space,
Are notes upon a broken, tarnished lute
That God will some day mend and put in
place.

And space, beside the little secret joy
Of God that sings forever in the clay,
Is smaller than the dust we cannot see,
That yet dies not till time and space decay.

And as the foolish merriment of stars
Beside the pale cold sorrow of the moon,
My little song, my little joy, my praise,
Beside God's ancient, everlasting rune.

Then out to me her white hands went,
And on me breast, before I knew
Or saw at all, she sobbed and cried:
"Me heart, me heart, 'tis broke in two!"

And when she, faith, could weep no more,
She kissed me wid no shame nor fear.
"O, how this heart av mine," sez she,
"Has ached for you and Arran here!"

"And this, me Thru Love, now I tell,
For back to Arran ye must go
And speak me proud—but O, me Love,
'Tis only us shall iver know!"

The impressionists and post-impressionists have been a little late in finding their way into poetry, but they are frequently observable nowadays, more so in England than in America. We glean the following from *Poetry and Drama*, Mr. Munro's new periodical:

THE RUSHLIGHT.

By MICHAEL MECREDDY.

I held the rushlight up for him to light
his pipe.

It trembled in me hands. It brought us
awful near.

He gave one pull, then waited for a bit.
The red light flickered with a puff of
wind.

"Let you be holding it a wee bit nearer;
There, that will do"—he laid his hand on
mine.

And somehow then the rushlight dropt
between us,

An' we were starin' in each other's eyes.
His eyes they seemed to grow an' light
an' darken;

An' my breath choked, an' all me throat
was dry.

An' then we two drew ever close to-
gether,

An' our lips met.
The rushlight flickered out.

If the above is impressionistic, the
next poem may be called, we presume,
post-impressionistic, tho the precise
difference we do not undertake to de-
fine. This is from a volume published
in London under the title "Streets."
The author's name is a new one to us:

MARE STREET (LONDON)

By DOUGLAS GOLDRING.

In Mare Street, Hackney, Sunday nights,
My Jim he'd search for souls to save:
Beneath one of them showman's lights
He'd stand up white and brave.

"And who's for Jesus now?" he'd call,
"And who's for Love that's strong?
Repent, believe: there's 'eaven for all
That turns and flees from wrong. . . ."

I wish no harm to my poor Jim,
But God strike Lizzie dead!
'Twas cruel of her to lead the hymn,
With me laid ill, in bed.

They're gone—last month—to Leyton-
stone;

Jim runs a chapel there;
And I'm left hungering here alone,
While *she* joins him in prayer.

The Mosher Press prints a dainty
little volume of poems by Margaret
Root Garvin, entitled "The Walled
Garden and Other Poems." It is
marked by delicacy of thought and
feeling, and will appeal to the elect
rather than to the many. We reprint
the title poem:

A WALLED GARDEN.

By MARGARET ROOT GARVIN.

I have a fair walled garden,
The winds are shut outside;
Its every aspect southern,
Tho compasses deride.

No fruit of growth so foreign
But in its soil finds room;
And never lift mine eyes in vain
To find some bough abloom.

The flowers gleam like beacons
For butterflies that throng;
Nor doth it lack for nightingales
To jewel it with song.

And where the friendly shade trees
Clasp hands to arch a shrine,
Are carven all the names I love—
A radiant roll they shine!

The leaves disdain to wither,
And, when a breeze goes by,
They flutter into laughter
Whose echo is a sigh.

At eve, when tent of twilight
Shuts out the spying sun,
I almost hear them whispering
The Thousand Tales and One!

Yet (by a strange enchantment
Their eyes were holden so!)
Some who within my garden walked
Saw only books arow!

The following sonnet is taken from
The Outlook. For obvious reasons it
besemeth us not to characterize it:

NIGHT'S MARDI GRAS

By EDWARD J. WHEELER.

Night is the true democracy. When day
Like some great monarch with his train
has passed

In regal pomp and splendor to the last,
The stars stoop forth along the Milky
Way,

A jostling crowd, in radiant disarray,
On heaven's broad boulevard in pag-
eants vast.

And things of earth, the hunted and
outcast,

Come from their haunts and hiding-
places; yea,

Even from the nooks and crannies of the
mind

Visions uncouth and vagrant fancies
start,

And specters of dead joy, that shun
the light,

And impotent regrets and terrors blind,
Each one, in form grotesque, playing
its part

In the fantastic Mardi Gras of Night.

THE FIRST TEARS—A STORY OF PRIMEVAL WOMAN

In *Le Journal*, of Paris, Edmond Haraucourt takes us back to the dawn of humanity and gives us a vivid picture of the birth of the human soul. The translation is made for us by Helen E. Meyer.

THE cliff lay in the brooding fog of the beginning of the quaternary period, and in the universal stillness the creeping rills made their way to the folded hollows of Earth's crust, to work for the formation of the seas.

On the crest of the cliff the branches of a thicket parted and an arm, a shoulder, then the entire form of a living being, veiled with tawny hair, appeared, came forth, and stood like a hunted animal, glancing to right and left—a primitive woman, with arched shelving brows, broad flanks, short solid legs, splay feet and thick flat hands.

A mass of falling hair, starting from the crown of her long skull, framed her face with a somber red-brown aureole. A short, loose neck rose from her full shoulders, strong teeth glittered in her red jaws, and a double furrow ran from jaw to brow to divide the formless nose from the cheek bones.

As the creature breathed, her mobile nostrils drew back to take the revelations of the wind. Sheltered by the low retreating forehead, two jutting arcades fell to form caverns for the restless eyes. At times the wrinkled eyelids straightened, the eyes widened, and an expression of appealing softness appeared, then vanished to give place to the look of a worried beast.

The time was the dawn of humanity, when Man was an animal in all but shape, before the rigors of the season forced Earth's population to hide from the cold in caves. The skeletons of giant saurians were petrifying in the upper strata of the crust, and mammals were moving in to the valleys to take their places. Great pachyderms and long-haired ruminants waded in the mire of the valleys, and beasts of prey dogged their steps. Among the animals rare beings foreshadowing Man crept naked, timid, feeling their way, hiding from the beasts of prey.

In the low light of the primeval spring-time, in silence broken only by the tramp of padded hoofs and by the lap of water against the mire, a man searching for berries saw a woman running to escape him, ran after her, caught her and carried her away.

The man vanished, and for the first time in her hunted life the woman felt the loneliness of the solitude that had been her best condition, and a pang like the yearning of hunger awoke in her.

She wandered along the hedges, through the wet fields, under the dark sky, searching for the one who had mastered her; and when, after long quest, she saw him, she ran to him with inarticulate cries. He gave no answering sign; but, when he sat down to eat his fistful of acorns,

she sat down beside him, and when he lay down to sleep she too lay down. So the law of life gave the woman to the man.

At first he tolerated her; then, when she served him and was useful to him, he made her his habit. Her relative weakness gave her quick premonitions of their need of food. His indifference to her and her dependence upon him gave him superiority. His silent acceptance of her presence aroused in her dull brain a feeling akin to tenderness, and in that feeling, humble and submissive, she withdrew when he had beaten her.

Hock! the name given to the woman by the man, was a name like the growl of a bear; but Daah! her name for him, was an appeal soft as a caress. They had a word for hunger: Mah! and a quick danger signal: Heuh! The rest they told in gestures.

While the man hunted, the woman waded in the river, and, grinning, caught the slippery fishes; and kneeling, with arms outstretched, drew in the silex carried by the current. Into round bones she forced silex splinters, to be used as knives. She scraped the skins of animals, stretched them to dry, pierced them on their edges, and with fine strips of leather laced them on herself and on the man to serve as shields from the cold and from the claws of animals. She heaped stones before the entrance of her den and stood fearless by the man when he cast them at the wolves. In the den she heaped leaves gathered from the trees and bits of fleece dropped by beasts. She had a bison's horn from which to drink, and in the skull of an elephant she gathered rain-water. In her way she kept house, but she had no cooking. Man had not conquered fire.

In the cliff, midway between foot and summit, where the continuous rains and busy rills had laid bare the calcareous sediment, she found a cave of depth sufficient to hold her bed. The place was toward the west and toward the south, shut in from cold and storm. In that retreat Hock felt safe from danger. To scale the cliff from below was impossible, and to reach it from above even the man and the woman were forced to cling to the roots laid bare by the incessant work of the water. Before her den Hock scraped the cliff and formed a terrace, where the wind played with the dust of silex. In the den behind the terrace the woman brought forth her son and on the terrace, in a nest of fern leaves and the fleece of beasts, she laid him when she went to catch fish and gather silex.

She loved the sunlight because it warmed the limp brown legs and the hungry mouth of her puppet; and when the clouds flew fast and the pale disk of the star sailed through the scud, she held

the writhing body upward at arms length. Behind her sloping brow no thought had formed, but from the depths of her maternal soul vague supplications wavered toward the sphere that warmed the wondrous product of her being.

One day when she returned from the plain the noise of her descent was drowned by the whirr of wings. From under the shelf of the cliff the wind rushed up to meet her, and as she loosed her hold upon the roots and dropped to the terrace an eagle bearing the child soared toward the sky. She saw the drops of blood on the little breast, the hanging head, the mouth open in a voiceless cry.

Dumb, helpless, her rough mane licking her shuddering flesh, she gazed at the slow swinging double curve of the dark wings, until even the black speck vanished.

Passing the eyry where the eaglets waited open-mouthed for their mother, a sunbeam on its way to warm the nest fell on earth's marvel: *the first tear.*

During four moons the woman remembered. At sight of the gulf that had received the eagle, the double tufts of her red brows quivered. But the flying gray on gray and the dark rifts drowned her grief. She had forgotten; but hatred raged in her dark soul, and when she found a bird's nest she broke the eggs.

One evening in the autumn, when they returned from the forest to descend to the terrace, they heard growls and saw a bear clinging to the roots, letting himself down. Hiding on the brink of the cliff they saw him drop, enter the shallow den, nose the walls, and, after repeated revolutions, lie down. So the man and the woman returned to the forest.

When the transpiercing cold drove the beasts to cover, earth held for the man and woman no lasting refuge. Driven from hedge to hedge and from tree to tree they fled from the beasts. Ready for attack, club in hand, the man went first and, running to keep pace, the woman followed bearing in her skin sack acorns, the drinking horn, bits of silex and strips of meat.

Wearied by a long march they lay down, and because it was full day, the time when the beasts were killing on the plain, they slept. When the woman awoke the man was gone. She was so habituated to his presence that it frightened her to be alone. She dared not rise. The day wore on and still she lay there, watching the shadows.

Toward evening the man appeared, bearing a burden: a dead doe. During his long watch he had surprised a nursing mother, and felled her with his bludgeon.

It had been his wont to cut up his game where he killed it and to take away nothing.

(Continued on page 515.)

Finance and Industry

A New Task for
Colonel Goethals.

THE recent floods and the approaching completion of the Panama Canal bring again to the front the proposed waterway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The scheme is almost as old as the American republic. Almost every President since Washington has expressed his approval of the plan, which would in many respects change the face of the country, alter agricultural conditions throughout the world and incidentally turn Chicago into a seaport. The country which can project an arm of the ocean through the land to its very center, as a ship canal to the Great Lakes would do, remarked the Hon. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor not long ago, will add enormously to its industrial and commercial possibilities. What, he asks, is the one thing lacking to make the great interior valley the greatest commercial and industrial section of all the world? Deep-water transportation from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic and the Gulf.

"Is this thing possible? Yes. Is it feasible? Yes. Look again at the map of North America. A ship canal across southern Michigan and another from the eastern end of the Lakes to the Atlantic would enable ships which load at the lake cities to pass direct to the Atlantic and thence across the ocean to Europe. A ship canal from the Lakes to the South would enable other ships which load at the Lake ports to move southward and, entering the Gulf, pass thence through the Panama Canal to the Pacific Ocean, to the western coast of all America, and to the eastern coast of all Asia, and return laden with the products of the Orient.

"Do you ask me again is it feasible? For answer I point you to the work now in progress on the Isthmus of Panama. Who can doubt that a nation which is building, in a tropical climate, a canal capable of carrying the world's largest ships over a great mountain range would, when this is finished, be able and willing to build another which should carry other ocean vessels to the heart of her greatest producing section, the greatest producing area of the world, especially when Nature has done so much to aid this work, as is the case in the Mississippi Valley or in the Lake region?"

Lyman E. Cooley, of Chicago, Consulting Engineer of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf-Deep-Waterway Association, in

his report to the convention of that body in St. Louis several years ago, states that twenty-four feet of water can be had from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, 3,300 miles for less than the cost of the Panama Canal. Here we have indeed a new job for Uncle Sam and Colonel Goethals!

The Lakes-to-the-Gulf-
Deep-Waterway As-
sociation.

SENATORS, Representatives, Presidents, have listened to the plans of the Association which outlines this gigantic undertaking. In 1897 Grover Cleveland expressed the hope that in view of the increased national prosperity that was certain to follow uninterrupted commerce between the great West and foreign ports, American enterprise would assert itself at once. In 1910 Roosevelt admonished the Conservation Congress in St. Paul that the project for a great trunk waterway, an arm to the sea, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes should not be abandoned. "No man," he said, "can foresee the limits of the possibilities of development in the Mississippi Valley. Such being the case, and this valley being literally the heart of the United States, all that concerns its welfare must concern likewise the whole country. Therefore the Mississippi and its tributaries ought by all means be utilized to their utmost possibility. Facility of cheap transportation is an essential in our modern civilization and we cannot afford any longer to neglect the great highways which nature has provided for us. These natural highways, the waterways, can never be monopolized by any corporation. They belong to all the people and it is in the power of no one to take them away. The Mississippi," he continued emphatically, "should be made a loop of the sea and work upon it should be begun at the earliest possible moment. Adequate funds should be provided by bond issue, if necessary, and the work should be delayed no longer." Mr. Taft expressed himself in a similar vein. President Wilson, it seems, has not yet expressed himself on the subject. But it seems likely that the Association organized in 1906 in St. Louis will once more begin a vigorous campaign to translate into reality its inspiring vision. If carried out, this project will change the future course of history.

What the Waterway
Would Mean to the
World.

THE Mississippi Valley is the greatest single estate for the habitation of man laid out on this globe. The economic "potential" of this Continent, its arable resources, its soil capacity, in other words its capacity for carrying population, including British North America and making due allowance for 1,500,000 square miles of semi-arid territory, equals, according to Mr. Cooley's estimate, 2,765,000 square miles. Of this vast area 1,980,000 square miles are embraced in the Mississippi Valley. The economic value of this valley equals that of ten countries like France or Germany. On the basis of the population of France it would carry four hundred million people. On the basis of the population of Germany it would carry over six hundred million people. On the basis of a population such as exists in India and China it would support over one billion people. If, Mr. Cooley remarks in his remarkable report, the basic document of the entire movement, you set off on the Gulf border two nations the equivalent either of Germany or France, you will have in the interior of this continent, land-locked and remote from the sea, the potential of eight nations like Germany or France.

"What does this mean? These areas are far from the seaboard and solely dependent on railway and land transportation. They cannot compete or hope to develop their resources in competition with the more favored nations. Every important country in Europe except one has the sea on two borders, the land hauls are short, and the rivers are improved and find the sea in a short distance. Here you have areas a thousand miles from the sea. Take Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—the area is greater than France and Germany, with possibilities greater than either of those countries. They can carry more population, they have more resources. Sit down and figure out, as an economic proposition, what is required of a railway system—the domestic work of this area, the relation with neighboring areas, and the connection with the seaboard and the outside world—and then you will have an investment in railway transportation of two and a half to three times what this unit area would require if bordered by the sea, with its rivers improved like France or Germany. You cannot maintain or even develop the potential value

(Continued on page 502.)

The Victor system of changeable needles is the only way to get the perfect tone

Full tone



Victrola Needle
30 cents for 200

Medium tone



Victor Needle
5 cents per 100
50 cents per 1000

Soft tone



Victor Half-Tone Needle
5 cents per 100
50 cents per 1000

Subdued tone



Victor Fibre Needle
50 cents per 100
(can be repointed
and used eight times)

The perfect tone—the tone *you* like the best—is different with different selections.

You will never be satisfied with any musical instrument which does not respond to your individual tastes and requirements. How many times have you been actually irritated by hearing music played too loud, too fast, too slow, too low, or in some way which did not answer your desire at the moment?

The only way you can be sure of having your music exactly the way you want it is to own an instrument which you can *control* at all times to suit your varying desires.

Victor Changeable Needles enable you to exercise this control, to give any selection the exact tone *you* wish, and to make the instrument constantly adaptable to your different moods and your varied demands for musical entertainment in your home. Victor Changeable Needles can thus be compared to the pedals of the piano, the stops of wind instruments, or the bowing of the violin.

Contrast these advantages of the Victor changeable needle system with the old style fixed or unchangeable point in other instruments, where *all records must be played exactly alike* and where there is no possibility of changing the sound volume or the tone quality.

Because the Victor is always subject to your complete control, it gives you *more* entertainment, *more* variety, *more* personal, individual satisfaction day in and day out.

Any Victor dealer will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate the value of the changeable needle.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month



"Standard"

GUARANTEED
PLUMBING
FIXTURES

If you are going to build a New Home or remodel the old one—send for a copy of "Modern Bathrooms"—100 pages—illustrated in color.

NO room in the house is so important as the bathroom and too great care cannot be given to the selection of fixtures to make it sanitary and beautiful. That you may be able to select for yourself the equipment best suited to your home and your means, we have published "Modern Bathrooms," an elaborately illustrated book, showing many attractive model interiors and giving floor plans and costs of each fixture in detail. Modern kitchen and laundry interiors are featured—decorative ideas explained and accessories suggested.

It shows the artistic values of "Standard" Guaranteed Fixtures—and faithfully demonstrates their sanitary excellence and the economy of their use.

A study of "Modern Bathrooms"—the most complete and authoritative work on this important subject, will enable you to plan your own bathroom, kitchen and laundry to your complete satisfaction. Sent free—on receipt of 6c. postage.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

Dept. 24.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
New York, 35 West 31st St.
Chicago, 900 S. Michigan Ave.
Philadelphia, 1215 Walnut St.
Toronto, Can., 59 Richmond St., E.
Pittsburgh, 106 Federal St.
St. Louis, 100 N. Fourth St.
Cincinnati, 633 Walnut St.
Nashville, 315 Tenth Ave., So.
Louisville, 319-23 W. Main St.
Cleveland, 648 Huron Rd., S.E.
New Orleans, Baronne & St. Joseph Sts.
Boston, John Hancock Bldg.
Montreal, Can., 215 Coristine Bldg.
Hamilton, Can., 20-28 Jackson St., W.
London, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
Houston, Tex., Preston and Smith Sts.
Washington, D.C., Southern Bldg.
Toledo, Ohio, 311-321 Erie Street
Fort Worth, Tex., Front and Jones Sts.

(Continued from page 500.)

of the interior of this Continent in competition with the more favored nations of the world on such a basis. It is landlocked. You cannot take them down to the sea, these interior areas or units, but you can, for all practical purposes, bring the sea to their doors."

Creating an American Egypt.

NO one, as Mr. Cooley remarks, desires to depreciate the value of the Panama Canal. But the value of the Panama Canal to this country is a bagatel to this country compared to the proposition of directing twenty-four feet of water from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. One of the results of the plan, if carried out, would be the turning of floods from calamities into blessings. There are not one but several Egypts between Cairo and the Gulf. Mr. Cooley says on this point:

"There are in the valley from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico thirty-two thousand square miles of land, more than twenty million acres, subject to overflow. All but two or three thousand square miles of this land is south of Cairo in what is known as the delta region, and ninety million dollars of the estimate which has been made by the Board of Engineers are for revetments to hold the banks in order to conserve these lands and protect the levee system. When you take that out, less money is required to develop the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway than is required to develop the Ohio River for a depth of nine feet.

"This empire of alluvium is right here. Some of our people are going to the far West, some are going up into Canada, hunting for lands, and we have them at our doors—the richest in the world. We have five thousand square miles of land in the State of Illinois that only require drainage or protection, an area greater than Connecticut, greater than Porto Rico—in Illinois alone. South of that we have this twenty million acres of land. There was never cultivated in the best days of the Pharaohs in all Egypt over five million acres of land. Here, under a climate as favorable, are four Egypts between Cairo and the Gulf. Egypt in her best days carried ten millions of population, as estimated by historians. By the same tokens this area will carry forty millions of people. Take the Gulf margins from Mobile to Galveston. There are several million acres of land that you can add to it, to be reclaimed from the Gulf. Go up these tributaries for a hundred miles and add their bottom lands and you will have over thirty million acres. . . .

"Then there is the conservation side of the waterway question. This will enhance the value of the lands in question; they will become worth two hundred dollars an acre; we have lands in Illinois that are worth that, these rich alluvial lands when brought under cultivation. This means one bit of real estate worth four billion dollars. This will develop water power in Illinois, and along the Mississippi between St. Louis and Cairo.



DO YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW TO DEVELOP VITALITY, ENERGY, ENDURANCE, NERVE STRENGTH, MUSCULAR STRENGTH, PERFECT PHYSIQUE

My FREE BOOKS, "The 'Whys' of Exercise" and "The First and Last Law of Physical Culture," tell you, if you are weak or underdeveloped, how to grow strong; if strong, how to grow stronger. They explain how to develop lungs and muscle, the strong heart and vigorous digestion—in short, how to improve health and strength internally as well as externally. Send TO-DAY—

NOW—for these FREE BOOKS. Enclose 4c. in stamps to cover postage.

PROF. H. W. TITUS, 16 Titus Bldg., New York City
156 E. 23d St.,

ORIENTAL RUG SKEPTICISM

accounts for my being in business. I bought several thousand dollars' worth of rugs for myself before I felt able to buy wisely. Now I buy more gem rugs than any ten men in America. I offer you honest pieces at honest prices.

Brochure sent upon request, and rugs prepaid for approval. Return at my expense.

L. B. LAWTON, Major U. S. A., Retired
121 CAYUGA ST., SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

How the Income Tax Strikes Home.

THE income tax provision of Mr. Underwood's tariff bill is contained in the second section of that much-discussed measure. It provides that every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States, tho not a citizen thereof, shall pay annually upon the entire net income received by him from all sources in the preceding calendar year a tax of 1 per cent. upon the amount so received over and above \$4,000. A like tax will be levied and paid upon the entire net income from all property owned and from every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing elsewhere. In addition to this tax there is to be collected a tax of 1 per cent. annually upon the amount by which the total income exceeds \$20,000 and does not exceed \$50,000; of 2 per cent. upon the amount in excess of \$50,000 and not in excess of \$100,000, and of 3 per cent. on the amount in excess of \$100,000. Within the meaning of this section, *Bradstreet's* remarks in an analysis of the bill, the net income of a taxable person includes gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, businesses, trade, commerce, or sales or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any lawful business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever, including the income from but not the value of property acquired by bequest, devise or descent, and also the proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the person insured.

Where Uncle Sam
Makes Exceptions.

UNCLE SAM, however, is not such a Tartar as he seems. In computing net income, certain deductions are made. These include the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, not including personal, living or family expenses; all interest payable within a year by a taxable person on indebtedness; all national, state, county, school and municipal taxes accrued within the year, not including those assessed against for local benefits or taxes levied hereunder; losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storm or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance



*A marriage of
Waltham Watches
for the Bride and Groom*

Wedding gifts which are at once beautiful, useful, and appealing equally to the bride and groom, are rarer than a day in June.

To persons of taste, we commend this new Waltham idea, the mere description of which is sufficient praise.

We have arranged combinations of high-grade Waltham movements in corresponding cases and in suitable sizes, the pair being contained in an exquisite leather box which can afterwards be used as a jewel case. (The man's watch shown in the illustration is open-face, but the back of the case is shown to indicate the engraving.) The sets complete range in price from \$100 to \$400.

Time is the stuff that life is made of, and what wedding gift could be more suitable for those who are to spend their lives together than timepieces which beat as one? Among other wedding gifts this Waltham combination will be noteworthy, original, distinctive.

If your jeweler has not yet secured any of these sets, we request that you write for our free booklet. We will also take pleasure in arranging for you to see the actual sets if desired, without any obligation on your part. When writing please mention the "Bride and Groom" booklet.

For a graduation gift do not forget the supremacy of the Waltham "Riverside" Watch.

*Waltham Watch Company
Waltham, Mass*

Wedding Invitations, Announcements
Visiting Cards and Stamped Stationery.
Correct Styles from an Elegant Shop at
Moderate Prices. Samples upon request. Our New Book,
Social Etiquette, \$1—free with every order.
LYCETT, 317 NORTH CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD.



**Rent a Few Months
— Then It's Yours!**

This Great Visible Writer
The Famous Oliver Model No. 3

Send your name and we will tell about the
greatest typewriter proposition in the world

TYPEWRITERS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE
166 6th N. Michigan Blvd. Chicago



**TYPEWRITERS
FACTORY REBUILT**

Remington No. 6—\$25
Smith Premier No. 2—\$23

Two of our special bargains. Have trademark and guarantee like new machines. Are thoroughly rebuilt, and perfect in appearance. Satisfaction guaranteed. We can save you \$25 to \$75 on any machine.

BRANCH STORES IN LEADING CITIES.

Write for "The Typewriter's Confession" and catalog.
American Writing Machine Co., Inc., 243 Broadway, N. Y.

MANUSCRIPT

Suitable for CLOTH BOUND BOOK issue; any field, 25,000 words and upwards, carefully read and considered WITHOUT charge. Published under our imprint and management. A-1 style, if accepted. Copy must be forwarded COMPLETE to Warrant Examination. Rox. Pub. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

Short-Story Writing



Dr. Esauwala

A Course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esauwala, Editor of Lippincott's Magazine.

One student writes: "I know that you will be pleased when I tell you that I have just received a check for \$125 from 'Everybody's' for a humorous story. They ask for more. I am feeling very happy, and very grateful to Dr. Esauwala."

Also courses in Photoplay Writing, Verification and Poetix Journalism. In all over One Hundred Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges.

**250-Page Catalog Free. Please Address
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 266, Springfield, Mass.**

\$5,000 a Year from Ten Acres

With Six Months Vacation



Inde-
pendence
and a
Compe-
tence
for Life

Five Thousand Dollars a Year

net income from ten acres of matured apple and cherry orchard in the frostless and wormless Bitter Root Valley with a home and six months vacation annually in one of the most magnificently endowed natural environments on the Creator's footstool, with golf links, hunting, fishing and mountain climbing and with neighbors of culture, education and refinement—is the opportunity we offer you.

We believe you will investigate this opportunity because this appeal for investigation is directed to broad-minded and sensible readers, living in an age of scientific progress which has made the impossible of yesterday the reality of today. This is not an offer of something for nothing. It is an opportunity for you to make an immensely profitable compact based on mankind's partnership with Nature. We are now growing more than three thousand acres of fruit trees, one to three years old, for satisfied customers who would not consider selling their orchards at a large advance over their cost.

\$5,000 Yearly For Life From Ten Acres

A Bitter Root Valley apple orchard bears commercially in its fifth year. Ten acres, fully developed, should be capable of returning you during early maturity, strictly net, a profit of \$2,000 to \$5,000 yearly. Beginning with the 10th year from planting, judged by experience of others, 10 acres should net you an income of \$5,000 yearly and employ only half your time.

If you have a fair-sized income now and are willing to improve your condition, you do not need much capital to possess one of these big-paying orchards.

Our Proposition and Plan

briefly stated is this: We will sell you a CHOICE 10-ACRE ORCHARD HOME TRACT (spring of 1913 planting) best standard varieties apples and cherries—with the Company's definite written contract to care for and develop your orchard under expert horticultural supervision for five full growing seasons from date of planting, including all land taxes and irrigation charges. You may, if desired, assume personal charge of your orchard at any time and secure a refund.

The land should easily become worth conservatively stated, in fair comparison with other improved land, \$1,000 an acre. There is a clean profit to you of 100 per cent on a \$ year investment to count on at the outset. Only a \$300 cash payment required now to secure your orchard tract—balance in easy payments divided over a ten-year period. Your payments for the first few years are practically ALL the cash outlay you will have, as your orchard tract should meet all payments falling due while in commercial bearing period and yield you a handsome profit besides. Our reservation plan provides for inspection of the land by you, and your money back if dissatisfied.

INVESTIGATE by using this coupon TO-DAY

BITTER ROOT VALLEY IRRIGATION CO.
842-850 First National Bank Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

Robert S. Lemon, General Sales Manager

Please send me full information concerning your River-view Orchard Tracts in Bitter Root Valley.

Name

Street No. or Rural Route.....

Town..... State.....

Farm Mortgages 6%

Our Investments
Appeal to Conservative Investors
Send for descriptive pamphlet "K" and
list of offerings 30 years' experience.
Highest references furnished.

E. J. Lander & Co. Grand Forks, N.D.

Washburn's Patent
"O.K." Paper Fasteners.
Brass and nickel-plated Steel, 3 sizes; in
Bright Metal boxes of 50 and
100 each. All Stationers, 10,
15, 20 & 25¢. Send 10¢ for
box 50 assorted. Booklet free.
YEARLY SALE 100 MILLION
THE O. K. MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

or otherwise; debts actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year; also a reasonable amount for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business. No allowance is made for money paid out for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate. To quote *Bradstreet's* again;

"The amount of income withheld for payment at the source is to be deducted, but where the annual income does not exceed \$4,000 or is uncertain or irregular in amount or in the time during which it accrues, it is to be included in a personal return. The amount received as dividends upon the stock of corporations taxable on their net income is also to be deducted. In computing net income there is also excluded interest on the obligations of states or political subdivisions thereof, and on obligations of the United States, the principal and interest of which are now exempt by law from federal taxation; as also the compensation of the present President of the United States for the term for which he has been elected, and of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts of the United States, and the compensation of all officers and employees of the states or of political subdivisions thereof."

Uncle Sam Will Get
You If You Don't
Look Out.

IT may yet be necessary for Uncle Sam to keep track of his citizens in the same manner as European states. In Germany the name of every person dwelling within the borders of the empire is registered by the police. Uncle Sam, for the present at least, will keep tab only of all persons having a net income of \$3,500. Each such person will be required to submit to the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district a verified return setting forth the gross amount of his income from all sources, deducting from the total thereof the allowances made by the bill. The collector is given the power to increase the amount estimated in any return where he has reason to believe that an underestimate has been made. Persons subject to the tax are to be notified of the amount for which they are liable on or before June 1st of every year. The tax is to be paid on or before June 30th. Persons, firms or corporations are required to withhold the normal tax upon the income in excess of \$4,000 of any person employed by them, and to pay the same to the collector. Corporations, like individuals, are required to pay the normal tax on all incomes. Labor, agricultural, fraternal, beneficiary, building and loan, religious, charitable and educational organizations are exempt from the tax. The life insurance companies are making a strong plea for inclusion



We own and recommend for

Conservative Investment

West Penn Traction Company

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

PRICE 97 AND INTEREST
(To yield about 5.20% per annum.)

Between December 31, 1908 and December 31, 1912, the company increased its

Track mileage operated from 157.52 to 299.38, or 90%

Total cars owned from 162 to 326, or 102%

Generating capacity (H.P.) from 16,750

to 49,641, or 196%

Connected load (H.P.) from 26,055 to 55,510, or 113%

High tension transmission lines from 119.38

to 266.51 miles, or 123%

Gross earnings from \$1,551,138 to \$3,408,586, or 119%

Net earnings from \$691,874 to \$1,579,127, or 128%

Surplus after bond interest, \$245,568 to \$784,379, or 219%

Descriptive Circular No. 427, mailed on request

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago—First National Bank Bldg.

Philadelphia—Real Estate Trust Bldg.

New York—37 Wall Street

Boston—Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.

London, Eng.—J. S. & W. S. Kuhn

(European Agency), Ltd. Pinners Hall,

Austin Friars



THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY

described by the New York Sun as "a miracle of condensed scholarship, and the most satisfactory and practical work of its kind in the language." The latest, most scholarly and most authoritative dictionary for home and office use—an abridgment of the monumental Oxford Dictionary now nearing completion. Contains 1,041 pages; defines over 70,000 words; bound in exceedingly handsome red, flexible sheep-skin, with the title and arms of Oxford University stamped in gold on the back and front cover. An invaluable work and an exceedingly handsome book. Price, \$1.50, express charges prepaid.

Current Literature Pub. Co.,

140 West 29th Street,

New York City.

WEDDING

Invitations and Announcements

Exquisitely produced by
the most finished group
of engravers in this
country—

Absolutely Correct in Form
— Every Detail

Hand Engraved in Script—Copper
Plate and the very Finest Paper
stock employed—\$10.00 for first 100.
Delivered FREE within a radius of
600 miles of Philadelphia.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND COMPLETE
PRICE LIST.

HOSKINS

Social Stationers and Engravers

9th and Chestnut Streets

Philadelphia

in the exempt group. If you refuse or neglect to report to Uncle Sam as required, he will deal harshly with you. The fines imposed are, however, less severe than in Prussia, where the fine for concealing taxable assets or incomes amounts practically to confiscation.

"For refusal or neglect to make the returns required by the bill a penalty not exceeding \$500 is imposed, and for making false or fraudulent returns a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than a year, or both, may be imposed at the discretion of the court, together with the costs of prosecution. In addition, the collector is given authority in case of refusal or neglect to render any return or list required by law to make a return according to the best information which he can obtain, and upon his own view and information. He is also authorized in case of an intentional false or fraudulent return to add 100 per cent. to the tax, and in case of refusal or neglect to make a return, except in cases of sickness or absence, to add 50 per cent. to the tax. Jurisdiction to compel the production of books and testimony in aid of the act is conferred upon the district courts of the United States."

Exotic Menus for Future American Dinner Tables.

THE future, it seems, has many strange dishes in store for the American stomach. Whether you are rich or forced to economize, whether the idea of new fantastic food appeals to your palate or to your pocketbook, you will be attracted by the array of foreign viands with curious names which have already been successfully introduced and are now beginning to be marketed in this country. Mr. William N. Taft, in the *Technical World Magazine*, presents the following exciting menu for the American dinner table:

Jujube Soup		
Brisket of Antelope		
Boiled Petsai	Dasheen au Gratin	
	Creamed Udo	
Soy Bean and Lichee Nut Salad		
Yang Taw Pie		
Mangoes	Kaki	
	Sake.	

This, he insures us, is not the bill of fare of a Chinese eating house, nor yet the menu of a Japanese restaurant, it is the daily meal of an American family two decades hence, if the Department of Agriculture succeeds in its attempt to introduce a large number of new foods to this country for the dual purpose of supplying new dainties for jaded appetites and reducing the cost of living. Uncle Sam, in his parental goodness, has determined to decrease the price of food as much as possible, and, for this purpose, has delegated the Department in general and Dr. David S. Fairchild, Agricultural Ex-



The Voice of Reconstruction

When a flood sweeps over a vast area, desolating the cities and towns which lie in its course, the appeal for assistance gets a unanimous response from the whole country.

With all commercial and social order wiped out, an afflicted community is unable to do for itself. It must draw upon the resources of the nation of which it is a part.

In such an emergency, the telephone gives its greatest service when it

carries the voice of distress to the outside world, and the voice of the outside world back to those suffering.

At the most critical time, the nearest telephone connected and working in the Bell System affords instant communication with distant places.

And always the Bell System, with its extensive resources and reserve means, is able to restore its service promptly, and in facilitating the work of rebuilding, performs one of its highest civic functions.

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System

SONG POEMS WANTED NO MONEY IN SUCCESSFUL SONGS. NEW PLAN. PUBLICATION GUARANTEED IF ACCEPTED. PAST EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. SEND US YOUR POEMS OR MELODIES. WE PAY 50 PER CENT. HAYWORTH'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE. WE ARE THE LARGEST, RELIABLE SONG PUBLISHERS IN THE WORLD OWNING OUR OWN LARGEST PUBLISHING PLANT. HUNDREDS OF SONG WRITERS DELIGHTED WITH OUR WORK. SEND US YOUR WORK TODAY. HAYWORTH MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, 6530, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Motion Picture Plays WANTED

You can write them. We teach you by mail. No experience needed. Big demand, good pay. Details free. Associated Motion Picture Schools, 650 Sheridan Road, Chicago

PLOTS for houses or bungalows, high, dry, beautiful building land, wonderful view on back of Palisades. 40x100, \$200. 40x100, \$250. 40x100, \$300. 60x100, \$300. 60x100, \$375. 60x100, \$400. 80x100, \$500. 80x100, \$600. 100x100, \$500. 120x100, \$1000. 180x100, \$1000. 6 min. from R.R. station, 2 min. from school, fire protection, electricity, 22 miles (1 hour) to N. Y. City by Northern R.R., 12c. commutation, 20 trains daily in one direction, moderate taxes, no assessments. Reasonable conditions. No other like opportunity near N. Y. City. Write to Wm. Powell, Norman Place, Tenafly, N. J., or H. Siegfried, 462 Railroad Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SONG POEMS WANTED

Send us your song poems or melodies. THEY MAY BECOME BIG HITS AND BRING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS. Experience unnecessary. Available work accepted for publication. Instructive booklet free. Marks-Goldsmith Co., Dept. 14, Washington, D. C.

Quality Is Economy

*Murphy Varnish Quality
is everywhere recognized.
Murphy Varnish Economy
soon will be.*

Everybody appreciates and says that the Murphy Varnishes are peculiarly Fine and Durable: but people used to suppose that their Beauty and their Lasting Power made them more expensive than cheaply-made, low-priced, soon-ruined varnishes.

As Manufacturers and Builders and Painters *studied* the costs of varnishing, they found that Murphy Varnishes were actually *cheaper by the job* than poor varnishes—they do the job with so many fewer gallons and so much less labor.

Whoever pays the *re-varnishing* bills appreciates that the Durability of Murphy Varnishes makes them *vastly cheaper by the year*.

The Varnish
That Lasts
Longest

Murphy Varnish Company

FRANKLIN MURPHY, President

Associated with Dougall Varnish Company, Limited, Montreal, Canada

NEWARK,
N. J.
CHICAGO,
ILL.

THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY

described by the New York *Sun* as "a miracle of condensed scholarship, and the most satisfactory and practical work of its kind in the language." The latest, most scholarly and most authoritative dictionary for home and office use—an abridgment of the monumental Oxford Dictionary now nearing completion. Contains 1,041 pages; defines over 70,000 words; bound in exceedingly handsome red, flexible sheep-skin, with the title and arms of Oxford University stamped in gold on the back and front cover. An invaluable work and an exceedingly handsome book. Price, \$1.50, express charges prepaid.

CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
140 West 29th Street, New York City.

plorer in charge of the Foreign Plant Section of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in particular, to see what can be done about it. The result has been the introduction of new prolific plants and animals to supply the ever-increasing demand for cheaper food which is both palatable and nutritious.

New Foods Discovered by
Uncle Sam's Experts.

MORE than 30,000 fruits and vegetables, the writer goes on to say, have been tested by Uncle Sam's experts and, according to Dr. Fairchild, a goodly portion of the foodstuffs which had been regarded as staples since the days of the first settler are doomed to displacement. Consider for example the above menu. "Jujube Soup!" Mention that to the average person and he will answer: "But I thought the jujube was a fruit, like an apple. How can you make soup of it?" The average person, Mr. Taft admits, is right. The jujube is a fruit—but a most remarkable one.

"It is about the shape, size and appearance of a crab apple, but contains only a single seed. It grows on a spiny tree, long and bare of trunk, with its foliage cropping out at the very top like a royal palm of the tropics. The jujube itself is not new to the United States, having been used for years to flavor candies and other confections. But the essence is very expensive and comparatively rare, despite the profusion with which the fruit grows in its native habitat.

"Dr. Fairchild, however, found that the jujube was valuable not only as a flavoring for candies but as a food, and, therefore, imported several specimens which he propagated in the Department's gardens in California, where they are bearing prolifically. The arid sands of the southwest, where nothing but cactus and sage-brush formerly would grow, have been found to be an excellent soil for the jujube, and it is the hope of Uncle Sam's food experts to see the entire Arizona and New Mexico deserts dotted with jujube orchards, supplying a liberal income to their owners and sustenance to a nation. The jujube is delicious eaten raw, but it may be cooked in any manner in which apples are prepared, used as a sauce or filling for pie, preserved or dried. Finally, its juice may be extracted and used as a flavoring extract or a delicious fruit broth with highly nutritive qualities."

The Crack of Doom for
Potatoes and Cabbages.

PETSAL, or, as the Chinese have it, Pe-tsai, is a substitute for the cabbage. Dasheen may seal the doom of the homely potato. In appearance the petsai is as different from the American cabbage as can be imagined. It is tall and cylindrical and its leaves are narrow, delicately curled, with frilled edges. The petsai can, however, be grown on any soil where the ordinary cabbage could be cultivated and in many agricultural sections

where the native vegetable would languish. Usually its growth will take care of itself and, we are told, it is no uncommon thing for a petsai to reach sixty pounds in weight. Department of Agriculture officials, however, advise that it be plucked when about eight pounds in weight, its flavor being then the most delicate and appealing.

"This new importation, according to Uncle Sam's experts, will cause a decided drop in the price of dinners. Cabbage long ago ceased to be a cheap dish. But petsai requires none of the care which has to be lavished on cabbage and will thrive in almost any climate and any soil. It is also extremely prolific and can be prepared for the table in a multitude of ways.

"As a substitute for the potato of commerce the 'Dasheen' long ago passed the experimental stage. It has been served at a number of banquets in Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and the comments everywhere were that it far surpassed the Irish tuber in flavor, having a rich, nutty taste. It can be boiled, baked or served in any other way that potatoes are used and also makes a delicious stuffing for veal or poultry. In appearance the dasheen is weird and wonderful, having a striped, hairy skin and a shape which is a cross between a large potato and a sugar beet. One of its principal advantages over the common potato is that it is much larger in size and yield and also that it will grow in hot, moist regions which would cause its common cousin to rot—all of which means a decrease in cost. Another point of superiority lies in the fact that while the tops of potatoes are useless as food, the tops of the dasheen make delicious greens, and actual tests have shown that dasheen growers can depend on a crop of from four hundred to four hundred and fifty bushels per acre!"

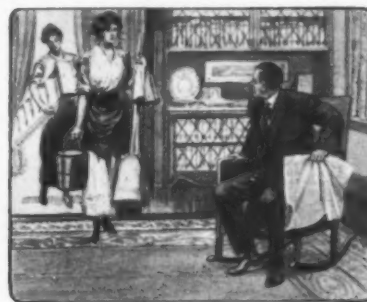
Where is the Asparagus of Yesteryear?

THIS may be the mournful envoi of a ballad ten years from now. For the udo is the plant destined by the Department of Agriculture to replace the asparagus, a delicacy which it closely resembles. It is more prolific than the latter, grows in the same soil, and requires far less attention. In addition to serving the Japanese luxury in any of the ways in which asparagus is prepared, it can also be eaten raw as a salad. It is therefore possible to serve udo twice in the same meal, prepared in different ways. The stalk might be creamed and the tips made into a delicate salad. The single vegetable would have the taste and appearance of two. The soy bean and the yang taw vine will combine with the udo to make the American table romantic.

"Anyone who has visited Chinese cafés has tasted the tender bamboo shoots which form a component part of real 'chop suey.' They have also partaken of 'rice tips' and a product of the 'soy bean' which is one of the staples of Chinese diet. Since 1907, more than three hun-



"Don't disturb yourself!"

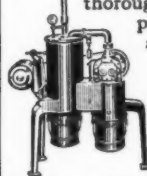


"You'll HAVE to get OUT!!"

Quick, complete cleaning!

All dust contains decayed vegetable, insect or animal matter. Once stirred up, it is beyond control—which is the health-danger of the broom-duster method. With an ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner one maid in twenty minutes removes more dirt, dust, lint, insect eggs, germs, etc., than two women could possibly do in a whole morning of hard labor with brooms and dusters.

ARCO WAND VACUUM CLEANER



Machine sets in basement or on lower floor with its suction pipe running upstairs. ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaners with hose and tools are sold by the Heating and Plumbing Trade at \$225 up. Prices do not include costs of labor, pipe, connections and freight.

machine. With a dainty ARCO WAND on the other end of hose, the maid becomes a household magician; a few gentle strokes of the magical wand thoroughly cleans carpets, rugs, floors, portieres, walls, ceilings, moldings, picture frames, tufted furniture, mattresses, bureau drawers, under low and heavy furniture, etc. Through the hollow wand, hose and suction piping, the steady suction draws all dirt, thread, cobwebs and trash to sealed bucket in basement. You never deal with THAT dirt again!

For two years we have been supplying this Cleaner for many homes, apartments, stores, schools, churches, hospitals, hotels, theaters, clubs, banks, etc., where, under most exacting tests, they have done complete cleaning with greatest ease and trifling costs for electricity to run. With larger manufacturing facilities we now offer the ARCO WANDS more broadly—backed by their proven success, and the reputation and full guarantee of this Company. They last as long as any building—as permanent as radiator heating. Why not write for free catalogue to-day? it does not obligate you to buy. Public showrooms in all large cities.

Write
Department
C2

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

816-822
S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago

Makers of the world-famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

THE BEST OF BALZAC

In six handsome volumes, full library size, each 5¼ x 7¾ in. Green cloth binding; gold titles; half-tone frontispieces. Large print, clear type, wide margins. Contains all of Balzac's greatest masterpieces—"The Wild Ass's Skin," "La Grande Breteche," "Old Goriot," "A Passion in the Desert," "An Episode Under the Terror," "Eugenie Grandet," "A Woman of Thirty," "Caesar Bironneau," "Cousin Betty" and "Cousin Pons." These six volumes represent Balzac at the zenith of his powers. They contain some of the most fascinating and powerful fiction in French literature. Price, \$6.00, express charges prepaid.

Current Literature Pub. Co.,
140 West 29th Street,
New York City.

KREMENTZ

stamped on the back of a collar button indicates the perfection of workmanship found only in the

Genuine Krementz Collar Buttons

and protects you against imitations.

Unbreakable from wear. A new one free in exchange for every genuine Krementz Button damaged or broken from any cause.

14 k. Rolled Gold Plate, 25 cents.
10 k. Solid " \$1.00.
14 k. " \$1.50.

At all leading jewelers and haberdashers.

Booklet showing different styles free.

Krements & Co., 125 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

Mrs. of Bodkin-Clutch Studs and Vest Buttons.

POPULAR EDUCATIONAL FOOD CAMPAIGN

Vital Non-Vital

DIET VERSUS DRUGS

Indigestible, irritating foods and the retention of their waste matter are the cause of homeliness (double chin, dull eyes, bad skin, fagged face, etc.), dullness and disease. **The foods which cause expectoration, catarrh, cough, constipation, tumors, etc., are specified in the booklet.** Wrongly combined foods ferment, cause gas, poison, or kill; e. g., gastritis, appendicitis, apoplexy, etc.

Drugs never have cured disease, never can and never will cure. **No Foods Sold.** Body rebuilt and purified by a suitable diet, free from irritating and indigestible materials.

STRIKING EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF FOOD—



An excess of starchy and fatty combinations of foods make you sluggish; it will give you dull, splitting headaches, lack of memory and concentration, drowsiness and inertia. A complete change to "digestible" brainy foods (suitable meat, game, fish and dairy foods, combined with suitable vegetables and fruits according to the new brainy diet plan) will produce the most marked improvements in a few weeks.

One dropsical consultant lost 18 pounds of overweight in the first week, and returned to business.

Another, a thin man, after being out of work nearly a year through weakness, was restored in three weeks to hard work as a carpenter at full pay. In such cases the change from a clogging, death-producing diet to energizing foods caused a literal transformation.

Another patient, deaf in the right ear, owing to a discharge caused by an excess of mucus-making foods (cream, butter, cheese, etc.), was completely cured of deafness and catarrh by taking correct combinations of suitable foods.

A case of kidney and bladder trouble of ten years' standing was saved from a surgical operation, and the objectionable discharge cured within ten days, because the loss of control was due entirely to the constant irritation from certain irritating foods and drinks.

A chronic sufferer, weighing 415 pounds, reduced over 150 pounds (in public life, under many witnesses), gaining strength and firmer flesh, and losing rheumatism.

IMPORTANT—Long Personal Experience, Individualized Advice—During fifteen years of personal experiments, I have learned to produce in myself the symptoms of various diseases, each by eating certain wrong foods for a few days or weeks. They are: Rheumatism, catarrh, sore throat, constipation, double chin, swollen glands, kidney troubles, shortness of breath, rough scaly skin, dandruff, sores, boils, pimples, rash. **AND I CAN RESTORE NORMAL HEALTH IN A FEW DAYS BY CORRECT FOODS.**

"THE NEW BRAINY DIET SYSTEM" SENT FOR TEN CENTS

Send Addresses of Your Sick Friends to

G. H. BRINKLER, Food Expert, Dept. 20-F, WASHINGTON, D. C.



HOW DO YOU MAKE YOUR LIVING?

This is not impertinence—merely by way of leading up to a point.

The point is that a large number of very intelligent, active and enterprising people make their living by selling magazine subscriptions.

Some people are doing a great deal better than making a living in this line of work—making money fast. Still others could greatly improve their circumstances if they would give up their present employment and take up subscription work. A card addressed as below will bring you full particulars.

CURRENT OPINION

Agency Department

134-140 West 29th Street, New York

dred varieties of this bean have been gathered by plant explorers in the far East and sent to Washington, where but twenty-three species had been known before. The soy bean, once started, grows wild and yields several crops a season. It is capable of preparation in a multitude of ways, from being baked to forming a delicious salad. In the latter form it is particularly appetizing when combined with the lichee nut, another importation from China with which Uncle Sam's experimentalists are having marked success. The fruit of the 'yang tau' vine, which grows along the Yang Tse Valley in China, was first sent here by American missionaries. The yang tau has the flavor of the finest gooseberries and makes an especially palatable filling for tarts and pies, besides forming the foundation for a delicious beverage when steamed and distilled. Among the fruits which have been imported extensively is the mango. There are more than five hundred species of this fruit being grown in India to-day and the Department of Agriculture now has over one hundred of these varieties among its plant immigrants. They have been raised extensively in Florida, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and dealers maintain that a single fruit from one of these trees has a market value of seventy-five cents, so great is the demand."

Loin of Hippopotamus—
a Food of the Future.

NOT only plants but animals also are experimented with by Uncle Sam's scientific experts. Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry claim that before long we will partake of antelope steak. For the antelope has been found to be particularly adapted to the more arid western sections of the country. And beyond that the gastronomist of the future will have to reckon with loin of hippopotamus! The lower valley of the Mississippi is admirably suited to the support of these huge beasts, the flesh of one of which equals a score of cattle. African-traveled epicures maintain that hippopotamus steak is as tender and inviting as the choicest beef. "Hippopotami and Louisiana," Mr. Taft goes on to say, "are not in the least connected in the mind of the laymen, but Bureau of Industry experts seriously declare that they will be so within comparatively few years." In this connection it may be remembered that, only twenty years ago, almost all the dates consumed here came from the oases of Arabia and the valley of the Euphrates. To-day there are more than a hundred varieties successfully and commercially produced in California and Arizona. "The wonders of to-day are the commonplaces of to-morrow and there is no telling to what apparently impossible lengths Uncle Sam will go to relieve his people of the burden they now bear in the price of food. He has soared the ends of the earth for new delicacies and now his experts will do their best to teach

the farmers the value of these foods and the consumers their charm."

Conquests of the Motor Truck.

THE ascendancy of the automobile over the horse for pleasure purposes is already established beyond dispute. The second period in the development of the automobile industry is marked by the phenomenal development of the motor truck. The growth of the motor truck industry in 1912 was immense, but from forecasts based on exact figures supplied by the Commercial Vehicle Committee of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers it seems clear that the present year will far surpass its immediate predecessor. The output for 1912, as reported by 170 companies, was 21,939 commercial vehicles as compared with 10,655 for the year 1911 by 85 companies, and 10,374 reported for all the preceding years combined, up to the end of 1910, by the same 85 companies. It is estimated that approximately 10 per cent. of the total production was not reported in 1912 and 25 per cent. was not reported in 1911 and previous years. The total output would be, therefore, 24,133 for 1912 as against 13,319 for 1911, and 12,968 for all previous years. The estimate for the current year, based on the reports of 170 companies plus 10 per cent., is 56,744 which represents a growth for one year more than three times as large as that of the year 1912. It is claimed that to-day more money is invested in the automobile industry than in the industries manufacturing agricultural implements. The meaning of these figures will become clearer if we hold in mind that the average price of all commercial vehicles produced in 1912 was \$1,957.37. The average price of gasoline cars was \$1,868.95 and of electric vehicles \$2,465.18. The average price of previous years was considerably higher. Electric trucks, especially, have declined in price. The average price of gas trucks in 1911 was \$2,079.16, and the average price of electric trucks in all preceding years was \$3,369.72.

Calculating the Cost of the Motor Truck.

THE first users of the motor truck considered their apparatus a novelty rather than a practical method of transportation. Hence, as J. M. Van Harlingen points out in the *Review of Reviews*, the records which were kept during the early days of motor truck transportation are more a matter of historical interest than a basis on which to figure modern operating costs. Manufacturers' estimates and records of actual operating expenses are apt to be misleading unless they include all



The Fag-Free "Fans" Wear B. V. D.

COOL and comfortable despite the grueling heat, the fag-free "fans" in the foreground wear Loose Fitting Light Woven B.V.D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, or Union Suits. Why don't you put on B.V.D. and "cool off"? To get genuine B.V.D. get a good look at the label. On every B.V.D. Undergarment is sewed



This Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE

B.V.D.

BEST RETAIL TRADE

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.)

Insist that your dealer sells you only underwear with the B.V.D. Label.

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.50 the Garment.
B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A., 4-30-07.) \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 the Suit.

The B. V. D. Company,
New York.
London Selling Agency:
66 Aldermanbury. E. C.

Copyrights U.S.A. 1913 by
The B.V.D. Company.



IMPORTANT

Out of a sale of five thousand sets of the **LIBRARY OF ORATORY** we have about one hundred sets left.

Some have got rubbed in the bindings through being moved around in our stock room, others have had to be taken back from subscribers who have met with financial reverses or have been delinquent in their payments.

All the sets show signs of use, but there are no missing pages, loose illustrations, or any real damage between the covers. For reading purposes the books are practically as good as new.

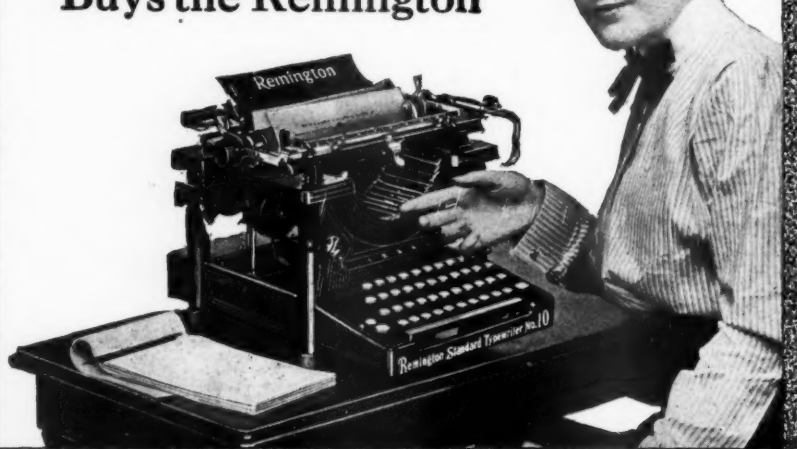
THE LIBRARY OF ORATORY is in fifteen volumes, cloth binding, gold titled, illustrated. It contains, in clear type, the greatest orations the world has known, from Demosthenes to Roosevelt. It had an immense sale at the publishers' original price of \$19.50 a set.

WHILE THE ONE HUNDRED SETS LAST

we will let you have one for only \$4.50 cash with order, the books to be shipped f. o. b. New York. The weight of the fifteen volumes, well packed, is 20 pounds, so you can calculate the expressage to your point. This is the biggest book-bargain that has ever been offered you. Send your \$4.50 promptly and you will be sent the most perfect set among those left when your order arrives.

CURRENT LITERATURE PUB. CO., 140 W. 29th St., New York.

The Average Buyer Buys the Remington



IF he buys on reputation, he buys the *Remington*. If he buys on side-by-side comparison, he buys the *Remington*. If he buys on nothing short of actual test, he buys the *Remington*. In any case and under any conditions, the Remington is his natural choice.

The actual test is the most decisive of all. If you do not know by actual test the time saving merits of the Column Selector of the Model 10 Remington, then you do not know the Remington Typewriter of today. And the Column Selector is only one example. There are many new improvements on the present day Remington models; improvements

which are the very latest contributions to typewriter progress. The side-by-side comparison or the actual test will convince you that these improvements are a *necessity*—to you and to every typewriter user.

We shall be glad to send you a copy of our latest illustrated booklet, "Some Points on the Visible Remingtons," for the asking.

Remington

Typewriter Company

(Incorporated)

325-331 Broadway, New York

Branches Everywhere

SONG POEMS WANTED

Send us your song poems or melodies. **THEY MAY BECOME BIG HITS AND BRING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.** Experience unnecessary. Available work accepted for publication. Instructive booklet free. Marks-Goldsmith Co., Dept. 30, Washington, D. C.

WRITE US A STORY

To sell on commission—2c to 5c a word. MSS. read, criticized, revised, and typed. Story Writing and Journalism taught by mail. Free booklet, "Writing for Profit," tells how, gives proof. National Press Ass'n, Dept. 41, Indianapolis, Ind.

Authors Seeking a Publisher

for book manuscript should address us. We advise, edit and revise when desired. We publish when we approve and the proposition is safe. We guarantee a square deal.

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS
110 East 28th Street NEW YORK



Magnificent Steel Launch \$96

Complete with Engine, Ready to Run

18-20-22 and 27-ft. boats at proportionate prices. All launches tested and fitted with Detroit two-cycle reversible engines with speed controlling lever—simplest engine made—starts without cranking—has only 3 moving parts—anyone can run it. The *Safe Launch*—absolutely non-sinkable—needs no bathhouse. All boats fitted with air-tight compartments—cannot sink, leak or rust. We are sole owners of the patents for the manufacture of rolled-steel. Boats shipped to every part of the world. 911

lock-seamed steel boats. Orders filled the day they are received. ***Free Catalog: Steel Nowboats, \$20. MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO., 1249 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.**

the items which should be charged against truck operation. The case for the commercial vehicle is too good to need artificial bolstering. The items which are most frequently omitted in submitting figures on cost of operation are interest, depreciation and overhead charges. Few small truck-owners have a clear idea of depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is the loss in value due to old age, use or abuse, which cannot be covered by current repairs. Amortization is the replacement of this value by setting aside a fund sufficient to replace the value at the end of the life of the truck. The item of depreciation or amortization should offset the original investment by a definite per cent. of the original value of the truck each year, thereby reducing the original interest charges. As a typical illustration of the method of handling these charges, Mr. Van Harlingen takes a five-ton truck costing \$5,000. The owner estimates that the truck will be efficient for five years, or that he will wish to replace it at the end of that time. He charges his original investment at 6 per cent. and amortizes his truck at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. This amortization fund is assumed to draw interest at 6 per cent. The following table shows the amounts chargeable to these items:

RELATION BETWEEN INTEREST AND DEPRECIATION AS ITEMS OF THE OPERATING COST OF MOTOR TRUCKS

	Interest Paid On	Actual Interest at 6 Per Cent.	Amortization Fund at End of Each Year at 20 Per Cent.
1st year..	\$5000	\$300	\$1000
2nd year..	4000	240	2000
3rd year..	3000	180	3000
4th year..	2000	120	4000
5th year..	1000	60	5000

The Horse and the Motor Truck Compared.

FOR city deliveries, where frequent stops are necessary and where roads are good, the light electric truck has the advantage over the large gasoline truck. Where suburban deliveries are made or special speed is required, the light gasoline truck is preferable to the electric. Most department stores in New York and Chicago have substituted commercial vehicles of this nature for the horse. The chief difference between the light delivery truck and the heavy trucks, Mr. Van Harlingen goes on to explain, lies in the fact that in the case of the light truck the capacity of the horse-drawn vehicle is duplicated, the advantage of the truck lying in its ability to make rapid deliveries and to operate under conditions which greatly decrease the efficiency of the horse. With the use of the heavy motor, however, the advantage of carrying a heavier load in quicker time at a lower cost for each

load unit presents the most favorable argument in its favor. The engine and body of the heavier tonnage motor-truck form a very powerful combination for the handling of merchandize. The adaptation of the motor-truck to a wide variety of uses has kept pace with its advance. The largest truck now manufactured carries ten tons on its chassis. The experiences of a large lumber company quoted by the writer demonstrates that a five-ton truck replaced five and one-half teams of horses. The truck will deliver lumber at 36 cents per thousand feet, whereas the team cost 75 cents, or more than twice as much, for the same distance. The computation in both cases is based on the total investment, insurance, interest, up-keep, repairs, etc.

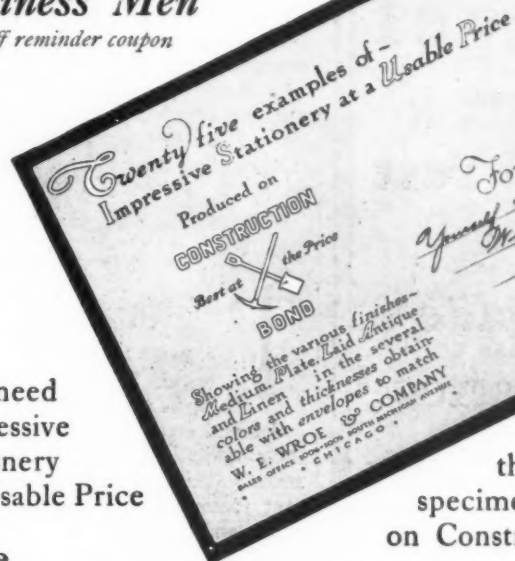
	Five-Ton Truck.	Two Horses.
Total investment, with equipment...	\$5,362.12	\$1,510.00
Total expense per day	\$15.26	\$5.63
Average mileage per day	42.5	15.00
Average round-trip haul-miles	5	5
Average number of trips per day.....	8.5	3
Average load—dress- ed lumber.....	5,000 ft.	2,500 ft.
Average weight per load.....	5 tons	2.5 tons
Carrying total per day.....	42,500 ft.	7,500 ft.
Total expenses per 1,000 feet.....	36 cents	75 cents

The Future of the Motor Truck.

THE future of the motor truck is by no means circumscribed by its present uses. William B. Stout, in *Motor Age*, assures us that for short hauls, granting good roads, the motor-truck can compete with the railroads. There are large possibilities for motor-truck freight lines along places where railroad facilities are inadequate. The same writer presents a scheme by which the motor-truck may be made subservient to human pleasure. A real house party on wheels, traveling from place to place, camping besides lakes and streams for boating, fishing and bathing, and stopping or starting at will, may be secured by a motor-truck built for the purpose. Mr. Stout's proposed outfit provides room for all the equipment one needs and all the comfort that may be desired. Even today motor stages are operated between San Francisco and Eureka, Cal., over a distance of 90 miles. The route leads over irregular mountain roads. We have seen pictures of five-ton motor-trucks passing six-mule coal-trucks on a hill. Why not, then, the motor-truck

FREE to Shrewd Business Men

Tear off reminder coupon



You need
Impressive
Stationery
at a Usable Price

Free Ideas for Improving Business Stationery

Before you place another order for business stationery, get these ideas before you. If you use more than 10,000 letterheads a year, learn how you can secure impressive stationery at a moderate, usable price. Tear off reminder coupon now. These specimens of unusual business stationery were produced for us by the highest class printers, lithographers and engravers in the United States. They are full of suggestions for you.

You will be glad to know that stationery of such dignified, impressive character can be produced for you at a moderate price on Construction Bond right in your locality. Wherever you are you can secure just such high-class stationery at a usable price. Because Construction Bond is carried in stock by the most responsible and capable printers and lithographers in the 170 principal cities of the United States. They buy it direct from us—in big quantities—at lowest net prices. No jobber's profit—no expense for handling small lots—no losses from irresponsible accounts. No wonder Construction Bond is good value for the money.

Write us now on your business letterhead for the portfolio of new ideas in Impressive Stationery at a Usable Price. We will also send names of concerns nearest you who can supply such stationery on Construction Bond. Tear off reminder coupon now.

W. E. WROE & CO., Sales Office, 1011 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago

I MUST WRITE

W. E. Wroe & Co.,
1011 So. Michigan
Ave., Chicago,
on my business
stationery to
secure new
ideas in Im-
pressive Sta-
tionery at a
Usable
Price.

For Company
You May Be

You need
this portfolio of
specimen letterheads
on Construction Bond

as a traveling home during the summer vacation? Under the car body of this motor-truck of the future Mr. Stout places compartments holding food stuffs, water, extra gasoline, a refrigerator, racks for tent poles and fishing poles, cots, etc. Inside the body are the cooking utensils, a gasoline stove, and folding pan outfit, together with a big iron kettle for cooking beans at night à la lumber camp. Here, too, are folding chairs and benches and a table or two of the folding type. A cabinet on the wall contains the folding wash-stand, while on the other side is a writing-desk. In the ceiling are electric lamps, the current furnished by the self-starting outfit on the motor. Even an electric toaster and an electric percolator are not forgotten.

A House Party on Wheels.

BY another season, Mr. Stout predicts, there will be motor-truck house parties on wheels on the road. He draws an alluring picture of hammocks and cots stored in the vast electric van. The body of the vehicle might be arranged with sides that let down when the party reached the camping place, forming an extension floor all about. A similar arrangement was shown on an electric chapel wagon displayed at the recent Chicago Exhibition of Commercial Vehicles. Once the extension was let down and braced from beneath, the canvas awning could be stretched from the roof of the car body or a roof could fold up from the sides as on the French army workshop wagons. This, we are told,

Travel

with your
mind at rest
by securing our
**Baggage
Insurance**

Our Tourist Insurance Policy can be had for 3 1/3 cents a day.

We indemnify you against loss of baggage or personal effects from fire, theft, navigation, and transportation while in the custody of any railroad, express company, steamship, hotel or clubhouse.

Write now for our attractive bon voyage book—"Things to Remember While Traveling." Free.

Insurance Company of North America

228 WALNUT ST
PHILADELPHIA

FOUNDED 1792

Capital \$4,000,000
Surplus to Policy-holders
over \$8,500,000



Writers of Insurance
covering:

Fire	Marine
Rent	Inland
Tornado	Tourist
Automobile	
Leasehold	Motorboat
Perpetual	Parcel Post
Use & Occupancy	Registered Mail

Patents, Trade Marks, Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over 30 years' active practice. Personal attention guaranteed. Write for terms—Book free. Address, **E. G. SIGGERS**, Patent Lawyer, Suite 20, N. U. Building, Washington, D. C.

INDEPENDENT AROUND THE WORLD TRIPS

\$618

U.C.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD



MOST educational trip of the age. Start any time, any place, either direction. The price is the same. Europe, Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Java, Philippines, Hawaii, etc.

TRAVELER'S CHECKS GOOD ALL OVER THE WORLD
Write for "Tours Around the World" Booklet
DELRICH & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, New York
H. CLARKE & CO., Gen. Agts., 100 Broadway, New York
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, 100 Broadway, New York

would make a room of the rear of the truck almost big enough for the turkey trot or the tango. The whole arrangement could be set up in half an hour, and while this was going on the members of the party not engaged in this occupation could go off to the nearest farm-house for milk, water, and supplies of all kinds. Mr. Stout suggests a tent erected for cooking, electric lights strung along the trees, hammocks going up, the canoe taken off the roof and other delightful things.

The Revolution in the Bond Market.

THE bond market has undergone a change which involves a more or less permanent advance in the income return upon securities of the highest order and a corresponding lowering of their quotation. This is how *Bradstreet's* cautiously summarizes the recent astonishing movement in the price and yield of bonds. The decline in quotations of gilt-edged investment bonds has been a very unsettling influence and has reacted on the security market at large to the extent of checking the improving tendencies which were beginning to assert themselves. The movement, however, is neither sudden nor unexpected. Its underlying cause is found in the advance of interest rates throughout the world, which necessitates a higher income return upon securities and correspondingly lower prices. Nevertheless the announcement that the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railway Company had negotiated a sale of \$30,000,000 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds to a syndicate at a price not far from 98, came as a surprise to the market.

"Followed by the offering of the bonds for public subscription at 99 1/2, it was construed as setting a new price level for other issues, which, like the St. Paul general mortgage, are accepted as legal investments for savings banks and trustees in New York, Massachusetts and other States. Bonds answering to that description had been selling on the basis of about 4 1/4 per cent. Here, however, was a sale of such securities in which the railroad company practically paid 4 3/4 per cent. for the fresh money it required, while the subscribing public could purchase the bonds on a basis of a little above 4 1/2 per cent. . . . It was readily perceived that the St. Paul Company and the bankers with whom it acted took the course they did in reference to the rate and price for the new bonds in order to insure the prompt absorption of the issue by the public. In this respect the results were only partially satisfactory, as the public seems to have only subscribed for about five-sixths of the offering."

If formerly four and even three and one-half per cent. were regarded as a satisfactory return on a gilt-edged



Better than money for travel

These cheques are making money matters easy and safe for American tourists in all parts of the civilized world.

"A.B.A." Cheques

are safe to carry because your signature is required to make them good and they may be replaced if lost or stolen.

You can use them like the foreign money of any country for traveling expenses and purchases. Hotel people, the best shops, and others dealing with tourists, know they are as good as actual money and are glad to accept them in payment of bills.

50,000 banks throughout the world have agreed to cash them without a personal introduction — your signature identifies you. The most convenient, SAFEST way to carry "travel money" is in "A.B.A." Cheques.

Get them at your Bank

If your bank is not yet supplied with them, write for information as to where they can be obtained in your vicinity.

BANKERS TRUST CO., New York City



EUROPE

Attractive Tours by All Routes, escorted or independent as preferred. Widest choice. Inclusive fares. Best tour-leaders. Small groups. Uniformed interpreters at stations and ports. Write for Program 32. Steamship Tickets by All Lines.

THOS. COOK & SON

246 Broadway, New York, or
Boston, Phila., Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco, Los Angeles

SONG POEMS WANTED

We pay hundreds of dollars a year to successful song writers. Send us Your Works today, with or without music. Acceptance guaranteed, if available. Large book FREE.
DUGDALE COMPANY, Dept. 296, Washington, D.C.



"Bristol" Bait Casting Rods

Ask your dealer to show you "BRISTOL" No. 28, the new light bait casting rod. Weighs about 5 oz. Nos. 25, 27 and 33 are other fine models you'll be glad to examine. Your dealer has the "BRISTOL" you want. If not, we will supply you. Send for Catalog—FREE.

HORTON MFG. CO.
164 Horton St. Bristol, Conn.

bond, the present trend seems to be approximately 4.3 per cent. for high-grade issues. This three-tenths of one per cent., expressed in dollars and cents, constitutes a very significant change.

Standard Stocks
Yielding 6½.

THE world-wide movement that has changed the yield of bonds by a fraction of one per cent. naturally reacts far more violently on the stock market. Money is scarce. The impending tariff reduction depresses many industrials, and Europe's demands upon the world's money supply owing to military operations in the Balkans are a disturbing factor. A six-foot German grenadier, as a writer in *Investments* remarks, is a pretty handsome object on parade; but if the same grenadier, multiplied by tens of thousands, were following the plow in the field or using his strength in the great industrial enterprises of his country, he would be producing far more not only for his own nation, but for the world. Commercial demands for funds are, fortunately, not heavy. Many high-grade stock issues have reached an attractive level. A reasonable safe method of investment in dividend-paying stocks is on the scale-down system. The present, the writer in *Investments* maintains, does not seem a bad time to begin such operations. Prices may go lower, but a great many issues of preferred industrials, better known railroad stocks and a few railway preferences seem to offer attractive returns. The following list represents as the whole the best of the big listed industrial preferred issues, altho not every stock quoted is up to the highest investment standard. In no case is the yield less than 6 per cent. and the yields vary from about 6¼ to 7½ per cent.

	Price.	Div. Rate.	Approx. Yield.
Am. Ag. & Chem. Pfd. 97		6%	6.2%
Am. Car & Fdry. Pfd. 115		7	6.1
Am. Locomotive Pfd. 104		7	6.7
Am. Smelting Pfd. 103		7	6.8
Am. Sugar Pfd. 111		7	6.3
Int. Harvester Pfd. 110		7	6.3
Pr. Steel Car Pfd. 96		7	7.3
Ry. Steel Spr. Pfd. 98		7	7.2
Rep. Iron & Steel Pfd. 85		7	*
Virginia-Carolina Pfd. 108		8	7.4
U. S. Steel Pfd. 107		7	6.5

* Not paying full dividend as yet.

The High Yield of Railway Stocks.

STANDARD railway issues are beginning to net their holders over six per cent. It is possible, of course, the writer in *Investments* goes on to say, that dividends in case of the New Haven and the Illinois Central and possibly one or two others may be reduced. This seems especially likely of the road over which Mellen has



Do You Know that Heinz Peanut Butter is Good for Children?

Children like it because it tastes so good.

And wise parents encourage them to eat it. Food scientists will tell you that

Heinz Peanut Butter

peculiarly supplies the solid nutriment that makes thin legs grow plump—that builds firm flesh—gives rosy color. Use it, not as an occasional treat, but as an every day diet. Everyone likes it. Selected fresh peanuts ground and prepared with the care that is given all the famous

Try This Recipe for Heinz Peanut Butter Fudge

2 cups confection-
er's Sugar
1-2 cup sweet milk
2 heaping table-
spoons of Heinz
Peanut Butter.

Boil five (5) minutes
exactly; remove from
fire and stir until it
thickens; pour into
buttered platter and
cut into required
squares.

57 Varieties

In thousands of households it
is considered a necessity—and
more than replaces high priced
creamery butter.

Heinz Spaghetti Something New and Extra Good

Real Italian Style Spaghetti—a
"masterpiece" in fine blending
of choice materials. Words can't
describe its zest and richness—its
delicacy of flavor. Ready to
serve. Pure, appetizing, nourish-
ing. Spaghetti at its best. Just the thing to vary the
household fare.

Other Heinz Food Products are: Apple Butter, India
Relish, Preserves, Vinegar, Soups—Tomato, Pea,
Celery—Olive Oil, Ketchup, Baked Beans, Olives, etc.

H. J. Heinz Company

HEINZ


Over 50,000 Visitors inspect the Heinz Pure Food Kitchens every year.



lorded it so long. It may, however, be said of the following list as a whole that dividends are on a very firm foundation. Most of the railroads have not only maintained but even exceeded their earnings of the previous fiscal years, in spite of backward business conditions.

	Price.	Div. Rate.	Approx. Yield.
Atchison	100	6%	6%
Atlantic Coast Line....	123	7	5.7
Baltimore & Ohio.....	99	6	6

	Price.	Div. Rate.	Approx. Yield.
Chesapeake & Ohio....	71	5%	7%
St. Paul	108	5	4.5
Great Northern.....	126	7	5.5
Illinois Central.....	121	7	5.9
Lehigh Valley.....	153	10	6.5
New Haven.....	115	8	6.9
Pennsylvania	110	6	5
Southern Pacific.....	98	6	6.1
Union Pacific.....	147	10	6.8
Norfolk & Western....	104	6	5.8
Northern Pacific.....	114	7	6.2



If you've had bad luck, try having a good lens

—You will be delighted by the difference in the results—and you will know that you can expect successes if you have your camera fitted with a

Bausch & Lomb Zeiss
TESSAR LENS

—the lens that does its work even in weak light because it has such wonderful illuminating power—and is so rapid that it catches any sort of moving object without a blur. A remarkably versatile lens, too—invaluable for portraits, landscapes, enlargements, commercial work, as well as for the most exacting speed pictures.

A Bausch & Lomb Zeiss Tessar in your camera arms you for the best work a camera can do.

If you are interested in better results, send for literature.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
617 ST. PAUL ST. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

HIGH GRADE AMATEUR FINISHING
We are experts in developing, printing and enlarging. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed, or money returned. Send for price list "A."
L. M. PRINCE, 108 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL
We ship on approval without a cent deposit, freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our latest art catalogs illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our unheard of prices and marvellous new offers.

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you free postpaid by return mail. You will get much valuable information. Do not wait, write us now.

Tires, Coaster - Brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries at half usual prices.
Mead Cycle Co., Dept. K-217 Chicago

Bronze Memorial Tablets
Designs and Estimates Furnished Free.
JNO. WILLIAMS, Inc., BRONZE FOUNDRY, 546 W. 27th St., New York
Write for our Illustrated Booklet.

200 Kinds Iron, Wood, PUZZLES
Wire and Steel
Sample with Catalog, 20 cents or 4 leaders for 25 cents.
WESTERN PUZZLE WORKS-16
St. Paul, Minn.

The writer gives a brief list of railway preferreds. Southern Preferred is set down by him as a five per cent. dividend payer, because a five per cent. dividend, tho not yet declared, seems reasonably sure. "We would not," he concludes, "advise any heavy purchases at this time, but a satisfactory level for scale-down buying would certainly seem to have been reached." The following is his list of preferred rails yielding six per cent. or more:

	Price.	Div. Rate.	Approx. Yield.
Kans. City So. Pfd....	59	4%	6.8%
Nor., Kas. & Tex. Pfd.	61	4	6.6
St. L. Southwest. Pfd..	73	5	6.8
So. Ry. Pfd.....	80	5	6.2

"Divide the Dividend by the Purchase Price."

THIS is the simple little rule given by James R. Merriam in *Moody's Magazine* for the advice of investors. To apply this rule Mr. Merriam takes an old seasoned dividend-paying railroad issue like the Chicago and Northwestern common. At the time of this calculation the stock was being quoted at about \$135 per share. It pays a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum. The yield at going prices is therefore 5.15 per cent. Is it time to buy? Comparison, the writer goes on to say, gives an affirmative answer, to this question if the stock is looked at from an investment rather than a speculative point of view. The extremes of the fluctuations in this issue during the last five years are found to be 198½ and 134½, representing yields of 3.50 per cent. and 5.18 per cent. respectively. The mean investment yield for that period is 4.34 per cent. The advantage to the investor at current prices, then, is more than three-quarters of one per cent.

"Similarly, the position of a number of the other higher grade investment issues may be calculated and compared. Atchison common shows an investment yield of close to 6 per cent. Its price range during the five-year period has been 125¾—90¾. It sold at its highest price just before being put on a 6 per cent. dividend basis in 1909, and at that quotation showed a yield of but 4.80 per cent. At the other extreme, its yield was 6.65 per cent., giving a mean of about 5.70 per cent., against which the present shows an advantage for the investor of one-quarter of one per cent. The record of the Baltimore and Ohio is similar. It has been on a six per cent. dividend basis since 1907. During the last five years it has sold as high as 122¼, to net about 4.90 per cent.; and as low as 93½, to net more than 6½ per cent. The present yield of about 6 compares with a mean of slightly over 5½ for the period under review."

The Rule of Reason in Buying Stocks.

IN Coast Line the mean is nearly one-half per cent. below the present returns. Great Northern is about ¼ of one per cent. above its mean since

1909. In Illinois Central the difference is less than three-quarters per cent. Louisville and Nashville is on the same basis as Chicago and Northwestern. The present advantage of New York Central over its mean price is one-half of one per cent. In Northern Pacific the difference between current returns and the price for the last five years equals three-quarters of one per cent. The difference shown by Pennsylvania in this respect is about one-half per cent. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are somewhat more interesting to analyze in view of the complications arising from the Supreme Court's Decree of dissolution. Union common, as a 10 per cent. stock, yields about 6.66 per cent. at the current market, compared with a mean yield of only about 5.60 per cent. for the five-year period. Southern's present yield of approximately six compares with a mean of five. Mr. Merriam admits that his rule of reason cannot be set down as infallible.

"The investor's caution obviously is to be sure that he is applying it to stocks whose dividend positions are capable of at least reasonably accurate determination. It may be said, with reference to the issues that are summarized in this comment, that, with the exception of Illinois Central, their current rates of dividend were earned during the last five fiscal years by more or less assured margins. And as for the outlook for the current year to end on June 30 next, the following summary of results of operation during the period July 1, 1912, to February 1, 1913, is enlightening. It shows the increases in net earnings reported by the various roads whose stocks have been used as illustrations.

	Per cent.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	16.1
*Baltimore & Ohio.....	11.2
†Atlantic Coast Line.....	0.6
Chicago & Northwestern.....	30.7
Great Northern.....	17.4
Illinois Central.....	61.6
Louisville & Nashville.....	6.0
New York Central (Fiscal year ends Dec. 31).....	...
Norfolk & Western.....	16.1
Northern Pacific.....	18.6
Pennsylvania (Fiscal year ends Dec. 31).....	...
Southern Pacific.....	14.3
Union Pacific.....	14.3

* Reported to March 1, 1913.
† Decrease.

On the other hand, there is much concern in railroad circles because of the increasing interference of governmental agencies with railroad management. The coal-owning roads fear a decision of the Supreme Court that will compel them to dispose of their holdings in the same manner in which Union Pacific will be forced to part with its interest in Southern Pacific. The demands of labor for higher wages are incessant, and the few cases where the Interstate Commerce Commission consented to an increase hardly restore the balance between outgo and income.

THE FIRST TEARS— A STORY

(Continued from page 499.)

ing but choice morsels. That day a strange thing had happened: he had felt a wish to show his skill to the woman.

He cast his victim on the ground before her. Her legs trembled and her hands beat the air. Dumb from revulsion of feeling the woman turned from him. He seized her shoulders, whirled her around and, with an exultant howl, pointed his spread fingers.

The woman saw a little gray-brown creature advancing on wavering legs—a nursling, with light, fine hairs upon its head, with mouth open, bleating for its dead mother. It reached the doe and fell between her outstretched feet. With the little knobs on its infant brow it knocked her throat, and, bending its knees, burrowed the still breast.

The woman remembered. She saw again her child in the grip of the eagle; she saw a nest built in the sky, and in it, lashed by dark wings, the crooning thing that had filled her arms. Chaotic thought swirled in her brain. The mother, gazing with glazing eyes on the thing doomed to the bludgeon or to the beasts, cried to her soul with all the voices of a common motherhood; and running to the thicket she gathered leaves, covered the eyes of the dead, and laid fond hand upon the fawn.

Mah! Busy with meat the man saw nothing. The woman was unconscious of her act. But in that hour the soul gave birth to its first upward impulse. Until that hour the animal knew nothing but its own necessities; in that hour an infinitesimal point in an organic cell received its accolade, and a creature evolved from the dust of the ground established eternal correspondence between grief and pity.

The long whine of a tiger thrilled the forest. Heuh! The man sprang for a tree, and, howling, the woman followed him.

Safe from danger, beyond the reach of the beasts, she put her fists to her eyes, and Earth saw the second tear: *the prophecy of the soul.*

THE CANNY SCOT.

It was the Scottish minister's second Sunday in his newly appointed parish, and he had reason to complain at the meager collection.

"Mon," replied one of the elders, "they are close—verra close. But"—and he came closer and became more confidential—"the auld meenister he put three or four saxpence into the plate hissel', just to gie them a start. Of course he took the saxpence awa' with him afterwards."

The new minister tried the same plan, but the following Sunday was a repetition of the others, a dismal failure. The entire collection was not only small, but, to his great consternation, his own coins were missing. "Ye may be a better

The Comforts of a Country Home

The problems that confront the country home builder are "Water" first, then "Light." The days of the well or hand pump passed long ago and the oil lamp and gas are now fast disappearing even from the smaller homes.

The "REECO" System of Water Supply and Electric Lighting

combine to make the country home ideal; and the expense of installation and operation is nominal compared with the luxury to be enjoyed. You can have all the water you need for the house, lawn, garage, barn, and protection against fire, and electricity for lighting, heating, cooking, and the many other uses to which it can be applied.

All you need is an ASSURED supply.

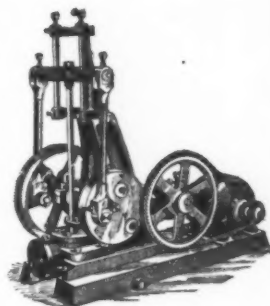
The "REECO" System is GUARANTEED.

You take no risks. Let us know what and how much you want and we will guarantee to deliver it and tell you the exact cost, complete ready to turn on the faucet or switch, or both. 70 years' experience has taught us the best and most economical methods and established our reputation around the globe.

Call at nearest address or write for catalogue "C 2"

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO., Electric and Hydraulic Engineers

New York Boston Philadelphia Montreal, P. Q. Sydney, Australia



STOP THAT SQUEAK

with 3-in-One Oil. It will make door hinges work noiselessly. For longer wear and easier work use 3-in-One on your:

Sewing machine, typewriter, talking machine, ice cream freezer, bicycle, skates, music box, lawn mower, cream separators, clocks, locks, hinges, bolts, catches, pulleys, scales, scissors and everything else around your home that ever needs oiling.

3-in-One is a clear, light oil preparation that cuts out all dirt and never gums or cakes. It lubricates perfectly every action part and prevents wear. No grease; no acid.

3-in-One also cleans and polishes all wood and metal surfaces—absolutely prevents rust and tarnish, indoors and out.

Write for generous free sample of 3-in-One, today. Give it a good hard test.

Sold everywhere in 3 size bottles: 10c (1 oz.), 25c (3 oz.), 50c (8 oz., 1/2 pint). Also in new patented Handy Oil Can containing 3 1/2 oz. of oil, 25c.

Library Slip with every bottle.

3-IN-ONE OIL CO.

42CUS Broadway New York City



VOSE

PIANOS

The tone, touch and magnificent wearing qualities of the VOSE Piano are explained by the exclusive patented features, the high-grade material and superb workmanship that enter into their construction. The VOSE is an ideal piano for the home. Over 70,000 sold. Delivered in the United States free of charge. Satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal allowance for old pianos and time payments accepted.

FREE—If you are interested in pianos, let us send you our beautifully illustrated catalogue that gives full information.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., 162 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

preacher than the auld meenister," exclaimed the elder, "but if ye had half the knowledge of the world, an' o' yer ain flock in particular, ye'd ha' done what he did an' glued the saxpences to the plate!"

To any one used to the trials of the telephone the following is not funny but pathetic and as such we print it:

THE LAST STRAW.

He was just about exasperated with the telephone, was Mr. Busiman. Ten times that morning he had tried to get on

to a number, and each time something had prevented him from speaking. Either it was "number engaged" or the person he wanted to speak to was out or else had been suddenly cut off. At last he got through.

"Halloa!" said he. "Is Mr. X—there?"

"Yes," replied a voice. "Do you want to speak to him?"

That was the last straw. Back came the reply, in icy tones:—

"Oh, no! Nothing of the sort. I merely rang up to hand him a cigar!"

30% DISCOUNT

SPECIAL PRE-PUBLICATION OFFER ON "GREAT AMERICAN DEBATES"

The only Consecutive, Concise Legislative History of America as represented in the greatest Debates on issues affecting America, from the Debates on Colonial Rights in the British Parliament to the recent Diplomatic Debates on the Panama Canal. A new, unique and remarkable work, just completed.

Edited by MARION MILLS MILLER, Litt.D., author of "The Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln."

Introductions by

WOODROW WILSON, LL.D.,

President of the United States.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, LL.D.,

Ex-President of the United States.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, LL.D.,

U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

IRVING FISHER, Ph.D.,

Professor of Political Economy in Yale University.

THEODORE E. BURTON, LL.D.,

Senator from Ohio.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, LL.D.,

Ex-President of the United States.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, LL.D.,

Secretary of State.

ARTHUR T. HADLEY, LL.D.,

President of Yale University.

CHARLES R. VAN HISE, LL.D.,

President of Wisconsin University.

HENRY WATTERSON, LL.D.,

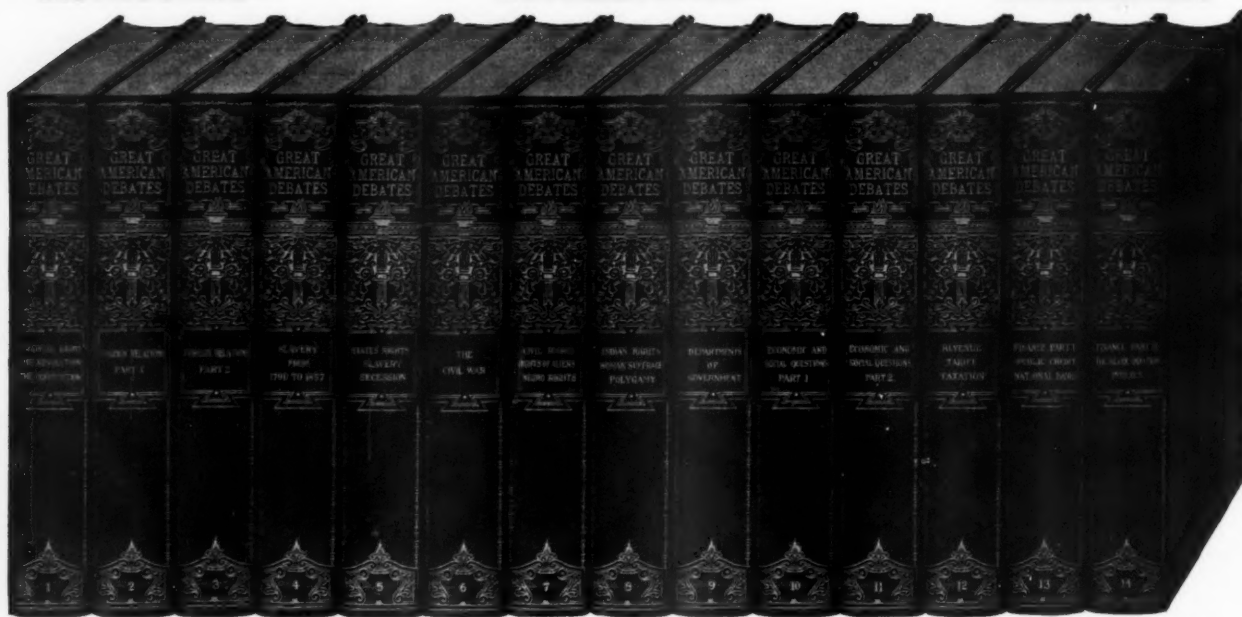
Editor Louisville Courier-Journal.

And Other Eminent Scholars and Statesmen.

INSTRUCTIVE

AUTHORITATIVE

ENTERTAINING



Fourteen Crown Octavo Volumes, size of each volume 6 x 9 inches. Printed on the finest quality of paper in large type from new plates, wide margins, gold titles, gold tops. The first three editions are limited to 100, 200 and 1,700 numbered sets, in full morocco, three-quarters morocco and buckram bindings respectively.

The handsome photogravures form a valuable picture gallery of American Statesmen, and the HUNDREDS OF CARTOONS constitute in themselves a rare and unique humorous Political History.

ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE

we will mail you a four-page Chart, the two inside pages measuring 25 x 38½ inches, showing the great legislative debates in American history. The names of the debaters are in consecutive columns and form a list of the greatest men in the history of the country. The Chart will be invaluable to you for reference purposes.

MAIL THE COUPON BELOW TO-DAY

Current Literature Publishing Company,

134 W. 29th Street, New York City, Department G. D.

Please send me your large Chart descriptive of "Great American Debates" and showing the legislative history of America and the names of the great debaters who were instrumental in shaping the government of America from Colonial times to the present day. This inquiry places me under no obligation to purchase "Great American Debates," but in the event of my wishing to do so, this coupon, if used within the current month of issue, entitles me to 30 per cent. discount off the publication price of the first three editions.

Name

Address.....

CURRENT OPINION

FORMERLY CURRENT LITERATURE

Table of Contents

For January 1913

A Review of the World:

- Will Mr. Bryan Enter the Wilson Cabinet?
Hysteries in New York Over the Suggestion
—Wilson's Views of W. J. B.—Republican
Chuckles and Bull-Moose Fears—Conservative
Democrats Getting Ready to Acquiesce..... 1-3
- The Tariff Agony Begins: Six Factors of Chief
Importance in Tariff Revision—Progressive
Republicans Hold Balance of Power in Senate
—Funeral of Tariff for Protection May Be
Delayed 4
- Appalling Revelations of Child Labor in New
York State: Babies of Three and Four Driven
to Work—Over-worked Women and Their De-
fective Progeny—The "Vice Trust" in New
York City—Confessions of Mary Goode and
Other Keepers of Disorderly Houses..... 5-6
- Recent Supreme Court Decisions on Trusts: The
Stock Market Shivers—Harriman's Great Mer-
ger of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Must
Be Dissolved—The "Rule of Reason" Gains
Favor 6-7
- American Honor and the Panama Canal: Senator
Root Becomes Passionate—The Protest of Sir
Edward Grey to President Taft—A Nice Point
in International Law—How Our Canal Act
Will Injure British Shipping—Bombarding
Washington—Repeal or Arbitrate—A Chal-
lenge to American Sovereignty—Detecting Rail-
road Influence in the Canal Protest..... 7-9
- The War in the Balkans: Its Effect on the
Courts and Kings—Why Turkey Fared So
Ill—Strategy of the Great Campaign—Cholera
at Constantinople..... 10-15
- War Between Germany and the Jesuits: The
Decision of the Imperial Chancellor—Why Ba-
varia is so Kind to the Clericals—Will the
Socialists Get the Benefit?..... 15-16
- Fall of the Ministry in Japan: Saion-Ji a Weak-
ling—The Bismarck of China—Katsura the
Pet of the Jingoos in the Capital..... 17-18
- Votes for Women and the Crisis in London:
Deliberate Defiance of the Law—Violence of
Men in Resisting the Women's Movement—
Will Asquith Yield?..... 18-19

Persons in the Foreground:

- William Howard Taft in Defeat..... 20
- The Next President of the French Republic (with
portraits of Alexander Ribot, M. Pichon, Ray-
mond Poincaré and Georges Clemenceau)..... 24
- The Social Significance of Arthur Giovannitti
(with portrait)..... 24
- General Savoff: the Most Conspicuous Soldier
Living (with portrait)..... 26

Music and Drama:

- "Little Women" Dramatized—A Triumph of
Sentiment (with illustrations)..... 28
- A New Spirit in American Musical Composition
(with portrait of John A. Carpenter)..... 32
- Reading the Heart of the East Through the
Drama (with illustrations)..... 34

Science and Discovery:

- "Conflict"—A Discovery of the Essence of In-
sanity 37
- Influence of Atmospheric Gases in Beautifying
the Heavens (with diagram)..... 39
- The Struggle for Existence on the Planet Mars
(with illustrations)..... 40
- Crystals Their Own Analysts..... 43
- Why the Chemical Purity of the Air We Breathe
is of No Importance..... 44
- A Medical Vindication of the Modern Banquet... 45

Religion and Ethics:

- The Return of the Gods (with portrait of Rudolf
Eucken) 46
- A Feminist Disciple of Nietzsche (with portrait
of Miss Dora Marsden)..... 47
- Will Freer Divorce Come in England?..... 49
- Ominous Signs on the Spiritual Horizon..... 50
- Extravagance as a Virtue (with portrait of Prof.
Simon N. Patten)..... 51
- The New Realism—A Philosophy of Disillusion-
ment 52
- Spinoza's Anticipations of the Modern Mind.... 53
- Are We Better or Worse than the Ancients?.... 54

Literature and Art:

- Can Journalism be Taught?—How Not to Report
—The Journalistic Genius Defined by Experts—
The Secret of the Charm of Grimms' Fairy
Tales—A Scotch Attack on Fiona Macleod—An
Attempt to Place Irvin S. Cobb Among the
Immortals—Mr. Davis Sees a Rare Humorist
in Mr. Cobb—Joseph Conrad's New Stories—
The Reef, by Edith Wharton—The Heroine in
Bronze, by James Lane Allen—The Flaw in the
Crystal, by May Sinclair (with portraits of
Irvin S. Cobb and Talcott Williams)..... 56-59
- The First Collection of Northern Art Exhibited
in America (with illustrations)..... 59
- A Master of Cockney Irony (with portrait of Neil
Lyons) 62
- The Greatest German Playwright Since Goethe
(with portrait of Gerhart Hauptmann)..... 64

Recent Poetry..... 66

Finance and Industry:

- Popularizing the Automobile: The Automobile in
1912—The Growth of Ten Years—Looking
Backward—Manufacturing the Modern Auto-
mobile (with illustrations)—A Revolutionary
Labor Decision—Barring the Stock Exchange
from the Mails—Making Our Currency a Smal-
ler Size..... 69-72
- Fortunes that Have Literally Gone Up in Smoke.
Squeezing the Gods of Transportation (with dia-
gram) 72
- Why the High Cost of Living Must Go Still
Higher 79
- The Mother of Marie—A Story..... 74

This magazine is owned and published by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, a New York Corporation; office and principal place of business, 134-140 West 29th Street, New York; Thomas Ewing, Jr., President; Adam Dingwall, Secretary and Treasurer. ¶ Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter. Copyright, 1912, by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York. ¶ CURRENT OPINION is published monthly; 25 cents a number; subscription, \$3.00 a year in advance, including postage in the United States, Cuba and Mexico; in Canada, \$3.50 a year in advance; in other foreign countries, \$3.84 a year in advance.



JANE ADDAMS
EXPLAINS

"WHY I WENT INTO POLITICS"

What she believes she has accomplished: and answering the fear of her friends that her political alliance weakened her philanthropic work and standing. With a clarion note, strong and sure, the President of Hull House opens her new department in

THE JANUARY
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

For Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

The Curtis Publishing Company Independence Square Philadelphia



MISS IDA TARBELL'S NEW DEPARTMENT

With a rare understanding of the present unrest among women, Miss Ida M. Tarbell begins, this month,

A PAGE FOR WOMEN
IN THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

in which she will reflect her clear and wholesome ideas of "the business of being a woman:" woman's true place in the present unrest, and her surest sphere of influence.

Miss Tarbell's new department will be in conjunction with a similar page by Miss Jane Addams, the President of Hull House, Chicago, and a page by Mr. Edward S. Martin, all of whom will, from their own viewpoints, analyze the present feminine unrest. All three departments begin in the January issue, now for sale everywhere at 15 cents.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia

BOOK NEWS

The notices of books in this Department are designed not as critical reviews, but as brief descriptive notices for the information of book buyers. Any book reviewed in our columns will be forwarded on receipt of the publisher's price. Orders may be sent direct to the publishers or to the Current Opinion Publishing Co.

A volume soon to be brought out by the George H. Doran Company (New York) is *The Authoritative Life of General William Booth*, Founder of the Salvation Army, by G. S. Railton, First Commissioner to General Booth. This biography presents General Booth not as the defender of any code of theology, but in his character of social reformer—as adjuster of the intolerable destinies of the poor and as the most revered figure in Europe which he became in later years. Bound up with his life is the story of The Salvation Army, and its attainments. W. Bramwell Booth, son of the founder and the new General of the Salvation Army, has written a preface for the volume.

Kirstie, by M. F., author of "The Journal of a Recluse" (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, \$1.25 net; postpaid \$1.37). The story of a charming woman who attracts to herself the love of two men, but whose own love is given to the one who is already bound by ties of marriage. The heroine is a trained nurse, whose professional engagements bring her into close contact with a young doctor. The girl falls desperately in love with the man, but the latter, more sophisticated and worldly wise, though really returning the girl's love, seeks out for himself a wealthy wife. Complications arise due to the peculiarities of the quite oblivious wife and the entrance on the scene of another wooer of the nurse.

Motor Rambles in Italy, by Credo Harris (Moffat, Yard & Co., New York). A delightful account of a motor trip taken by three friends through Italy. There is hardly a place of interest in that country which has not been covered in this tour. The book is illustrated with over 120 full-page half-tones taken from original photographs.

The Adventures of Kitty Cobb, by James Montgomery Flagg (George H. Doran Co., New York, \$2.00 net). The story of Kitty Cobb and her adventures from the time of her leaving her country home, through the trials, vicissitudes and triumphs of a city career. In wit and pathos the story is told briefly in attractive legend and where the normal romanticist takes pages for description and dialogue Mr. Flagg tells more in each one of his thirty-six inimitable pictures.

Gardens for Small Country Houses, by Gertrude Jekyll, and Lawrence Weaver (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York). The book deals with garden design as a whole, with reference both to the proportions and architectural elements which govern a successful plan, and to right and artistic planting. The first seven chapters describe in detail some beautiful gardens of varying types which illustrate the solving of different problems. In other chap-

ters the treatment of various kinds of sites is discussed in detail, with scores of plans and photographs of examples by well-known designers. The chief architectural features of gardens, such as pergolas, pools and fountains, walls, steps and paving, garden houses, seats and sundials, are described with illustrations. Others deal with cultural problems, such as the planting of retaining walls and the use of climbing plants.

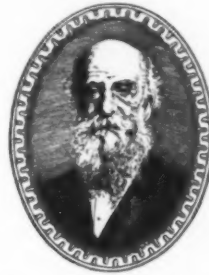
Two volumes of poetry are published by Houghton Mifflin Co. (Boston), *Shadows of the Flowers* (\$2.00; postpaid \$2.13), by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, consisting of fifty selections from Aldrich's poems dealing with nearly as many flowers; and *Poems of Frederic and Mary Palmer* (\$1.00 net; postage extra). One section of the latter volume is entitled "Old Lovers' Ways," and others contain verses on nature and various occasions, in Andover, Boxford, and Wellfleet. In them, situations which are ordinary and universal are shown as the home of romance and the gate to the divine.

The Advance of Woman, by Mrs. Jane Johnstone Christie (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$1.50 net; postpaid \$1.65). This volume treats of the rise of the feminine from the earliest times down to the present. It is not an argument for woman's rights, but it is a most convincing picture of her proper place in the whole scheme of things.

A book for boys and girls is *The Halliwell Partnership*, by Katherine Holland Brown (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York). It is about a young engineer, not long out of the Boston "Tec," and his younger sister. They are all alone together in the world. When the story opens he has one of those uninspiring, plodding positions in a large business company. There comes an offer of management over a big irrigation proposition—a great chance but a great risk. He hesitates, mainly because of his sister's dependence on him. She rises to the opportunity, puts the love of pleasure behind her, and resolves with him to see the thing through. And they do.

Helping School Children, by Elsa Denison (Harper & Brothers, New York, \$1.40 net). This gives hitherto unsought information concerning all parts of the country and all kinds of contact with schools; to its preparation have contributed 350 city and State superintendents of instruction and 650 business men, club women, physicians, dentists, ministers and editors.

B. W. Huebsch (New York) announces the publication of *Atlantis*, by Gerhart Hauptmann, recipient of the Nobel Prize for literature. Like many classics, this work will interest different people for different reasons: some will care for its narrative, to others it will appeal because of its symbolism, and again there are those who will respond primarily to its psychology. The dual nature of the hero attempts to attune itself to conflicting influences; it is the old struggle between



LYMAN ABBOTT
BEGINS

"MY 50 YEARS AS A MINISTER"

How he went to church as a boy, not as a hardship, but "certainly not as an enjoyment;" the first minister who influenced him and the second who revolutionized his conception of religion; why he turned from lawyer to minister; his experiences as a minister, and the folks he has met in church; how he has never made a salary bargain with a church, and preached for five months in Plymouth Church as pastor before he knew what his salary was to be. He answers the questions: "Can a minister be free to preach as he believes?" "Does the church lag behind on moral questions?" and "Why should young men go to church?" The series begins

IN THE JANUARY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Now on Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

The Curtis Publishing Company Independence Square Philadelphia



Believing that the "reasoning" of both the Suffragists and the Anti-Suffragists is wrong,

MRS. MARGARET DELAND
PRESENTS

THE THIRD WAY IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

outlining a plan by which men—for Mrs. Deland says "the men must decide it"—can reach the wisest solution of this problem, while now they are urged, teased and confused by a loud and clamorous lot of women on one side and "a brainless femininity" on the other. In this carefully thought-out article, the author of "The Iron Woman" makes a distinct contribution to the equal suffrage question. It is published in

THE JANUARY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

For Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

The Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia

THE WISDOM OF THE NATIONS

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

New Thin-Paper Edition (Half the Weight)

What Will It Cost You This Year To Do Without It?

Your yearly loss of money from inability to give exact answers to the world's daily questions would probably amaze you if you knew the amount.

The world pays well for practical solutions of its problems. But aside from monetary consideration is the immeasurable self-satisfaction of accurate knowledge; and the knowing HOW which makes DOING easier.

You need an encyclopædia! No matter what your station or vocation, to ignore its help is to modify your success.

But worse than no Encyclopædia is a poor encyclopædia. Oh, the pity of this

mistake! To be valuable, your knowledge must be exact, as well as exhaustive, plain and concise, international and unprejudiced.

The New International Encyclopædia is the teacher you can depend on. It is the supreme authority in all the important Universities, Colleges, Schools and Public Libraries in the land. Its articles are practical, concise, interesting and easy to find. There are 22 volumes.

The Success of the New Thin-Paper Edition (half the weight) has been instantaneous. Thousands of sets have been sold. The convenience of handling these almost weightless volumes is everywhere appreciated. The paper is strong, does not crumple and is opaque.

New International Encyclopædia Easy to Buy. The price is moderate and may be paid in small periodical sums while you're using the Encyclopædia.

Mail the Coupon for Information and Sample of Printing, Paper, Binding, etc. No Obligation.

DODD, MEAD & CO., 449 Fourth Ave., New York



CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

DODD, MEAD & CO.
449 Fourth Ave.
New York

Send sample pages
and details of pay-
ment plan.
Write on margin if necessary.

Name
Address
Town
State 100

the spirit and the flesh. The gaieties of an ocean voyage, the thrilling tragedy of a sinking vessel, the sordid side of the theatre in New York, and the forces—virtue, hypocrisy, art, puritanism—that contribute to the spirit of America, are described.

The Letters of Ulysses S. Grant, To the Father and His Youngest Sister, 1857-78, Edited by his nephew, Jesse Grant Cramer (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, \$1.75 net; postpaid, \$1.90). In this volume have been gathered together the letters that Grant wrote to his father and youngest sister during the anxious months preceding the Civil War and during the strenuous years of campaigning. It is a revelation of character as well as a record of military achievement and is a human document of rare value.

The Girlhood of Queen Victoria, Edited, with an Introduction, by Viscount Esher, K.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 2 vols., \$9.00 net). Extracts from the private diary of her Majesty from her 13th year (1832) until her marriage in 1840—an intimate revelation of the interests, activities, and growth of mind and character of one of the most remarkable personalities of the 19th century. Of especial interest are the illustrations, which include reproductions of the Queen's own drawings, and portraits specially painted for her and never hitherto reproduced.

Palmer's Green, by S. Caven (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). To men marriage is not as transforming an experience as it is to women; nor do they, as a rule, wear any symbol of their circumscribed state, like the marriage ring, to warn off the too enterprising husband-seeker. That is why the charming heroine of *Palmer's Green* deliberately began in her ignorance a flirtation with Matthew Higg, the victim of a rather commonplace wife's tyrannous affection. The story, with its domestic upset, finally righted, has much of the humorous as well as the dramatic in it.

Art, by Auguste Rodin. Translated from the French of Paul Gsell by Mrs. Romilly Fedden (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, buckram, \$7.50; three-quarter levant, \$15.00; carriage extra). The book is written in the form of conversation, and the greatest of modern sculptors discusses freely not only his own art, but also art in general, painting no less than sculpture, with a spontaneity seldom found in books written more conventionally. It covers practically the whole range of art and abounds in analyses of the works of the masters of painting and sculpture, ancient and modern. There are 106 illustrations in photogravure and half-tone.

The Americans in Panama, by William R. Scott (The Statler Pub. Co., New York, \$1.35 net; postpaid \$1.37). Treats of the question of the Colombian claim for the loss of Panama. In addition, the book covers the history of the Spanish and French in Panama, sanitary control of the Isthmus, a portrayal step by step of the

nearly finished American canal, the controversy with England, and every other important phase.

Food, in Health and Disease, by N. S. Davis, Jr., M.A., M.D. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, \$3.50 postpaid). The first part of this book reviews the underlying principles concerning the nutritive and other qualities of different kinds of foods, discusses briefly their relation to the digestive organs and traces the changes that food must undergo before it can be appropriated to the needs of the human system. This is followed by detailed consideration of the proper diet indicated for the various conditions of health and disease, each condition being taken up point by point with concise, plain directions, and diet lists.

Famous Pictures of Real Boys and Girls, by L. M. Bryant (John Lane Co., New York, \$1.25 net; postpaid \$1.37). The author begins with events that happened several hundred years ago and comes down to the incidents of to-day, gathering the stories from Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England and America.

The Fascination of Books, by Joseph Shaylor (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). This is a work that will appeal to all lovers of books, old and new, and especially to the confirmed haunter of the book shops and to the bookseller and book producer. It is filled with gossip about books and authors and publishers, with the history of important publishing undertakings, with the secrets of the book trade, and the tastes and fads of readers. It gives information about publishing methods in olden times and in later days, about the systems of selling books and the rules that govern them, about important series and noteworthy individual books, about the life and death of the publisher's output, and every other subject connected with the marketing and the reading of books.

D. Appleton & Co. (New York) announce the publication of a new novel by Edith Wharton, entitled *The Reef* (\$1.30 net; postpaid \$1.42). A story of American society people residing abroad, the chief characters among whom are an attractive widow and an extremely interesting girl who is obliged to earn her living as a companion and secretary.

Cassell & Co. (New York) publish *The People's Library*, containing the world's best literature in uniform, unabridged editions, printed from clear, new plates, bound in durable cloth, at 25 cents per volume, and in leather at 60 cents per volume.

SONGS

Big money in songs. Send us your poems or melodies or write for our free instructive booklet. You may be able to write a "hit". Costs nothing to investigate.

MARKS—GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 30, 506 14th St., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN. \$90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "lay-offs." PARCELS POST means thousands of postal appointments. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J 124, Rochester, N. Y.

"A monument to the learning of the Anglo-Saxon race such as no other people has ever reared to itself."—THE NATION.

The New Encyclopaedia Britannica

Published by the Press of the University of Cambridge, England

is the newest, the most authoritative, the most useful, and the most interesting book of universal knowledge in existence.

IT IS the only work of reference in any language which has a history of a century and a half.

The first of the eleven successive and successful editions was published in 1768. The present work, although an entirely new production, is the culmination of nearly 150 years of continuous improvement.

It is the only work of universal reference which is up to date throughout.

All the volumes were issued simultaneously, so that all the information from A to Z, and in every part of every article embodies the results of the latest research. Simultaneous publication insures a unity of plan, freedom from discrepancies, repetitions, and overlapping—a general excellence, in short, unapproachable under the usual plan of piecemeal production. It was made possible only by resources far beyond those available to other works. \$1,500,000 was expended on its preparation before a volume was printed.

It is the only work of reference which is international in its scope, its origin and its distribution.

It is written by 1,500 of the world's greatest authorities, from 21 countries (214 being American) with the co-operation of 64 English and American editors. It has been distributed in every part of the civilized world. Over 40,000 sets (1,160,000 volumes) have already been sold. Owing to this unprecedented demand, the work has been manufactured on a scale heretofore unknown in publishing, and as a result of the economies attendant on placing large orders for paper, leather and printing, the price per set has been brought down to a figure far below that of previous editions. The present temporary price places this great work within the reach of everybody. The complete set of 29 volumes will be delivered upon the payment of only \$5.00.

Any desired item of information can be quickly found by means of

An Index of 500,000 References

No other work of general reference is indexed. In other encyclopaedias much information not entered under its own heading—and the number of headings is necessarily limited—is hopelessly buried without a clue to aid in its discovery. The Encyclopaedia Britannica surpasses all other encyclopaedias not only in completeness but also in the accessibility of its information.

An Illustrated Chart, "This Wonderful Age"—Free

This Chart is designed to suggest the amazing revolution in man's life and knowledge which has been brought about during the past thirty-five years—the epoch-making inventions and methods of industry; the wonders of natural science, medicine and surgery; the far-reaching economic changes; new insight into prehistoric ages; the many political upheavals; the world-wide modifications of religious thought; the rise of new schools in literature and art, and, in short, the extraordinary development in every department of human activity, as revealed in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

C. O. 4

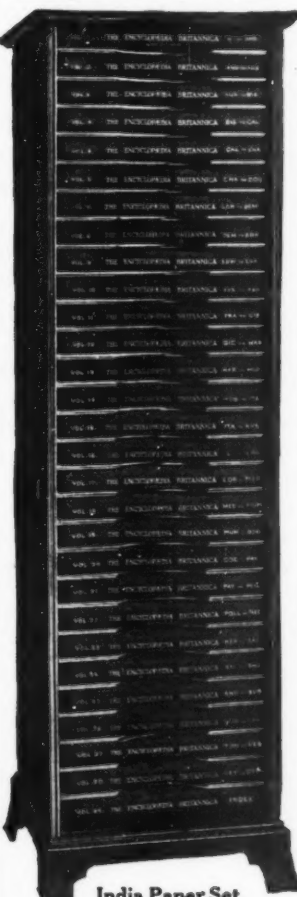
Manager
Encyclopaedia
Britannica,
35 W. 32d St., N. Y.

Please send by
mail without obli-
gation to me, the chart,
"This Wonderful Age."

Name.....

Occupation.....

Address.....



India Paper Set

Each Volume One Inch Thick (the full, limp, velvet suede binding, in its special bookcase). The employment of India paper—thin, tough and opaque—has been described as "an inspiration of genius." The India paper edition is issued in four styles of binding.

Address: MANAGER ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
35 West 32d Street, New York



FACSIMILE OF AN INDIAN DRAWING BY RED HORSE, A SIOUX, SHOWING THE SIOUX FIGHTING CUSTER'S BATTALION IN THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN.

Red Horse was present at the battle. In his drawing he shows dead soldiers in the foreground with limbs and heads cut off, and the bodies otherwise mutilated. Bugles, hats, and flags are scattered around, some of the wounded cavalrymen are shown falling from their horses. Wounds are generally indicated by spots from which blood is flowing. One cavalryman is shot in the mouth with an arrow. The drawing will repay careful study.

Reproduced from the original drawing by permission of United States Bureau of Ethnology.

An Extraordinary Book at Half Price

The Late General O. O. Howard's Own Story of His Life and Experiences
Among Our Hostile Indians



THE LAST PICTURE OF MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, TAKEN JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH

EVERY lover of a good story, every patriotic, red-blooded American, every student of history and human nature would indeed have something to regret, if they failed to read this book.

General Howard wrote in a clear, virile language,—portraying with motion picture vividness his thrilling experiences in subduing the wild Indian tribes of the West—the bloodthirsty Apaches, the warlike Sioux, the fierce Cheyennes. He flashes before your mind's eye a realistic word picture of the Sioux Massacre in Minnesota, Custer's last fight, the Modoc and other Indian Wars, the hardships of the Western pioneers and frontiersmen, the frequent brutal massacres of settlers and many other events of great historical import.

Four of the 43 chapters are devoted to special studies of Indian characteristics, throwing interesting sidelights on human nature, their thoughts and feelings, sense of humor, their religion, ceremonial dances, curious ways of communication, extraordinary accomplishments—the results of whites and Indians intermarrying, etc.

Thru everyone of the 570 pages General Howard grips your interest and imagination as would the most thrilling hair raising "Wild West novel" or the most absorbing "serial" story. Yet it's all true. In fact, this is the most authoritative book on Western Indians ever written. For instance, Red Horse's story of Custer's last fight, as told in this book, is the only authentic version.

The thirty-six striking illustrations include ten superb color plates reproducing in their exact natural colors the quaint Indian costumes, "jewelry," implements of war and interesting Indian relics. By permission of the Smithsonian Institution. These plates are masterpieces of lithographic reproduction. Each plate required fifteen separate stone engravings and fifteen separate printings and cost thousands of dollars.

While a Limited Edition Lasts—This \$4.00 Book for \$2.00

This book was originally published to be sold on subscription for \$4.00. We bought the stock and plates from heirs of the late General Howard. So long as the present edition lasts we will send the beautiful cloth bound copy, postpaid, anywhere in the U. S. on re-

ceipt of \$2.00. Send a bill or money order at once if you want to make sure of getting a copy.

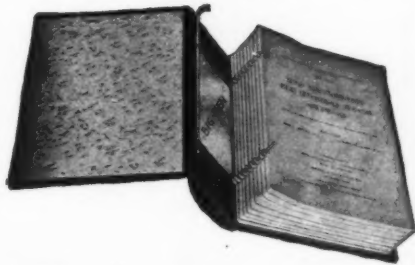
If you are not convinced that this is one of the best book bargains of the year, your money will be refunded.



SITTING BULL

H. L. BALDWIN PUBLISHING CO. - - MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Bind Your Magazines Yourself



The Big Ben Binder

is the latest and most satisfactory means of binding copies of a magazine together in a single volume. It has the appearance of a regularly bound book, and it is exactly as firm and durable. It opens flat to any page. It is so simple in construction and operation that the filing or extracting of magazines requires but a few seconds.

No punching of holes is necessary—just a slight slit between the pages with a pen knife, the insertion of a metal clip, and the magazine is ready to be dropped into place over the binding rods, which are swung back and, with a slight turn of the wrist, securely locked to the solid wood back. There is absolutely no chance for the magazine to work loose or uneven.

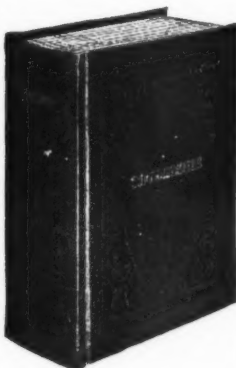
This is the Ideal Binder for Your Copies of Current Opinion

It enables you to refer back to any article, story or play in a moment. How convenient to turn to your volume handsomely bound in cloth with the title of the magazine stamped in gold on the front cover and back and immediately find what you require!

In Order to Obtain this Binder

merely send us your name and address saying "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." It will be sent immediately, all charges prepaid. Should you prefer no magazine title on the binder, say so and it will be sent plain.

Current Literature Publishing Co.
140 W. 29th St., New York



Shear Nonsense

PRETTY good title that—Shear Nonsense! So good we are sure it must have been used before, tho we don't know where or when. We got it out of our own head, where the servant-girl said she got the new kind of cake, but with these new-fangled notions about subconsciousness, into which ideas sink cut of sight until they are forgotten and then unexpectedly reappear, we can't be sure how the title got into our head in the first place. But why worry about that. The title is probably as new as most of the jokes that will appear under it.

We have gone through a little joke-book just issued, entitled "That Reminds Me Again," and if there is a new joke in it, it isn't worth telling. Most of them are as old as the three following:

NOT FAMILIAR ENOUGH.

Uncle Nehemiah, the proprietor of a ramshackle little hotel in Mobile, was aghast at finding a newly arrived guest with his arm around his daughter's waist.

"Mandy, tell that niggah to take his ahm 'way from 'round yo' wais'," he indignantly commanded.

"Tell him yo'self," said Amanda. "He's a puffet stranger to me."

SOUNDED THAT WAY.

The man stammered painfully as he stood in the dock at one of the police courts. His name was Sissons. It was very difficult for him to pronounce his own name. He had the misfortune to stay out late and make an uproar one night, and to have to account for it before the magistrate the next morning.

"What's your name?" asked the magistrate.

Sissons began to reply, "Sis-sss-sss."

"Stop that noise and tell me your name," said the magistrate, impatiently.

"Sis-sss-sss—"

"That will do," said the magistrate, severely. "Officer, what is this man charged with?"

The policeman immediately responded, "I think, yer honor, he's charged with sody wather."

HE DID.

Tommy came out of a room where his father was tacking down a carpet. He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what's the matter?" asked his mother.

"P-p-p-papa hit his finger with the hammer," sobbed Tommy.

"Well, you needn't cry about a thing like that," comforted his mother. "Why didn't you laugh?"

"I did," sobbed Tommy.

There is never to be found in *The Ladies' Home Journal* a joke which a perfectly proper young girl would not allow her mother to read. But we sometimes wonder just how far the *Journal's* proper young ladies will allow their mothers to go. Here are three samples:

(Continued on next page.)

STUDY LAW

AT HOME Become an LL.B.

The Only Law School of its Kind in America
Special and Exclusive Features

ONLY recognized resident law school in the United States conferring Degree of Bachelor of Laws—LL.B.—by correspondence. **ONLY** law school in U.S. conducting standard resident school and giving same instruction, by mail. **ONLY** law school giving over 450 class-room lectures to its extension students. **ONLY** law school giving a full 3-year, University Law Course, by mail, having an actual faculty of over 50 prominent lawyers, (3 of whom are Asst. United States Attorneys) in active practice. **ONLY** law school in existence giving **Complete Course in Oratory and Public Speaking**, in conjunction with its law course.

Other Good Features

The Hamilton College of Law is a College of Law—not an institute, correspondence school, etc. We guarantee to prepare our students to pass bar examinations. Our system of conducting examinations is the most thorough, complete and expensive (to us) of any examinations ever given. A student can, if he chooses, take part of our course by mail and finish in our resident school, where he will receive full credit for all work done by mail. Our resident school is recognized by all standard law schools in the United States.



Our Degree Bachelor of Law, LL.B. NOT a Diploma or Certificate

Our Degree Bachelor of Law, LL.B. NOT a Diploma or Certificate

School Highly Endorsed

and recommended by Government Officials, Business Men, Noted Lawyers and Students. We have as students a number of practicing lawyers (and graduates of recognized law colleges) who are now earning their Degree LL.B. A Probate Judge (one of our students) says: "I am delighted with the course prescribed and your method of teaching law. It is far in advance of what I expected to receive."

From Lecture Room to Student
No Other Law School Can Use
This Illustration

These 12 Volumes are Free to Students

Law Library FREE This library consists of 12 volumes of standard text books, used in conjunction with our class-room lectures. These law books, if purchased at retail, would cost almost one-half the cost of our entire 3 year course.

Price and Terms

including the Law Library, over 450 Class-Room Lectures, Course in Oratory and Public Speaking, and everything complete, is considerably less than the tuition alone of any resident law school, and is no more than that charged by the many make-shift law courses (issuing diplomas, certificates, etc.) now offered the public. The terms of payment are so easy that the course is within reach of all.

Illustrated Prospectus Free Also a great deal of "Evidence" substantiating all our claims. Send today and get the complete story—all the facts—then judge for yourself. A postal will do. The answering of this ad may mean the turning point in your career.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW
1127 Ellsworth Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.

NOTE: We have prepared and offer to business men five special and distinct business courses as follows: Business Men's, Bankers', Commercial, Real Estate, and Credit Men's Law Courses. These are fully described in our regular prospectus.

HANDBOOK OF THE TREES


By Remeyn B. Hough
Photo-descriptive of the leaves, fruits, leafless twigs and barks, and maps, show distributions. "With it one wholly unfamiliar with botany can easily identify the trees." Melvil Dewey. "Nothing but praise for the work." The Nation. "Extraordinarily thorough and attractive." N. Y. Times. "A book of the utmost value." Collier's Weekly. Buckram, 65¢; half morocco, \$1. Express prepaid. Sample pages, etc., furnished on request. We have also mounts of woods for Stereopticon and Microscope, and a publication—American Woods—illustrated by specimens.

Remeyn B. Hough Co. P. O. Box C, Lewville, N. Y.

Do You STAMMER?
Send for my 200 page book with Free Trial Lesson explaining methods for Home Cure. Established 15 years. Reputation world-wide.
G. A. LEWIS, 138 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.



CURRENT OPINION



Administration Building, American School of Correspondence

Engineering — Business — Law

For over 15 years the American School has specialized in teaching Engineering, Business and Law by mail. It is now recognized as one of the largest educational institutions in the world. Its courses and consulting department are made use of by college graduates seeking special training, by engineers and lawyers wishing to polish up on particular lines and by thousands of young men who have obtained from this school their entire business or professional training. Write for **GENERAL BULLETIN** and special information regarding the course you are interested in.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
5783 Drexel Avenue Chicago, U. S. A.



FRENCH—GERMAN SPANISH—ITALIAN

Is Easily and Quickly Mastered by the
**LANGUAGE-PHONE
(METHOD)**
Combined with the
**Rosenthal Method of
Practical Linguistry**

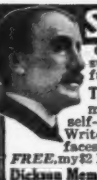
This is the natural way to learn a foreign language. You hear the living voice of a native Professor pronounce each word and phrase. He speaks as you desire—slowly or quickly, night or day, for minutes or hours at a time. It is a pleasant, fascinating study; no tedious rules or memorizing. It is not expensive—all members of the family can use it. You simply practise during spare moments or at convenient times, and in a surprisingly short time you speak, read and understand a new language.

Send for Booklet and Terms for Easy Payment
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
954 Putnam Building 2 West 45th Street, New York

STUDY **LAW** at Home

Become a Lawyer **Legal Diploma**

We make your home a university. Leading Correspondence Law Course in America—recognized by resident colleges. New text, specially prepared by 20 Deans and Univ. law school teachers. We guarantee to coach free any graduate failing to pass bar examination. Special Business Law Course. "Legally trained men always succeed." Over 10,000 students enrolled. Begin now. Easy terms. Catalogue and Particulars Free. **LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY**, Dept. 3712, Chicago, Ill.



Stop Forgetting!

Good memory is absolutely essential to success, for memory is power. Be successful—Stop Forgetting!

The **Dickson Method of Memory Training** makes you "Forget Proof." Develops will, self-confidence, quick thought, ready speech. Write for free book "How to Remember"—faces, names, studies, also how to secure **FREE** my \$2 DeLuxe book, "How to Speak in Public."

Dickson Memory School 975 Auditorium Bldg. Chicago

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Correspondence-Study Dept.

HOME STUDY

20th Year **U. of C. (Div. T) Chicago, Ill.**

offers 350 class-room courses to non-resident students. One may thus do part work for a Bachelor's degree. Elementary courses in many subjects, others for Teachers, Writers, Accountants, Bankers, Business Men, Ministers, Social Workers, Etc. Begin any time.

LAW

\$100 Tuition Certificate FREE Entitles you to three years complete course. Cover same ground as Harvard and other big law schools. We guarantee to coach free any graduate failing to pass bar examination. Free tuition offer open only for **Write today 30 days, so hurry.** Write at once for big new catalog and particulars all free.

American Correspondence School of Law
Dept. 1311, Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL INFORMATION FREE Catalogues of all boarding schools in United States, and expert advice sent free. Write kind of school (or camps) wanted. **AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION**, Suite 2101, at 60 WALL ST., N. Y. 1515 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO

WHERE IT HAPPENED

During the Christmas dinner a young Frenchman was seated next to a fine-looking young woman who was wearing a gown which displayed her beautiful arms.

"I came near not being here to-night," said she. "I was vaccinated a few days ago and it gives me considerable annoyance."

The young foreigner gazed at the white arms of the speaker. "Is that so?" he replied. "Where were you vaccinated?"

The girl smiled demurely and said: "In Boston."

DIDN'T MATTER.

The night watchman of a large hotel saw an apparition in white moving along the hall at 2 A. M. He hastened his steps, and tapped on the shoulder what proved to be a man.

"Here, what are you doing out here?" asked the watchman.

The man opened his eyes and seemed to come out of a trance.

"I beg your pardon," he said, "I am a somnambulist."

"Well," said the watchman, "you can't walk around these halls in the middle of the night in your nightshirt, no matter what your religion is."

HE KNEW.

"I tell you," said the globe-trotter, "travel is a great thing. If there is anything in a man travel will bring it out." "Yes," said his pale, newly landed friend, "especially ocean travel."

There is one motor car in the United States, it is said, for every ninety-one inhabitants. There must be nearly as many motor-car jokes as there are cars. Here are three we pick up from London *Tit-Bits*:

THE TWIN CITIES.

Champ Clark, the politician, tells a story of the extraordinary feeling between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Once, when speaking at St. Paul, he called attention to the reckless driving of motor cars in the rival city.

"Why," he declared, "I have even heard that ten inhabitants are killed in Minneapolis on the streets every twenty-four hours."

"Waal," came the loud voice of an interrupter, "it ain't enough!"

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

The old lady from the country and her small son were driving to town, when a huge motor car bore down upon them. The horse was badly frightened, and began to prance, whereupon the old lady leaped down and waved wildly to the chauffeur, screaming at the top of her voice.

The chauffeur stopped the car and offered to help to get the horse quiet again.

"That's all right," said the boy, who remained composedly in the carriage. "I can manage the horse. You just lead mother past."

The calamity-howler has been a blessing to the humorous papers second only to the mother-in-law. Here is the latest one about him (from *Saturday Evening Post*):

A PAINFUL SITUATION.

"My friends," declaimed an orator in the Congress Hotel during the Republican convention:—"My friends, I say to you that this great Republic of ours is standing right now on the brink of an abscess!"

Are You Ambitious To Win Your College Education?

❑ Do you lack the means for a college course?

❑ Current Literature has already paid out \$145,000 to self-supporting students in High Schools and Colleges in the form of cash Scholarships.

❑ Over 700 students have worked this plan with uniform success. Over 200 of these were High School students working in their home towns.

❑ We have students who have made \$2,000.00 on this plan. No previous experience or training is necessary to undertake this work. Pleasant, profitable, and a splendid business training.

❑ Write today for our prospectus which gives full details of this plan and shows what others have done. You will be delighted at the opportunity thus presented to you.

Current Literature Scholarship Fund

134-140 W. 29th St.

New York City

OUR CHANGE OF NAME

WITH this number, the name CURRENT LITERATURE disappears from our cover and the name CURRENT OPINION takes its place. There is no change in owners or editors. The changes both in name and size are made solely because the editors and publishers are agreed that they will improve the magazine and enlarge its usefulness. In saying good-bye to the old name, we anticipate, by a few months, our twenty-fifth anniversary to publish an interesting letter by Gertrude Atherton concerning the founding of the magazine in 1888:

THE FOUNDING OF CURRENT LITERATURE

I well remember the evening Mr. Frederick M. Somers called on me and asked my help in making an important decision. Formerly the editor of the *San Francisco Argonaut*—of which he was joint founder with Frank M. Pixley—he had retired from that brilliant journal as soon as it was fairly launched, and gone into Wall street. There he had made a decent little fortune, and knew enough to retire while he still possessed it.

After his twelfth visit to Europe he began to tire of being a gentleman of leisure, and when I first met him in New York, shortly after my own arrival there, he was already looking for something that would fill his time and exercise his abilities. He said nothing definite for a time, and then one evening descended upon me with three original ideas, one of which was CURRENT LITERATURE. I forget what the other two were, except that they were equally interesting, but of course I decided for the magazine.

Mr. Somers was a person of immense energy when roused, and started to put his idea into practice the next day. There was much excitement among all his friends, I remember, and I know that I felt immensely important in being allowed to help him, being an author in embryo at the time and happy to be remotely connected with anything "literary." The person who gave him real assistance then and later, however, was William George Jordan, who was full of ideas himself.

But altho the CURRENT LITERATURE of that

time made a splendid impression and was a sumptuous publication to look at, I do not think it compared with the CURRENT LITERATURE of to-day. The present publication is hardly an evolution; it is more in the nature of a new idea born of an old one. CURRENT LITERATURE to-day appeals more to the busy intellectual reader, less to those in search of a scrap book of varied and pleasant reading. The political résumé is so satisfying and admirably edited, the literary, scientific, and even news articles are so striking and valuable that one could read CURRENT LITERATURE and nothing else, yet feel in touch with everything of note that had happened in the great world for at least thirty days. The articles on foreign literature and foreign celebrities are alone worth the price of the magazine, for this is literally the only publication in the United States where such important information is to be had; and I do not doubt that it has done much to interest American readers of the best class in European authors and dramatists; given them a chance to become acquainted with certain productive minds that they must otherwise in their busy lives have been almost sure to miss. Moreover, it is always fair and impersonal. It has no prejudices, no "editorial policy," and yet it never suggests the stultifying word "eclectic." So, long may it live to delight and instruct not only the "tired business man" but all lovers of good reading.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Next to Frederick M. Somers, the founder of this magazine, the men who had most to do with its history were William George Jordan (who is chiefly responsible for the inauguration of the House of Governors) and Harold Godwin, son of Parke Godwin and grandson of William Cullen Bryant. But George W. Cable, Bliss Carman, William Bayard Hale and Charles B. Spahr were all editorially connected with the magazine at some stage of its career. Of these Mr. Somers and Mr. Spahr are no longer living.

The magazine passed into its present management in June, 1906. We append a few of the letters of congratulation recently received from our readers, some of them drawn forth by the approach of our twenty-fifth birthday. We are especially proud of the fact that the magazine appeals to such a wide variety of readers—to business men and to men and women of all professions, to conservatives and radicals, to men and women of action and to those of the contemplative mind. This variety is reflected in the letters below.

Here for instance are letters from two prominent New York merchants. Everybody knows who Mr. Wanamaker is. Mr. Emery is president of the house of Lord & Taylor in New York:

Twenty-five years of honorable endeavor in any one line of legitimate work is to be commended, but a magazine such as CURRENT LITERATURE, which in concise form gives the salient facts on both sides of important questions from month to month and at a glance permits a busy man or woman to grasp the significance of passing events is, in a large sense, A PUBLIC BENEFACTION.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

It is not a difficult matter to express words of appreciation for your very excellent publication. It is a compendium of

universal knowledge. I have always considered it one of the most practical publications, resourceful in the extreme. It presents in concrete form all the current events of the day and is invaluable as a time-saver to one who wishes to get information at first hand.

JOSEPH H. EMERY.

Here are several letters from prominent educators—Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard, Dr. Gunsaulus, president of Armour Institute, Chicago, and Professor Faust, of Cornell University:

CURRENT LITERATURE can surely enter into its new quarter of a century with the proud feeling that it has secured a dis-

OUR CHANGE OF NAME—(Continued from preceding page)

tinct position in the magazine world. It HAS SPLENDIDLY SUCCEEDED in avoiding the onesidedness from which so much of our magazine literature is suffering, and, instead of it, in working toward that harmony of cultural elements which is so much needed for the development of American life. CURRENT LITERATURE touches on practically every important interest and knows how to see the small things small and the great things great.

HUGO MÜNSTERBERG.

Every lover of good thinking and excellent expression blesses CURRENT LITERATURE, and rejoices in the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of such a periodical. May you have many more such anniversaries!

FRANK W. GUNSAULUS.

Two features of CURRENT LITERATURE I have always admired and found very useful for myself and others. One is the judicial attitude of the magazine toward important questions of the day and current events. The second, arising from the first, is A SPIRIT OF FAIRNESS toward affairs in Germany and all questions which touch the international relations between Germany and the United States.

O. B. FAUST.

Two men of prominence in political life are among those recently expressing their admiration for the magazine—ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey, and Governor Noel, of Mississippi:

CURRENT LITERATURE is entitled to the highest commendation. Its fairness in presenting questions and its general scope, which covers all sides of all important issues, make it AN EXCEEDINGLY VALUABLE REVIEW of current events. It is invaluable upon the library table of one who desires to be abreast with the questions of the time and to be in possession of the best thought upon them.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.

I regard CURRENT LITERATURE as one of the best magazines published in our country. Its editorial policy, comments on the topics of the day and extracts from other publications put the reader in touch with the best thought of the day.

E. F. NOEL.

Here are several more letters from captains of industry and finance. Mr. Dougherty is president of the Marion Trust Company, of Indianapolis; Mr. Gleed is president of the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. Sisson is secretary of the American Real Estate Company, New York:

CURRENT LITERATURE is 'one of the best magazines that comes to my table. It is fair in its selections of subjects, as well as of authors, and in a general way its readers are able to get ALL SIDES OF ALL IMPORTANT ISSUES. While it is concise and brief, yet the subjects covered are sufficiently elaborate to keep everyone well informed on current topics.

HUGH DOUGHERTY.

I consider CURRENT LITERATURE one of the brightest and best publications of the day. It has what so many publications lack—the knack of knowing what a busy man can reasonably be expected to read.

C. A. GLEED.

I really hate to tell you how highly I regard CURRENT LITERATURE, how important a part of my life it has become. It not only stimulates vigorously but it entertains delightfully; perhaps its most joyous feature is that it MAKES THE ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE SO EASY. It offers us

monthly the best job of editing and interpreting the spirit and progress of our times, of rationally elucidating men and events, that is available to English readers. It ought to be not on the library tables but in the hands of every progressive American. I would rather furnish an endowment to that end than build a library or a peace palace. I mean it; I say it.

F. H. SISSON.

We have letters from lawyers, clergymen and medical men in such profusion that it is an embarrassment to make a selection. Here is a letter from one of each of those professions. Mr. Deland is a prominent lawyer of Pierre, South Dakota, and the author of a series of law books; Major Woodbury is a well-known writer on medical topics; Dr. Moore is one of the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

The title of CURRENT LITERATURE falls far short of indicating the scope of its message. The reviews and discussions, in masterful terms, of the political events of the United States and of the whole world; its interesting and faithful mirror of activities in the fields of music and the drama; its dealings with the subjects of science and religion, and some other phases of its more or less regular work,—all are enrichments beyond the bounds of "current literature." Its monthly tribute to the cause of discussion and reflection is nothing short of a delightful and sane revelry in the philosophies of life.

CHAS. E. DELAND.

CURRENT LITERATURE is THE LEADING PUBLICATION of the Reviews, in comprehensiveness, in advanced higher intellectual handling, and in discrimination.

MAJ. FRANK T. WOODBURY,
Medical Corps, U. S. A.

CURRENT LITERATURE is just what a busy man needs to keep abreast of important movements in every department of human activity.

DAVID H. MOORE.

We are peculiarly proud to know that CURRENT LITERATURE is constantly read by a large number of editors, not only magazine editors, but editors of daily papers, who admit that they go to its pages to keep posted! That seems to us to be truly a culminating triumph for a monthly magazine. The two letters below are from Mr. McKelway, the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and Mr. Andrews, the managing editor of the Los Angeles Times:

I have found the contents of CURRENT LITERATURE valuable for study, excellent for suggestion, and comprehensive of what I needed to know and wished to preserve. Accept my thanks for the good it has done to statesmen and editors, and for the presentation of the errors it is well they should avoid. The legs it puts under fallacies whereon they can run themselves to death are adjusted to the bodies of errors with the utmost surgical and morally sanitary nicety.

ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY.

I admire CURRENT LITERATURE more than any of the monthly magazines. It is edited with wonderful comprehension and insight. As the managing editor of a great daily newspaper, I read CURRENT LITERATURE every month with great care, in order to keep abreast with the news—ALL THE NEWS, religious, literary, scientific, musical, etc., as well as political and economical.

HARRY E. ANDREWS.

With a quarter of a century of usefulness behind it, CURRENT LITERATURE, having outgrown its old name, begins another quarter of a century under its new name, with a far larger number of readers than it ever before possessed, with a well established place in the intellectual life of the nation, and with a firm belief that the mission it is endeavoring to fulfill will in the future be of even more vital importance than in the past in our national development, with its growing complexities and increasing demands.

EDWARD J. WHEELER, Editor.

BOOK NEWS

The notices of books in this Department are designed not as critical reviews, but as brief descriptive notices for the information of book buyers. Any book reviewed in our columns will be forwarded on receipt of the publisher's price. Orders may be sent direct to the publishers or to the Current Literature Publishing Co.

The Problem of the Sexes, by Jean Finot, translated by Mary J. Safford (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). The author makes a comprehensive study of woman from the standpoint of her intrinsic fitness for a fuller participation in the work of the world. In the course of his exposition, Monsieur Finot gives a blow to the traditional view of woman, which regards her as a kind of imperfect man. In the earlier chapters of the book a survey of the position of women in different ages and different states of society is given, showing that she has, in most instances, been the victim of unjust laws and of domestic oppression. Her attainments in representative walks of life are reviewed, and her capacity for larger service, given a more liberal opportunity, is suggested. The author considers women from the biological, physiological, and psychological standpoints and traces the rise in different epochs of what the average man with his limited historical perspective is too apt to designate the "new woman." Nearly as much attention is given to the relations in which women stand, or should stand, to the community as to woman herself. In this connection are considered the institution of marriage, the franchise, the industrial factor, and other matters.

Recent Events and Present Policies in China, by J. O. P. Bland (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$4.00 net). China has been making history rapidly during the last year. Mr. Bland finished this work in October, which makes it the latest information on the making of the Chinese Republic. The immense problems with which China is now grappling are of vaster moment than those that any country has ever faced. Mr. Bland deals with the causes and symptoms of the Chinese unrest, the Passing of the Manchus, the elements of the Republican Movement, the Policies of the Leading Powers, the Opium Question, etc. To those who fear a yellow peril Chapter XIV. will be a revelation.

The Motto of Mrs. McLane, by Shirley Carson (George H. Doran Co., New York, \$1.00 net). Mrs. McLane's Motto is a contradiction of all such niggardly economy as "Be just before you're generous." The mother of five boys, and the cheerful philosopher of her struggling family, she keeps the smile on her lips and is always ready to share the little that she has with others.

Bunker Bean, by Harry Leon Wilson (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., \$1.25 net). An extremely humorous study of human nature. Bunker Bean wore the best \$18.00 suit in America and heartily despised the detachable cuffs of his millionaire employer as he took

Our 194-Page "Musiclover's Handbook" SENT FREE

WE shall be glad to send to every reader of this periodical who will carefully fill out and send us at once the coupon furnished below, a complimentary copy of our "Musiclover's Handbook," containing a dictionary of musical terms—the most satisfactory little reference book of the kind that has ever been compiled. This is the kind of book that is retailed at the shops at 50 cents; but we are distributing a limited number of copies to readers of this periodical absolutely without charge.

What the "Handbook" Contains

THE "Musiclover's Handbook" contains concise but full definitions of all those musical terms for which anyone would have occasion to look. The pronunciation of foreign words is given according to a special phonetic system, and a number of musical illustrations are introduced in the text. This little book will be treasured by all those who are in any way interested in music.

No Obligation on Your Part

THE sending of this coupon does not obligate you in any way. A small edition of the "Handbook" is at our disposal, and we wish to place one copy in the hands of every reader of this periodical. We shall also take pleasure in sending full information in regard to the "University Musical Encyclopedia," edited by Professor Louis C. Elson, of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. Dr. Elson has been assisted in this work by a number of eminent experts, and the result is the *first* important musical encyclopedia of American origin to be offered to the public. The ten volumes are sent all charges paid to any address for free inspection.

Send in the Coupon at once
with full name and address

The University Society
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

COUPON

Cur. Op. 2-13

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY
44-60 East 23d Street
New York

Please send without obligation on my part a copy of your "MUSICLOVER'S HANDBOOK" (194 pages) as advertised and full information in regard to the "University Musical Encyclopedia."

NAME

ADDRESS

WHY THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA HAS LIVED FOR ALMOST 150 YEARS

Of the twenty or more notable encyclopædias published in various countries since the first issue of the Encyclopædia Britannica, some never attained to a second edition, and only the German "Brockhaus" can claim a continued existence of more than fifty years. Why have not these encyclopædias been issued afresh in successive generations, and what is the secret of the extraordinary vitality of the Encyclopædia Britannica, first issued in 1768-71, and now published again in a magnificent new Eleventh Edition under the auspices of the Cambridge University Press?

First: the Encyclopædia Britannica is more than a book,—it is an institution; it is the expression of the whole of the human story within the broadest outlines and in all of its diversified interests and activities. It has come to be the vehicle by means of which men of learning, men of action, and practical experts can best hand down their knowledge in a convenient form primarily designed for the instruction of the general public. The utility of such a work at once appeals to a very wide circle; to all intelligent persons, in fact. A great literary monument erected by one generation of scholars, and strengthened, enlarged, and corrected by successive generations, it possesses a dignity and a character all of its own, and this is so because it is the one work in which the best traditions, highest ideals, and tireless initiative of the English-speaking race have been preserved.

It has been the basis and the pattern upon which encyclopædias in all countries have been built, and its pre-eminent position has never been seriously challenged. No other book, it is not too much to say, has had so profound an educational influence upon the Anglo-Saxon peoples; especially in this country, where its distribution has been even greater than in England, have its merits been widely recognized. To know the Encyclopædia Britannica has been to respect it, and those who have come to know it best have been continually amazed by its fidelity to truth, and its elaborateness of detail in the exposition of knowledge.

The First edition, published at Edinburgh in 1768-71 in three volumes, contained in the opening paragraph of its preface a sentiment which aptly expressed the high

aspirations with which the editors of the new Eleventh edition have worked.

"Utility ought to be the principal intention of every publication. Whenever this intention does not plainly appear, neither the books nor the authors have the smallest claim to the approbation of mankind."

If it were possible to ascertain the collective opinion of the majority of the purchasers of this celebrated work during its successive editions, and if to this were to be added the opinion of its contributors, the consensus would undoubtedly be that the reason it has lived, the reason it has enjoyed such a continuity of influence, is the fact that of all works of its kind it is the one whose contents bear the impress of the best scholarship, the richest experience, and the most expert knowledge. Its authority, in a word, is accepted without question because it is the work of authorities.

All works that continue to possess an enviable reputation are works of authority. The reputation and the authority of the Encyclopædia Britannica have for many years been acknowledged by all intelligent persons. The very name has been a household word.

When a man has said, "I will look it up in the encyclopædia" or "the encyclopædia says so and so," almost invariably "the" encyclopædia has been the Britannica. The name of the work, in fact, has come to have a certain fixed significance as a synonym of authority, finality, truth.

The new Eleventh Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is a complete and exhaustive exposition of human knowledge as that knowledge stood in 1910-11. While it maintains the high traditions of previous issues, it includes several new features calculated to increase its facility for quick reference. It has been built upon a wholly new editorial plan and the expense of producing it, amounting to \$1,500,000, far exceeds the outlay ever invested in a work of reference, yet it is the cheapest of books.

"A Talk About the New Encyclopædia Britannica," in which is told an interesting story of the making of the book, has been printed as a small pamphlet, and will be sent to any reader of this notice who makes application to the Manager, The Encyclopædia Britannica, 35 West 32d Street, New York City.

C. O. 2-13

dictation. He admired his friend Bulger immensely because he cultivated the air of a wealthy amateur with a passion for typewriting, and was an "advanced dresser." Yet Bunker hadn't the courage to wear anything but the most sober hues himself. Altogether, Bunker was as timid a male in maturity as could be found—that is, he was until he found out through a clairvoyant that he had been Napoleon in a former incarnation. From that moment his life changed; the spirit of the Corsican descended upon him and the youth who formerly shrank under the gaze of a friendly policeman, walked with the memories of Moscow and Austerlitz forever in mind.

—○○—

Old Time Belles and Cavaliers, by Edith Tunis Sale (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$5.00 net; postpaid, \$5.25). A collection of intimate life histories of the lovely women and high-born men who were the backbone of our nation in Colonial days.

—○○—

Out of the Wreck I Rise, by Beatrice Harradan (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, \$1.35 net; postpaid, \$1.47). A man is on the brink of ruin through embezzlement. He has an irresistible impulse to steal, otherwise he is lovable. The story is concerned with the efforts of two women to help him.

—○○—

Who's Who in the Theatre, 1912, edited by John Parker (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, \$2.50 net; postpaid, \$2.70). Biographies of over five hundred actors, actresses, managers, playwrights, critics, etc. American, English, British, Colonial and Continental.

—○○—

Hell's Playground, by Ida Vera Simon-ton (Moffat Yard & Co., New York, \$1.35). A novel of conditions and life on the coast of West Africa. Apart from the thrilling incidents of the story, the book gives a vivid picture of the blacks, the traders and the missions.

—○○—

The Tapestry Book, by Helen Churchill Candee (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, \$3.50 net; postpaid, \$3.69). A guide to collectors and a volume of general information for those with a taste for art. It explains the technical terminology, describes the processes of manufacture, and their variations in different periods, relates the history of the art from antiquity to modern times, describes great sets, and devotes chapters to identification and manufacturers' marks. The volume contains four full-page illustrations in colors, and ninety-six in black and white.

—○○—

The Green Devil, by Arthur Metcalf (The Pilgrim Press, Boston and Chicago, \$1.20 net; postpaid \$1.35). There is an atmosphere of mystery in the very first pages of this story, and there is a procession of events, and quickly changing scenery, until the close. It is historical fiction, and the story centers about Thornton Abbey in the days of Wycliff. It tells of the time when monkish tenets were being

disputed, and the common people were banding together in preparation for the insurrection commonly known as Wat Tyler's. At such times, when foundation stones of Church and State are loosened, new and terrible powers of evil seem to flourish. Such was the mysterious marauder called, from his costume, The Green Devil.

Why I Left My Husband, by Virginia Terhune Van De Water (Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, \$1.20 net). The author has collected stories of married life, intimate and human, each story presenting a problem which may occur to any one at any time. These stories originally appeared in *Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

Recipes from East and West, by Euterpe Craies (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York). Contains recipes for Russian, German, Swedish, French, Greek, Swiss, Dutch, Spanish, Italian and Turkish dishes as well as curries from India, a haggis from Scotland, a recipe for roasting fowl from Arabia and a real Welsh rabbit. Besides this there are a number of household hints, such as a way of cleaning the inside of decanters and other narrow-necked glass utensils, recipes for home-made liqueurs, and pot-pourri, and a preventive against sea-sickness—nearly three hundred recipes, all told, in the collection.

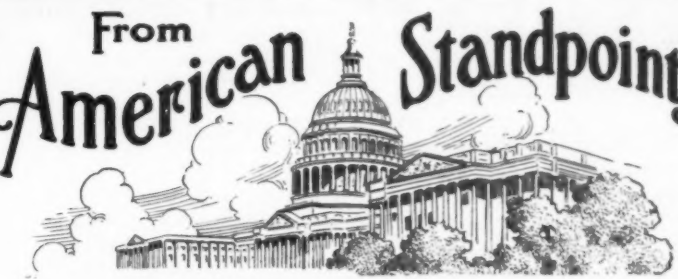
The Turnstile, by A. E. W. Mason (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.30 net; postpaid \$1.40). The romance of Harry Rames, vivid, forceful adventurer, fighting upward in politics with the steady calculation that took him "farthest South," and of Cynthia Daventry, idealist and heiress—this is the central theme in a novel of variegated character and incident, that begins on the plain-tracts of Argentina but shifts to the political stage of England.

L. C. Page & Co. (Boston) published early in January a new adventure novel, *The Harbor Master*, by Theodore Goodridge Roberts. The story deals with the love of Black Dennis Nolan, a young giant and skipper of the little fishing hamlet of Chance Along, Newfoundland, for a beautiful professional singer, who is rescued by Dennis from a wreck on the treacherous coast.

Zebedee V., by Edith Barnard Delano (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, \$1.20 net; postpaid \$1.35). The humorous tale of a natural-born promoter who stirs a little Maryland village by taking unto himself a third wife. What she does with Zebedee V. Slocum makes the story.

The Face of Air, by George L. Knapp (John Lane Co., New York). An eerie schooner, Nancy Hanks, which had three crews within three weeks, left New York Harbor with twelve lives, but "when sighted she was steering in an erratic fashion, everything in proper shape except the people" and they were not found; there were no signs of violence or strug-

From American Standpoints



The ONLY GREAT ENCYCLOPAEDIA
International and American
in Scholarship in Ideals

**The Indispensable Reference Work in Every
American Family**

It is modern in plan; concise in statement; convenient in reference; accurate and reliable in fact; impartial and fair in opinion. Comprehensively prepared by specialists; judiciously edited by experts. It gives pronunciation and derivation of words; artistic and informing illustrations of subjects. For these and other potent reasons

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

is freely conceded to be the most complete, authoritative, practical, and interesting encyclopædia in the English language. If you want confirmation of this claim, ask the Librarians of Universities, Colleges, Schools and Public Libraries, and the editors of leading newspapers. They know the one reference work that meets alike the needs of the girl or boy at school, the student at college, the scholar deep in research, the busy man of affairs.

**22 Volumes, 70,000 Subjects, 300
Maps, 700 Full-Page Illustrations,—
many of them magnificent color plates**

Small-Payment Plan If You Desire It

The New Thin-Paper Edition most successfully meets the demand for thin, light, easily handled volumes. The paper, made to order for this edition, is unusually strong and opaque, does not wrinkle nor crumple, and prints very clear and sharp.

WRITE TODAY—use the coupon; it will bring you, by return mail, specimen pages, sample illustrations, maps, color-cuts of bindings and complete explanation of our attractive payment plan.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
449 Fourth Avenue, New York

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

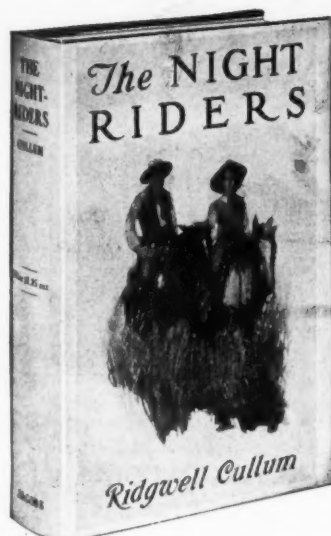
DODD, MEAD & CO., 449 Fourth Ave., New York.
Please send samples of printing, binding, illustrations and details of easy payment plan of New International Encyclopedia.

Name.....

Address.....

Telephone..... State..... C. O. 167

"The Night Riders will make Ridgwell Cullum famous."



IN this latest story Mr. Cullum will hold your interest as he has never done before, even in "The Watchers of the Plains," "The Sheriff of Dyke Hole," "The Trail of the Axe," and "The One-Way Trail."

The NIGHT RIDERS

By RIDGWELL CULLUM

follows the fortunes of its hero with a singleness of purpose never approached in the previous stories.

A Tale of Early Montana

It sweeps along with a rush and swing, thrilling and intense, carrying the reader with it powerless to resist. He is whirled to the solution of a mystery which has terrorized the cattle-owners for years. Love, jealousy, lawlessness, craft and nobility are elements welded together in a story which compels the absorbed attention to the last word.

4 illustrations in full color by Henry J. Soulen. 12mo, cloth. \$1.25 net; by mail, \$1.40.

Order from your bookseller or from the publishers.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & Co.
PHILADELPHIA

gle, yet the absence of life was amazing. Although it was known she was engaged in contraband trade, any mystery pertaining thereto was hidden until an apparition with a face of an African ape, a caricature of a man, divulged the secret.

The Lapse of Enoch Wentworth, by Isabel Gordon Curtis (F. G. Browne & Co., Chicago, \$1.25 net). Two men, one a newspaper writer, the other an actor, both friends, play off a game of poker for one of the most original stakes ever conceived—the absolute future of the loser. The scenes are laid in New York.

The Inheritance, by Josephine Daskam Dodge (D. Appleton & Co., New York). Master Hugh is mysteriously brought up in Europe until he is about five years old, when his nurse brings him to America. Here, by a trick of fate, Hugh is adopted into a doctor's family and leads a pleasant life with the doctor's numerous sons. Hugh Gordon's knowledge of his parentage is rather vague, and when he goes to England with the hope of finding his father among the British peers—as he is lead to believe he may—quite a scandal is created.

Lincoln's Own Stories, edited by Anthony Gross (Harper & Brothers, New York). An enthusiastic admirer of Lincoln has collected a large variety of stories told by Lincoln and about Lincoln in this volume, which should be of interest to Lincoln lovers.

Short-Story Masterpieces, translated by J. Berg Esenwein (The Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass.). Two volumes of French short stories translated into English, each with a pre-facing biographical sketch. The authors represented are Anatole France, Guy de Maupassant, Daudet, Prosper Mérimée, Pierre Loti, Balzac, Halévy, Henriette and Gautier.

International Bible Dictionary, edited by F. N. Peloubet (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia). A self-pronouncing Bible dictionary of eight hundred and twelve pages, with five hundred illustrations and fourteen new maps of Bible lands in color. Its aim is to bring the intelligent Christian into close touch with all that is most up to date in modern scholarship, and to this end the work is prepared for the normal reader and not for the scholar or special student.

SONG POEMS WANTED

Send us your song poems or melodies. They may become big hits and bring thousands of dollars. Past experience unnecessary. Available work accepted for publication. Instructive booklet and information free.

MARKS-GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

SPEAKERS and LECTURERS: We furnish material, organization, essay, debate or club paper. Expert literary service, criticism, research. A forum of inquiry for busy professional people. Revision, Disposal of MSS.

THE AUTHORS' AGENCY
1543 Broadway, New York

Do You STAMMER

Send for my 200 page book with Free Trial Lesson explaining methods for Home Cure. Established 15 years. Reputation world-wide.
G. A. LEWIS, 136 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.



Don't Grope for Words

Give Grenville Kleiser (former Yale Instructor) 15 minutes daily and

He Will Give You a Mastery of Words

There are no old-fashioned wearisome rules of grammar to memorize. By an entirely new plan you absorb and immediately apply the fruits of years of teaching experience which are compressed into twenty intimate home lessons.

If you will devote 15 minutes daily to this original Course you will quickly and surely learn to

Enlarge Your Stock of Words -

Use the Right Word in the Right Place—

Write Tactful, Forceful Letters, Advertisements, Stories, Sermons, Treatises, etc.—

Become an Engaging Conversationalist—

Enter Good Society—
Be a Man of Culture, Power, and Influence in Your Community.

JOHN BURROUGHS, famous Naturalist and Writer: "I see valuable and helpful hints in these lessons. Any young man or woman who has an undeveloped literary talent ought to profit greatly by this Course."

It matters not what you are doing in the world, a knowledge of good English is absolutely necessary if you would achieve the biggest success. "Good English is good business"—and it will pay you better than any other accomplishment.

Let us send you by mail full particulars of this great Course. Doing so does not obligate you in any way, therefore please

SIGN AND MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 646, New York.

Please send full information regarding Grenville Kleiser's Correspondence Course in Good English.

Name

Local Address.....
Street and No. or R. F. D.

Post Office.....

Date..... State.....

SENT FREE "WAS JESUS GOD?"

and other Liberal Religious Publications
Address L. M., 2 Morningside Road, Worcester, Mass.

Shear Nonsense

There are a great many "saddest words of tongue or pen" that are equal to those in Maud Muller. But *Harper's* tells of an inarticulate sound that is at least equally sad:

THE SADDEST SOUND HE EVER HEARD.

A city-weary spinster, more familiar with symphony concerts than with woodland sounds, was being rowed across an Adirondack lake by an old and seasoned guide in the dusk of a July evening. She listened in rapt silence for a time to the owls and whippoorwills and then began in subdued tones to talk to her companion of the melancholy that hung over the woods at twilight, of the appropriateness of the nightbirds' notes, of how they voiced the eternal sadness inherent in the nocturnal solitudes of Nature.

"Are you not," she concluded, "often struck by all this poignant sadness? How can you endure these melancholy sounds so constantly? Which of them all seems to you the most melancholy you have ever heard?"

"Well, I guess the melancholiest sound I ever heard," came the matter-of-fact voice from the other end of the boat, "was my wife scrapin' the bottom of the flour-barrel with an old sasser."

The epitaph joke, dear old moss-covered thing, keeps showing up:

SHOWING HER ROUND.

The widower had just taken his fourth wife, and was showing her round the village. Among the places visited was the churchyard, and the bride paused before a very elaborate tombstone that had been erected by the bridegroom. Being a little near-sighted, she asked him to read the inscriptions, and, in reverent tones, he read:

"Here lies Susan, beloved wife of John Smith, and Jane, beloved wife of John Smith, and Mary, beloved wife of John Smith."

He paused abruptly, and the bride, leaning forward to see the bottom line, read to her horror:

"Be ye also ready."

No truth has ever been brought home to the public more times than the one about eavesdroppers hearing no good of themselves. *Harper's Weekly* is responsible for this:

THE EXPERT'S OPINION.

Miss Mercy's doctor had called in the renowned specialist Van Tromp to diagnose her illness, and her sister Parthenia was very much worried about her.

"I tell you what I'll do, Mercy," she said. "I'll just stand behind the portieres, and then when the doctors go into the parlor I'll hear everything they say."

"Well, doctor," said the family physician, as the two entered the parlor after the examination, "what do you really think about the patient?"

"I think," said the specialist, as he sat down in the most comfortable chair, "that she is the homeliest old maid I've ever seen."

"Ah!" said the family physician, "just wait till you've seen her sister!"

1000 SETS

Here is an offer of startling interest to every man—and particularly to every business man—who wants to know his legal rights and how to avoid losses and lawsuits without the expense of hiring a lawyer. Every one knows that the average man in business is constantly incurring legal risks and losses on matters concerning contracts, leases, collections, management, insurance, shipping, freight rates, claims for damages, etc., unless he is able to obtain the close active service of competent lawyers.

In order to supply absolutely sound and practical legal guidance and advice of the very highest authority to every one, 16 of America's most noted lawyers, legal authorities and foremost special writers on legal questions, recognizing this pressing need, have co-operated to produce what is unquestionably the greatest Quick Reference Law Library ever known. This wonderful work, "American Law & Procedure," is in a class by itself—the one and only layman's non-technical law library that answers every legal question with supreme authority.

Prepared after several years of careful and ex-

haustive research at a cost of \$40,000 for editorial work alone, these 14 volumes of legal knowledge systematized and reduced to a practical every-day working basis, represent one of the greatest public benefactions ever undertaken.

A magnificently bound edition of 1000 sets just off the press, is now being distributed at a temporary financial sacrifice in order as quickly as possible to get the work in the hands of 1,000 business men and others, who will at once realize its great practical value and through their enthusiastic endorsement cause a wide spread demand for future issues.

The preliminary advertising plan is this: We will ship these 1,000 sets in order of application express prepaid, absolutely free and without obligation of any kind, for seven (7) days' examination in home or office. Not a penny deposit will be required. We are so sure of the favorable reception this great work will receive that we do not hesitate a moment in making this wonderfully liberal offer. Send no money. Just your name and address on coupon below will bring the entire 14 volumes to your door, prepaid, at our risk.

LaSALLE LAW LIBRARY FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN

AMERICAN LAW AND PROCEDURE

14 Volumes; Over 5000 pages, Full Standard Law Size, 6½ x 9½—¾ Sheep, 15,000 Cited Cases

COST \$40,000.00 TO PREPARE FOR PUBLICATION



ANSWERS ALL YOUR LEGAL QUESTIONS

The uses for this law library are practically unlimited. It is the only non-technical work ever published which covers the entire field of American Law touching the individual at every possible point. It should be in every home and office. Invaluable to the business man and affords safe, sure, quick and easy answers to every legal question that can arise in family, civic and public life affecting the rights of individuals, public officials, corporations, schools, churches, societies, etc., etc. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. Avoid losses

and lawsuits. These books tell you quickly how to act—interesting, simple, plain, quick, easy, accurate, authoritative. Business men lose millions annually through legal mistakes. Stop the risk and loss so far as it affects you and your interests. This great law library at your elbow for constant consultation will keep you out of trouble. It makes available to you at any moment the services of 26 of the world's greatest legal experts and specialists.

NEVER BEFORE SUCH AUTHORITIES AS THESE

distinguished legal minds gathered together in behalf of such a vast, far-reaching public enterprise. Edited by James P. Hall, A. B., LL. B., Dean of Law School University of Chicago; and James DeWitt Andrews, LL. D., Author of "Andrews' American Law," Editor "Andrews' Stephen's Pleading," "Cooley's Blackstone," "Wilson's Works," etc. Subject matter of the entire 14 volumes prepared by following eminent contributors, whose names and titles speak for themselves.

Harry S. Richards, Ph. B., LL. D., LL. B. (Harvard) Dean of College of Law, University of Wisconsin; Roscoe Pound, Ph. D., LL. M. (Northwestern), Professor of Law, Harvard University; George L. Clark, A. B., LL. B. (Harvard) Professor of Law, University of Michigan; Elliot J. Northrup, A. B., LL. B. (Cornell), Associate Professor of Law, Tulane University; Albert M. Kales, A. B., LL. B. (Harvard), Professor of Law, Northwestern University; Charles A. Huston, A. B., J. D. (Chicago), Associate Professor of Law, Stanford University; John R. Rood, LL. B. (Michigan) Professor of Law, University of Michigan; Ernest B. Conant, A. B., LL. B. (Harvard) Professor of Law, University of Nebraska; James P. Hall, A. B., LL. B. (Harvard), Dean of Law School, University of Chicago; Percy Bordwell, Ph. D., LL. M. (Chicago), Professor of Law, University of Iowa; Frank W. Henckman, A. B., J. D. (Chicago), Lecturer in Law, University of Chicago; William U. Moore, A. M., LL. D. (Columbia), Associate Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin; Arnold B. Hall, A. B., J. D. (Chicago), Instructor in Public Law, University of Wisconsin, and 12 others of similar high standing.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE

The regular price for the complete 14 volumes which is \$75.00, is only made possible by selling direct and saving usual dealers' profits. However, on these preliminary 1,000 sets to be distributed on this Special Advertising Plan, a deduction of \$26.00 will be made, leaving the actual net cost to those who send in the coupon in time to get one of the 1,000 edition, only \$49.00 for the entire 14 volumes, on small monthly payments. And to these one thousand we will give in addition, free legal advice. We will give a free Consulting Membership Certificate along with each of the one thousand sets entitling the holder to consult either in person or by mail with our legal experts and receive free advice upon any and all questions of law—this service strictly limited to these advertising sets. This free service alone is unheard of in its liberality and magnitude.

SENT FREE EXPRESS PREPAID

Remember it costs you nothing to get this complete LaSALLE LAW LIBRARY in your home or office. We send it absolutely free, express prepaid, for your careful inspection and examination. All you need to do to take advantage of this remarkable offer is simply fill and mail the coupon and you will receive the set by return express, all charges paid. Then read the books, examine them carefully, show them to your friends or neighbors, ask the opinion of others, and after you have taken seven whole days, if necessary, to make up your mind, just decide whether or not "American Law Procedure" is the work you have always wanted. If not, send back the set and we will pay the return express charges so that you will not be out one single penny either way. If you desire to keep the work, simply send us the first payment of \$4.00.

Mail Coupon Today

Remember there are only 1,000 sets on this offer. There is not the slightest question that when the public becomes informed of this opportunity thousands will grasp our offer. We will file the coupons in order of receipt and guarantee to immediately fill orders for the PRELIMINARY THOUSAND SETS strictly in order of application without favor to any one as long as they last.

Cut off this Direct Sale Introductory Coupon and mail it right now so that you can at once avail yourself of the privilege of examining this great Law Library in your home or office at this advertising price. Not sold by dealers, only to be had from

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Dept. 304, CHICAGO, ILL.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 304 Chicago, Ill.

Get the coupon—Please send me at once, set of American Law and Procedure, 14 Vols., bound 2-4 sheep, for seven days' Free Examination. I understand the regular price to be \$75.00 but that I am to get it for \$49.00 special Introductory Price. If I am satisfied, you are to accept this coupon as credit for \$26.00 and I will send you \$4.00 within seven days and \$3.00 each month until I have paid a total of \$49.00. If I decide not to keep the law library, I will notify you within seven days and hold the books subject to your order. It's not to pass to me until the books are fully paid for.

Name.....
Occupation.....
Address.....



The Guardian Angel—Plockhorst

One may live as long without pictures as with them, but not so well.

Purnell Pictures

ONE DOLLAR EACH, Prepaid
We guarantee safe delivery

HERE is one of the World-Masterpieces shown in the Purnell catalog, an art work of rare beauty and distinction.

PURNELL PICTURES

are superb reproductions of the greatest works. Rich photogravures on heavy art paper, 22x28 inches. ONE DOLLAR EACH, prepaid.

Pictures for the Home, School, Office, Church, Club, Institution, or any requirement which pictures can fill.

Handsome 40-page catalog and supplement containing 258 illustrations sent for 10c. in stamps. Well worth a place in your library, will acquaint you and your children with the best in ancient and modern art.

PURNELL ART CO., Dept. L, Baltimore, Md.

THE PUBLIC ONE YEAR 52 ISSUES } BOTH

A National Journal of Fundamental Democracy } FOR
"PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE" By Henry George } \$1.00

What do you expect from a Revision of the Tariff?

If you want to understand thoroughly this great national issue, the book to read is "Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George.

A copy of this book—a masterpiece of logical reasoning—will be sent FREE to new subscribers to *The Public*, edited by Louis F. Post.

What is said of *The Public*:

William Allen White: "I can't keep house without *The Public*."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey: "Have it on your subscription list, even if you have to give up something else to take it."

The Hon. J. W. Bucklin, Grand Junction, Colo.: "I consider *The Public* the greatest force for democracy in the world. After the war is won, as it surely will be, *The Public* will be found to have been the chief factor."

The Public won't add to your reading burden. It will save your time and labor by enabling you to discriminate in your other reading. Send \$1.00 for 52 issues and a free copy of the greatest book ever written on the Tariff Question.

THE PUBLIC, 205 ELLSWORTH BUILDING, - - - CHICAGO, ILL.

Maison Ad. Braun et Cie.

Braun & Co., Successors
FINE ART PUBLISHERS
13 West 46th Street NEW YORK



CARBON PRINTS and COLOR FACSIMILES
ideally suited to HOME and
SCHOOLROOM DECORATION

A collection of over 130,000 direct reproductions of the finest examples of Painting, Architecture and Sculpture in the world.
A Loan Exhibit of 400 Prints (Gratis) to Educational Institutions
Particulars upon request. (Address Dept. B.)
Illustrated Extract Catalogue (800 Cuts), 50 cents

BOOKLET UPON
REQUEST



Paris, London
Dornach (Alsace)

A Book That Every Married Couple Should Own



"The Science of a New Life"
By JOHN COWAN, M. D.

Contains information that is worth hundreds of dollars to any married couple or those contemplating marriage. Endorsed and recommended by the leading medical and religious critics throughout the United States. Unfolds the secrets of a happy married life, which are in many cases learned too late. No other book like it to be had anywhere at any price. Note a few of the chapters:

PART I. Marriage and Its Advantages. Age at Which to Marry. The Law of Choice. Love Analyzed. Qualities the Man Should Avoid in Choosing. Qualities the Woman Should Avoid in Choosing. The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Woman. The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Man. Amateness: Its Use and Abuse. The Law of Continence. Children: Their Desirability. The Law of Genius.

PART II. The Conception of a New Life. The Physiology of Inter-Uterine Growth. Period of Gestative Influence. Pregnancy: Its Signs and Duration. Disorders of Pregnancy. Confinement. Management of Mother and Child after Delivery. Period of Nursing Influence. Diseases Peculiar to Women. Diseases Peculiar to Men. Sterility and Impotence. SUBJECTS ON WHICH MORE MIGHT BE SAID. A Happy Married Life. How Secured.

This book is 8 1/4 by 6 inches in size, 1 1/4 inches thick, and contains 400 pages with 100 illustrations. Price \$3.00, postpaid. Eight-page descriptive circular giving full and complete table of contents sent free to any address. Agents wanted.

SPECIAL OFFER

The regular price of "Science of a New Life" is \$5.00. In order to hurriedly introduce this work among the readers of CURRENT OPINION, we will, for a limited time, send one copy only to any address, postage prepaid, upon receipt of \$2.00. Furthermore, we will agree to refund your money if, within 10 days of the receipt of the book, you find that it is not worth many times what you paid for it. Take advantage of this offer today, this minute, and you will never regret doing so.

J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY
9 ROSE STREET NEW YORK CITY

If this isn't in the cook-books compiled for young wives, it ought to be:

HOW TO TELL A TURKEY'S AGE.

"Casey," said Pat, "how do yez tell th' age of a tu-u-rkey?"

"Oi can always tell by the teeth," said Casey.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Pat. "But a tu-u-rkey has no teeth."

"No," admitted Casey, "but Oi have."

Carnegie told it to Schwab; Schwab told it at a banquet; one of the banqueters told it to a contributor of *Lippincott's*, who tells it to us, and we tell it to you:

WHAT SHE NEEDED.

At a banquet not long ago Mr. Charles M. Schwab made a speech on the development of the steel industry. In the course of his remarks he mentioned a few of the men who had assisted in rolling-mill development. One of them, it seems, was on his vacation when he fell in love with a handsome German girl. Upon his return to the works, he went to Mr. Carnegie and announced that as he wanted to get married he would like a little further time off. Mr. Carnegie appeared much interested. "Tell me about her," he said. "Is she short or is she tall, slender, willowy?"

"Well, Mr. Carnegie," was the answer, "all I can say is that if I'd had the rolling of her, I should have given her two or three more passes."

The joys of courtship—love's young dream and all that—have their seamy side. Alas, that it should be expozed to public gaze:

A CHEERFUL PROSPECT.

They had just become engaged.

"What joy it will be," she exclaimed, "for me to share all your griefs and sorrows!"

"But, darling!" he protested; "I have none."

"No," she answered; "but when we are married you will have."

MUST HAVE BEEN A NIGHTMARE.

CHOLLY BULLSEYE: "Did you ever dream of me, Miss Ball?"

MISS MINNIE BALL: "Yes; two nights running; and the third—"

CHOLLY BULLSEYE: "So delighted! And the third?"

MISS MINNIE BALL: "I took an opiate!"

The negro furnishes us cotton, race problems and humorous stories. Here are two of the latter from *Lippincott's*:

EVIDENTLY A LIBEL.

She looked like a real old Southern mammy, and when she appeared before Judge Marsh in the Stapleton police court over on Staten Island, as complainant in a charge of assault and battery against her liege lord and master, her speech did not belie her appearance. A bottle of gin had been the cause of all the trouble, she said, and added that her husband was drunk most of the time. After listening patiently to a long tale of intemperance, Judge Marsh remarked to the defendant: "If what your wife says is true, I should imagine you to be a rather bibulous person."

"Bibulous!" snorted the old woman. "Bibulous! Ah beg yo' pahdon, suh, but dat niggah doan know no mo' 'bout de Bible dan mah sistah's cat's tail,—an', what's mo', ah ain't got no sistah!"

CURRENT OPINION

FORMERLY CURRENT LITERATURE

Table of Contents

For March 1913

A Review of the World:

- As Woodrow Wilson Becomes President:** The Menace of the Spoils System—Is Bryan Giving It Encouragement?—One Term of Six Years for President—Changing Our Changeless Constitution—Trying to Block Roosevelt's Way to the White House—Lodge and Root on the Six-Year Term.....177-180
- Mexico's Troubles Reach Another Crisis:** Rebellion in the Capital Itself—Madero Forced to Resign—What Military Intervention by Uncle Sam Would Mean—Four Revolutions at Once—Diverse Views of the Madero Régime—"Legality Without Government".....180-182
- Latest Tragedy of Polar Exploration:** Captain Scott Reaches the South Pole—Fatal End of His Dash Eleven Miles from Safety—The Relief Party That Failed—Is a Scandal to Grow Out of the Tragedy?.....182-184
- The Coming of Civil War in Ireland:** Ulster and the Home Rule Idea—Irish Opinion of the Future Struggle.....185-186
- The European Dilemma and the Turkish Situation:** France and the Future of the Sultan's Empire—What the Great Powers Want.....186-188
- Horrors of War in the Balkans:** The Wholesale Massacres of Moslems by Christians—Ruined Homes and Ruined Lives—The Situation in the Theater of the Balkan War.....188-190
- The Rising of the Japanese Against Their New Sovereign:** One More Ministry—The Elder Statesmen and the Proletariat.....190-191
- A New President of the French Republic:** The Threat of Caesarism—Wherein Poincaré Will Not Be Like Other French Presidents.....191-194

Persons in the Foreground:

- The New Mistress of the White House** (with portraits of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and the Misses Eleanor, Jessie Woodrow, and Margaret Wilson).....195
- The Hero of Ulster Who Fights Against Home Rule** (with portrait of Sir Edward Carson)....197
- Enver Bey:** The Firebrand of Young Turkey (with portrait).....199
- Hadley of Missouri:** A Man of Yesterday or of To-morrow? (with portrait of Gov. Herbert S. Hadley).....201

Music and Drama:

- "The Argyle Case":** Detective Burns Collaborates With Two Dramatists (with illustrations).....203
- Dramatizing the Bible** (with illustrations).....206
- The First "Futurist" in Music** (with portrait of Arnold Schoenberg, and illustrations).....208
- The Return of the Marionets** (with illustrations).....209

Science and Discovery:

- Latest Marvels of Invisible Light** (with illustrations).....211
- An Unknown Sense in Animals**.....213
- Discovery of Human Remains Four Hundred Thousand Years Old** (with illustrations).....214

- Analysis of a Woman's Love for the Man Who Beats Her**.....216
- Why Tragedies Are Better for the Nerves Than Plays With Happy Endings**.....217

Religion and Ethics:

- Solving the Sex Problem by Means of Reticence**.....219
- Charlotte Gilman's Reply to Ellen Key** (with portrait).....220
- The Enfant Terrible of Modern Thought** (with portrait of Samuel Butler).....222
- Henry Demarest Lloyd as a Pioneer of the New Industrial Ethics** (with portrait).....223
- The Americanization of Europe and the Europeanization of America**.....225
- Bergson's Reception in America**.....226

Literature and Art:

- The Literary World:** The American "Immortals"—Objections to the Academy—What an Academy Could Do—Theodore Roosevelt on the Historical Imagination—Have Jews a Right to Object to Shylock?—Conflicting Views of Shylock's Character—"Hell's Playground"—The White Man's Burden and the Black Man's—The White Slave Traffic in Fiction—"Our Little Sister"—"In Mortal Ill the Seed of Immortal Good"—A New Novelist of Old Ireland—"George Birmingham's Note" (with portraits of Elizabeth Robins and George A. Birmingham).....227-229
- The Greatest Exhibition of Insurgent Art Ever Held** (with illustrations).....230
- The Secret of Swinburne's Power** (with portrait).....233
- The Lyrical Voice of Bengal** (with portrait of Rabindra Nath Tagore).....234
- Recent Poetry**.....236

Finance and Industry:

- The Average Motor Car of 1913:** Important Modifications in Motor Cars—The Automobile of To-morrow.....239-242
- The Money-Kings of Yesteryear:** Shifting Empires of Finance—Shattered Autocrats of Rails and Oil—The New Business Democracy—An Era of Reaction in Big Business.....242-246
- Reforming the Stock Exchange:** An Advocatus Diaboli—The Real Estate Agent and the Broker—Manipulating the Ticker—Playing Football with the Market—Collapse of the Sterling Debenture Corporation—Sowing the Wind in Finance—The Largest "Sucker-List" in the World.....246-251
- The Agitation for American Fashions:** The Fashion Trust—The Manufacturers and the Fashion Bund.....251-253
- Business Morality in 1913:** Why Men Fail in Business—Summarizing the Lessons of Failure.....253-255
- Arson as a Business:** Defending the Fire Insurance Companies.....255-257
- Uses of the New Psychology in Business:** Professor Münsterberg on the Psychology of Advertising—The Value of the Full-Page Advertisement—The Psychological Value of Repetition—The Lesson to the Advertiser—Professor Münsterberg's Surprising Conclusions.....257-260

This magazine is owned and published by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, a New York Corporation; office and principal place of business, 134-140 West 29th Street, New York; Thomas Ewing, Jr., President; Adam Dingwall, Secretary and Treasurer. ¶ Entered as second-class matter January 7, 1913, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1913, by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York. ¶ CURRENT OPINION is published monthly; 25 cents a number; subscription, \$3.00 a year in advance, including postage in the United States, Cuba and Mexico; in Canada, \$3.50 a year in advance; in other foreign countries, \$3.84 a year in advance.

The World moves—We must move with it

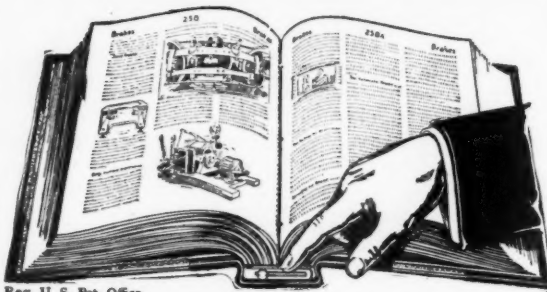
Every subject on which you should be informed is constantly changing—information which is out of date is worse than none at all. The information you generally want is a subject of current issue—a live topic of to-day. The only Encyclopædia that **SOLVES THIS PROBLEM** is

NELSON'S

Perpetual Loose-Leaf

ENCYCLOPÆDIA

& Research Bureau for Special Information



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

That Little Bar and Nut has solved the problem.
Bound in 12 Handsome Volumes.

tuted. The publishers issue to subscribers, twice a year, not less than 250 revised pages each—in March and in October—thereby making Nelson's Encyclopædia *always new* and abreast of the times.

Nelson's maintains Permanent Editorial staffs in New York, Edinburgh, and Montreal. The Editor-in-Chief is John H. Finley, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the College of the City of New York; the Canadian Editor is William Peterson, LL.D., C.M.G., Principal of McGill University, Montreal, Canada; and the European Editor is George Sandeman, M.A., Edinburgh, Scotland.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION PURCHASERS. During the past seven years nearly 500,000 sets of the various editions of Nelson's Encyclopædia have been sold. No other Reference Work has ever met with such a sales record.

The fact that nearly 500,000 people in every quarter of the globe have subscribed for Nelson's Encyclopædia is in itself the highest recommendation. No book which is not thoroughly good could stand the inquisition of

these hundreds of thousands of readers and continue to sell as Nelson's is selling now.

NELSON'S RESEARCH BUREAU for Scientific and Special Information is the only institution of its kind, and is maintained at the expense of Thomas Nelson & Sons for the special service of the subscribers to Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia. It guarantees to furnish all the information that is available in the civilized world.

THOUSANDS OF QUESTIONS ANSWERED. The Bureau has already issued over 5,000 specially prepared reports on every kind of subject besides answering innumerable specific questions. It is consulted for Special Information by professional and business men, Universities, Colleges, and Government Departments. It guarantees to furnish all the information that is available upon any subject and from any part of the civilized world.

NELSON'S IS THE COURT OF APPEALS

of Reference Books, because it is the only one that can be and **IS** kept new and up to date; all facts and statistics are dependable. It is therefore the court of last resorts and

THE AUTHORITY WITH AUTHORITIES

Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia and Research Bureau for Special Information is an authority in all parts of the civilized world. It is used by the King of England, President of the United States, Emperor of China, Mikado of Japan, Viceroy of India, Premier of Canada, Chief Departments of the United States Government, Universities, Colleges, Libraries, Schools and Educational Institutions everywhere.

EXCHANGE

A liberal allowance will be made on old Encyclopædias to apply as part payment on Nelson's.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS

Publishers Since 1798

Dept. 13C, 381-385 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Dept.
13 C.

Please send me portfolio containing sample pages and full information; fac-simile letters by great authorities indorsing NELSON'S PERPETUAL LOOSE-LEAF ENCYCLOPÆDIA AND RESEARCH BUREAU FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION. This incurs no obligation on my part.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

BOOK NEWS

The notices of books in this Department are designed not as critical reviews, but as brief descriptive notices for the information of book buyers. Any book reviewed in our columns will be forwarded on receipt of the publisher's price. Orders may be sent direct to the publishers or to the Current Literature Publishing Co.

Penelope Intrudes, by Katherine Newlin (Cassell & Co., New York). A charming American girl goes to England where she has to be taken on faith by some English cousins, but she very soon wins their affections. Girl-readers will find her a very lovable girl.

The Boy, by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. (Moffat, Yard & Co., New York). Essays on how to help a boy succeed, pertinent suggestions for parents, teachers and employers. Many disinterested men have answered a set of important questions framed up by the author and these answers are given as an important part of the text.

Modern Dancing and Dancers, by J. E. Crawford Flitch (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$3.75 net). A complete study of the whole subject of classical dancing, with accounts of the work of such important dancers as the Russian Imperial Ballet, Isadora Duncan, Carmencita, Maud Allen, Ruth St. Denis and others whose names have in recent years come before the public. The book discusses the theme of the ballet from its beginnings on to the present; takes up skirt dances, serpentine dances, classical dancing, the Russian and English ballet and the revival of the Morris dance.

The Burning Question, by Grace Denio Litchfield (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, probable price \$1.35 net). The story of a man who unknowingly becomes a bigamist, believing his first wife dead. Upon his return from the ceremony uniting him to the woman of his heart, he comes face to face with his former wife, a chilling, selfish character who has shut out from her life every sense of responsibility, even the most elementary. The struggle of the man under such circumstances is not merely one of duty versus inclination, an issue which every noble nature knows how to decide.

What Makes Life Worth Living, by S. S. Knight (R. F. Fenno & Co., New York). Two essays on "the moral development of humanity." The first is a historical recital of the great moral epochs and the second discusses the developments of the ethical idea. Notwithstanding some interesting appreciations the author holds that religion is the great obstruction to good morals and states his shallow case with venom.

Who's Who in Dickens, by Thomas Alexander Tyte (George H. Doran Co., (Continued on page 6.)



Like Hearing the Greatest Speeches Ever Made

Without Stirring from Your Chair

The brightest thoughts of the World's most famous orators—the wittiest sayings of the wittiest men of the Nineteenth Century—epoch-making speeches that moved not only audiences but Nations. They are all here just as they were delivered by their distinguished speakers and gathered in such form as to instruct and entertain you where and when you will.

Modern Eloquence

Consists of ten beautiful, richly bound volumes, containing:

300 After Dinner Speeches

by Joseph H. Choate, Benjamin Disraeli, James G. Blaine, Wm. M. Evarts, John Hay, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sir Henry Irving, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Ward Beecher, Mark Twain, Henry W. Grady, Joseph Jefferson, Robert G. Ingersoll, Seth Low, Albert J. Beveridge, etc.

150 Great Addresses

by Lyman Abbott, Charles Dudley Warner, William Cullen Bryant, Rufus Choate, Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur J. Balfour, Jonathan P. Dolliver, Edward Eggleston, William E. Gladstone, Charles Francis Adams, John L. Spalding, Joseph Chamberlain, Grover Cleveland, Fisher Ames, Lawrence Barrett, Henry Drummond, James A. Garfield, Sir John Lubbock, Hamilton Wright Mabie, etc.

60 Classic and Popular Lectures

by Charles A. Dana, Robt. J. Burdette, Russell H. Conwell, Canon Farrar, John B. Gough, Andrew Lang, Wendell Phillips, Josh Billings, John Tyndall, Geo. William Curtis, Artemus Ward, Paul DuChaillu, John B. Gordon, Newell Dwight Hillis, John Morley, John Ruskin, Henry M. Stanley, Wu Ting Fang, etc.

2000 Short Stories and Anecdotes

by Mark Twain, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, Champ Clark, Joseph H. Choate, John M. Allen, etc. Elaborately indexed, beautifully illustrated with over 80 photogravures on Japanese vellum; paper, press work and bindings of the very highest quality.

A Wonderful Bargain

Send us the attached coupon, properly filled in, and we will tell you how these books may for a short time be secured at a very low price and on easy monthly payments. With our terms we will also send you

Henry W. Grady's Great Lecture "The Race Problem"—FREE

Reprinted from the work itself. Champ Clark says:—"The most famous after-dinner speech within the memory of any living man." Sending the coupon places you under no obligation to buy. If you are interested tear it off and send it now. Don't wait. The offer is limited.

This Great Work is Sole Occupant of a New Field

It has neither predecessor nor competitor. The most brilliant men of the world to-day endorse it unqualifiedly. To read it is a liberal education—a treasure trove of information accessible in no other form. No intelligent man or woman can fail to be moved by the words gathered here—words which have brought men to tears or laughter, to pity or scorn, to indignation or repentance. Each address is a separate gem and from the standpoint of inspiration alone is priceless.

Each Speech, Lecture or Address is Complete

Everything in this wonderful library is of proved value and interest, and is printed in its entirety. Speeches that would have been flashed around the world, lectures that have been repeated again and again to never-tiring audiences, "occasional" addresses that have made men famous in a day, masterly orations that have molded public opinion and directed the march of progress—these are brought together for the first time in this remarkable library.

Are You Ever Asked to Respond to a Toast, To Write an Address, or to Make a Speech?

If so you will find these volumes the greatest help imaginable, because they contain nearly every variety of good pattern for the various classes of oratory. And many an inexperienced banquet chairman, toastmaster or honored guest, casting helplessly about him for a good story or appropriate remarks, has found here just the inspiration he needed.



GEO. L. SHUMAN & CO.,
Ohio Bldg.
Chicago

Please send me free the great lecture by Henry W. Grady, and full description of Modern Eloquence with special prices and terms.

Name

Address

C.O. 3-13

1000 SETS

Here is an offer of startling interest to every man—and particularly to every business man—who wants to know his legal rights and how to avoid losses and lawsuits without the expense of hiring a lawyer. Every one knows that the average man in business is constantly incurring legal risks and losses on matters concerning contracts, leases, collections, management, insurance, shipping, freight rates, claims for damages, etc., unless he is able to retain the close active service of competent lawyers.

In order to supply absolutely sound and practical legal guidance and advice of the very highest authority to every one, 26 of America's most noted lawyers, legal authorities and foremost special writers on legal questions, recognizing this pressing need, have co-operated to produce what is unquestionably the greatest Quick Reference Law Library ever known. This wonderful work, "American Law & Procedure," is in a class by itself—the one and only layman's non-technical law library that answers every legal question with supreme authority.

Prepared after several years of careful and ex-

haustive research at a cost of \$40,000 for editorial work alone, these 14 volumes of legal knowledge systematized and reduced to a practical every-day working basis, represent one of the greatest public benefactions ever undertaken.

A magnificently bound edition of 1000 sets just off the press, is now being distributed at a temporary financial sacrifice in order as quickly as possible to get the work in the hands of 1,000 business men and others, who will at once realize its great practical value and through their enthusiastic endorsement cause a wide spread demand for future issues.

The preliminary advertising plan is this: We will ship these 1,000 sets in order of application express prepaid, absolutely free and without obligation of any kind, for seven (7) days' examination in home or office. Not a penny deposit will be required. We are so sure of the favorable reception this great work will receive that we do not hesitate a moment in making this wonderfully liberal offer. Send no money. Just your name and address on coupon below will bring the entire 14 volumes to your door, prepaid, at our risk.

LaSALLE LAW LIBRARY FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN AMERICAN LAW AND PROCEDURE

14 Volumes; Over 5000 Pages, Full Standard Law Size, 6½ x 9½—¾ Sheep, 15,000 Cited Cases

COST \$40,000.00 TO PREPARE FOR PUBLICATION



ANSWERS ALL YOUR LEGAL QUESTIONS

The uses for this law library are practically unlimited. It is the only non-technical work ever published which covers the entire field of American Law touching the individual at every possible point. It should be in every home and office. Invaluable to the business man and affords safe, sure, quick and easy answers to every legal question that can arise in family, civic and public life affecting the rights of individuals, public officials, corporations, schools, churches, societies, etc., etc. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. Avoid losses

and lawsuits. These books tell you quickly how to act—interesting, simple, plain, quick, easy, accurate, authoritative. Business men lose millions annually through legal mistakes. Stop the risk and loss so far as it affects you and your interests. This great law library at your elbow for constant consultation will keep you out of trouble. It makes available to you at any moment the services of 26 of the world's greatest legal experts and specialists.

NEVER BEFORE Such Authorities as These

gathered together in behalf of such a vast, far-reaching, public enterprise. Edited by James P. Hall, A. B., LL. B., Dean of Law School University of Chicago; and James DeWitt Andrews, LL. D., Author of "Andrews' American Law," Editor "Andrews' Stephen's Pleading," "Cooley's Blackstone," "Wilson's Works," etc. Subject matter of the entire 14 volumes prepared by following eminent contributors, whose names and titles speak for themselves.

Harry S. Richards, Ph. B., LL. D., LL. B. (Harvard) Dean of College of Law, University of Wisconsin; Roscoe Pound, Ph. D., LL. M. (Northwestern), Professor of Law, Harvard University; George L. Clark, A. B., LL. B. (Harvard) Professor of Law, University of Michigan; Elliot J. Northrup, A. B., LL. B. (Cornell), Associate Professor of Law, Tulane University; Albert M. Kaes, A. B., LL. B. (Harvard), Professor of Law, Northwestern University; Charles A. Huston, A. B., J. D. (Chicago), Associate Professor of Law, Stanford University; John R. Rood, LL. B. (Michigan) Professor of Law, University of Michigan; Ernest B. Conant, A. B., LL. B. (Harvard) Professor of Law, University of Nebraska; James P. Hall, A. B., LL. B. (Harvard), Dean of Law School, University of Chicago; Percy Bordwell, Ph. D., LL. M. (Chicago), Professor of Law, University of Iowa; Frank W. Henicksman, A. B., J. D. (Chicago), Lecturer in Law, University of Chicago; William U. Moore, A. M., LL. D. (Columbia), Associate Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin; Arnold B. Hall, A. B., J. D. (Chicago), Instructor in Public Law, University of Wisconsin, and 12 others of similar high standing.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE The regular price for the complete 14 volumes which is \$75.00, is only made possible by selling direct and saving usual dealers' profits. However, on these preliminary 1,000 sets to be distributed on this Special Advertising Plan, a deduction of \$26.00 will be made, leaving the actual net cost to those who send in the coupon in time to get one of the 1,000 edition, only \$49.00 for the entire 14 volumes, on small monthly payments. And to these one thousand we will give in addition, free legal advice. We will give a free Consulting Membership Certificate along with each of the one thousand sets entitling the holder to consult either in person or by mail with our legal experts and receive free advice upon any and all questions of law—this service strictly limited to these advertising sets. This free service alone is unheard of in its liberality and magnitude.

SENT FREE EXPRESS Remember it costs you nothing to get this complete LaSALLE PREPAID LAW LIBRARY in your home or office. We send it absolutely free, express prepaid, for your careful inspection and examination. All you need do to take advantage of this remarkable offer is simply sign and mail the coupon and you will receive the set by return express, all charges paid. Then read the books, examine them carefully, show them to your friends or neighbors, ask the opinion of others, and after you have taken seven whole days, if necessary, to make up your mind, just decide whether or not "American Law Procedure" is the work you have always wanted. If not, send back the set and we will pay the return express charges so that you will not be out one single penny either way. If you desire to keep the work, simply send us the first payment of \$4.00.

Mail Coupon Today Remember there are only 1,000 sets on this offer. There is not the slightest question that when the public becomes informed of this opportunity thousands will grasp our offer. We will file the coupons in order of receipt and guarantee to immediately fill orders for the PRELIMINARY THOUSAND SETS strictly in order of application without favor to any one as long as they last.

Clip off this Direct Sale Introductory Coupon and mail it right now so that you can at once avail yourself of the privilege of examining this great Law Library in your home or office at this advertising price. Not sold by dealers, only to be had from

LaSALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY, Dept. X19, CHICAGO, ILL.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. X19, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen—Please send me at once, set of American Law and Procedure, 14 Vols., bound 5-6 sheep, for seven days' Free Examination. I understand the regular price to be \$75.00, but that I am to get it for \$49.00 (special Introductory Price). If I am satisfied, you are to accept this coupon as credit for \$26.00 and I will send you \$4.00 within seven days and \$5.00 each month until I have paid a total of \$49.00. If I decide not to keep the law library, I will notify you within seven days and hold the books subject to your order. If I do not pass to me until the books are fully paid for.

Name.....
Occupation.....
Address.....

(Continued from page 4.)

New York). A complete dictionary of Dickens' people and places defined in Dickens' own words. Arranged alphabetically, this presents a work very convenient for reference, while a systematic study of it would familiarize even the unfamiliar with the wonderful character creations of the novelist and with his vivid style of description and portrayal.

—X—

The Sin of Angels, by Martha Gilbert Dickenson Bianchi (Duffield & Co., New York). The scene is laid in America. It is the usual tragedy of one woman and two women. Love is weighed in the balance and found wanting by the husband, who; to quote from the book, "loves himself and his own career better than his wife or his God." Under such conditions there can be only one result, that given in the conclusion of the story.

—X—

London Lavender, by E. V. Lucas (The Macmillan Co., New York). The author appears to be entertaining an impromptu house-party while he is really describing the boarders in a lodging-house. The hostesses, if we may so term them, are prim maiden ladies, twins, whose irreplicable correctness is most unusual. Among the guests in the household are the headkeeper of the ape house at the Zoo, and his wife, who wins popularity by dispensing free tickets, a novelist, a London editor, a socialist and a maker of cinema films; altogether a motley crowd of varying social positions and uncongenial tastes.

—X—

Ogilvie's Parcel Post Hand Book, published by J. S. Ogilvie Pub. Co. (New York, 15 cents). The book gives instructions and complete information for ascertaining the rate of postage on parcels from or to any given point in the United States and its possessions, together with map showing parcel post zones, areas, and boundaries, with rules, regulations, etc.

—X—

Andrew the Glad, by Maria Thompson Daviess, author of "The Melting of Molly" (The Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York and Indianapolis, \$1.30 net). An old Southern city, rising from its ruins, furnishes a distinctive setting. There is a double portion of romance with two heroines: Caroline, an heiress; Phoebe, society reporter, who insists that her dilettante lover shall do a real work in the world.

—X—

The Moonlight Sonata, by Johann Nordin (Sturgis & Walton Co., New York). The story of Beethoven's love for his pupil, Countess Julia Guicciardi. Circumstances connected with his composing the famous Moonlight Sonata fill the pages and absorb the reader's attention.

—X—

The Writer's Desk Book, by William Dana Orcutt (Frederick A. Stokes Co.,

New York). A small reference volume taking up questions of punctuation, capitalization, spelling, division of words, spacing, italics, accents, faulty diction, letter-writing, postal regulations, etc. Just the book for the use of the author, the stenographer, the business man and others who need a quick hint to help out in an emergency or to settle a disputed point.

—XX—

Maidens Fair, The Harrison Fisher Book for 1912, with many full-page illustrations beautifully reproduced in four colors (Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, \$3.50 net; boxed postpaid \$3.77). Here is a book that permanently preserves the newest and best of Mr. Fisher's pictures, these dashing, spirited, fetching types of American girls which so appeal to the real dashing, spirited and fetching American girl. And with each picture there is an appropriate poem.

—XX—

Just-Alike Twins, by Lazelle T. Woolley (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, \$1.00 net). Two little orphaned girls, so alike that no one can tell them apart unless he knows the secret of the difference in their dimples, are left with a young clergyman to find homes for. One goes to a pretty young widow, and the other to a wealthy society woman, and their perpetual efforts "to be twins again" in spite of the vexing refusals on the part of the grown-ups lead to all sorts of complications and little adventures. And, of course, eventually the Fates are kind, and the romance between the lonely young minister and the "lady in white" is brought to a happy conclusion.

—XX—

Floor Games, by H. G. Wells (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston, \$1.00 net; postpaid \$1.10). The versatile English novelist here shows his skill in dealing with children. Every house, he says, should have a floor on which games can be played, and he shows the games to play. There are over 100 illustrations.

—XX—

Among The Century Company's (New York) recent publications are: *Everybody's St. Francis*, by Maurice Francis Egan, U. S. Minister to Denmark (\$2.50 net; postpaid \$2.62), a biography of rare sympathy and charm, the story of the life and work of perhaps the most widely known and loved saint of all history; *Why Go to College*, by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper (\$1.50 net; postpaid \$1.63), a survey of academic life and influence which has a message for every man and woman interested in the equipping of the young men of our nation for efficient citizenship; and *By-Paths in Collecting* by Virginia Robie (\$2.40 net; postpaid \$2.56), a delightful guide for both the experienced and amateur collector in the quest of rare and unique old china, furniture, brass, etc.

—XX—

The Man Who Bucked Up, by Arthur Howard (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., \$1.00 net). The man who

The Great Novel of 1913—Ready March 10th

The Heart of the Hills By JOHN FOX, JR.

Author of

"THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME,"
"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE," Etc.

First Edition 100,000 Copies

Illustrated by F. C. Yohn

\$1.35 net, by mail \$1.45

The Isle of Life

By Stephen French Whitman

This picture shows Ghirlaine Bellamy, heroine of "The Isle of Life," stolen from her fiancé by a man she dreads, she looks seaward from the wild island off Sicily. There he holds her prisoner; intends, if he cannot win her love, to lose her only with his life. The story advances with a rush; a deserted villa becomes a fort; the captor—a man of massive character, at first repellent, always fascinating—its defender.



This romance will arrest attention: its appeal goes far beyond the ordinary novel-reading public.

It is for sale everywhere. \$1.35 net; by mail \$1.45.

Witching Hill

By E. W. HORNING

Has a quality wanting in the Raffles Books, which gives a singular atmosphere—the scene is the former estate near London of a celebrated and wicked Lord; and the actions of violence, often criminal, which form the chain of episodes in this volume, are due, in a mysterious way, to the wild and vicious character of the long dead owner of the land.

Price \$1.25 Net

By Mail \$1.55

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS



FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

New Books **E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY** Publishers

Ready early in March
By the Author of "On the Branch"

AMERICAN NOBILITY

By PIERRE DE COULEVAIN

whose books are more widely read than those of any living Frenchwoman

Newly translated by ALYS HALLARD. \$1.35 net.

The story of an international marriage told with rare justice, a wise sympathy and a delicate charm of expression.

ON THE BRANCH. 13th American edition. \$1.25 net.

"Crowned" by the French Academy

The Fear of Living By Henry BordeauxIntroduction by René Doumic. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.35, postpaid \$1.45
Translated by RUTH HELEN DAVIS from the 74th French Edition

The book has aroused hot discussion in France because of its daring exposition of the deep-seated modern evil of shirking all danger, and the responsibilities of life.

*Ready early in March***RECENT FICTION***Three very charming books***Crossriggs****Penny Monypenny****Seven Scots Stories**

By the MISSES FINDLATER

Simple, unpretending novels showing wonderful power to move the heart and soul. Now ready. \$1.35 net, postpaid \$1.45 per volume.

A Slice of Life

By ROBERT HALIFAX

By the author of "Low Society." A story to laugh over and enjoy. Now ready. Cloth, \$1.35 net, postpaid \$1.45.

The Quest of Glory

By MARJORIE BOWEN

A brilliant romance, quite different from any ordinary story of the French courts. It leaves the reader with a great tenderness for its young hero. By the author of "I Will Maintain," etc. Now ready. \$1.35 net, postpaid \$1.47.

GENERAL LITERATURE**The Sea and the Jungle**

By H. M. TOMLINSON. Cloth, 8vo, net \$2.50

The story of a tramp steamer's experimental voyage from Swansea to Brazil and two thousand miles up the Amazon. It has the sting of salt in it and the atmosphere of the tropics.

The War Drama of the Eagles

By EDWARD FRASER. Demy 8vo, net \$4.00

Stories of the heroism and the adventures of men who carried the standards of Napoleon. Never before collected from the scattered memoirs of Napoleon's time.

EMILE LEGOUIS' study of Chaucer

The first full-length portrait by a French critic of an English poet especially influenced by France. The author is this year's Sorbonne lecturer at Harvard.

\$1.50 net, postpaid \$1.62

English Epic and Heroic Poetry

By Prof. MACNEILE DIXON

A new volume in the series "Channels of English Literature." Send for a prospectus.

\$1.50 net, postpaid \$1.62

The Nature of Woman

By J. LIONEL TAYLER. \$1.25 net, postpaid \$1.35

An argument from the biological standpoint against the tendencies of the modern feminist movement.

Published by **E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY** New York**FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS**

we will send you, express prepaid, a handsome and very convenient BINDER for your copies of CURRENT OPINION. You can slip each number of the magazine into this Binder as it arrives. It will keep your copies in good condition ready for handy reference. After the volume is complete you can place the Binder on your library shelf just as you would a book; or transfer the old copies and use it for a new volume.

CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY,

140 West 29th Street, New York City.

bucked up at the age of thirty-eight, and in eighteen months owned a newspaper and was mayor of a town of forty thousand people, tells his own true story. Used to wealth and luxury, spending thousands of dollars a year in fashionable New York restaurants, a waster, disowned by his father, he pulled himself up by the boot straps.

Rhymed Receipts, by Imogen Clark (H. M. Caldwell Co., Boston, 75 cents). An original and up-to-date cook book for any occasion, the unique feature of which is the receipts are all in verse, hence the more easily memorized. Printed in two colors and bound in cloth.

The Mystery of the Barranca, by Herman Whitaker (Harper & Brothers, New York, \$1.25 net). A tale of Northern pluck and Southern love and hatred in our nearest Land of Romance—Mexico. As the scene of the author's earlier book, "The Planter," was laid in a rubber plantation on the Isthmus, his present novel records the struggles and achievements of two young American engineers to develop a gold and copper mine. They have to face underhand wiles, delays, boy-cotting—even attempted assassination—but the love of a Mexican girl is stronger than the vengeance of Mexican men.

England and the Orleans Monarchy, by Major John Hall (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York). The period of this work is the eighteen years of the *entente cordiale* preceding the revolution of '48—a period of political unrest all over Europe. France was dissatisfied with her "Citizen King"; in Germany and Italy the end of Metternich's rule was fast approaching; in Spain a fiercely disputed succession to the throne increased the difficulties of a transition from autocracy to constitutionalism. Major Hall's researches in the diplomatic correspondence of the period in Paris and London have placed new documents in print for the first time and brought to light new facts which bear upon the policies of Palmerston and Louis Philippe.

The Master of the House, from the play of Edgar James, novelized by Edward Marshall (G. W. Dillingham Co., New York). Embodying a message to both husbands and wives, it tells how a determined man of dominating personality and iron will, leaves a faithful wife for another woman, gifted with all the artful wiles that tempt men's souls.

Object: Matrimony, by Montague Glass, author of "Potash and Perlmutter" (Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., 50 cents net). A romantic comedy of the marrying of the Goldblatt sisters. How Philip Margolius was intended for Fanny's husband and aroused paternal ire by balking at her moustache, is told with

the humor which has made the "Potash and Perlmutter" stories famous.



Poor Dear Margaret Kirby and Other Stories, by Kathleen Norris, author of "Mother" and "The Rich Mrs. Burgoyne" (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.30 net). A collection of short stories, the title of the book being derived from the first one. There are stories of sentiment, of purpose, humorous stories, stories reflecting the more serious phases of life, and stories which were written evidently because the author found pleasure in them. There is "Poor Dear Margaret Kirby," poor in purse, perhaps, and poor in those things which to her friends spelled happiness, but not poor in love and that sense of having chosen rightly; there is "Bridging the Years," a simple tale of domestic joys in which an old man goes back to the home to which he had taken his bride, years before; there are the stories of Alanna, for she figures in more than one; there is "'S' is for Shiftless Susanna," which chronicle the harrowing (?) experiences of a woman who forgets everything from a change in time-table to a dinner party in her own home; there is "Rising Water," about a young lady, who would be a governess, who positively would not be discharged and who in the end made her employers very glad that she wouldn't; and a dozen or more other stories.



The Isle of Life, by Stephen French Whitman (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York). The central character is a man of intense purpose, who believes in living, while life lasts, for himself alone. What he wants and cannot buy, he takes. He wants a beautiful American girl. She dislikes and dreads him, and sets sail from Italy to meet her fiancé. He takes her by leaping into the Mediterranean at night with her in his arms. They are picked up by a fishing-boat and carried to the "Isle of Life," near Sicily. There, among semi-wild people, he imprisons her in a deserted villa, intending, if he cannot win her love, to lose her only with his life. From this point the story goes forward with a rush; cholera breaks out in the near-by village, a vendetta involves them, adventure follows adventure.



The Adventures of Miss Gregory, by Perceval Gibbon (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). Miss Gregory knocks about the world, and wherever she goes she is in the thick of things. At one time it is a Nihilist plot which fascinates her; at another time, a plague-stricken community that calls her. She is in Africa when the slaver is secretly plying his trade, and again, in wicked Beira, at the opportune moment she interposes her calm, forceful personality between an aggressive ruffian and his friendless victim. Wherever she goes she attracts adventure to her. The book, which recounts her extraordinary experiences, is full of graphic pictures of men and women in widely separated parts of the globe.

40
Dainty
Volumes
—
7,000
Pages

Booklovers Shakespeare

Handsome
Binding
—
Large
Clear
Type

SWEEPING CUT IN PRICE

Having arranged for prompt delivery of another large edition of the BOOKLOVERS SHAKESPEARE, and desiring to open the season with new stock exclusively, we offer without reserve every set now on hand. Some of these sets are in perfect condition, but here and there a volume shows slight signs of handling or perhaps its cover is a trifle discolored. Not one person in a hundred would notice these blemishes and most publishers would trust to their passing unnoticed. Our method, however, is to forestall possible criticism, and offer the books at a sweeping cut in price, a cut which more than offsets any slight imperfections. Such a bargain may never again be in your reach.



40—VOLUMES—40
Actual size 7x5 in.

Every Word Shakespeare Wrote

The BOOKLOVERS is admittedly the best Shakespeare in existence. It is printed in large type and with ample margins, from new and perfect plates, on pure white paper of a very high grade. There are 40 dainty volumes of great beauty, 7x5 inches (just the size for easy handling), 7,000 pages in all, handsomely and durably bound in half-leather and superbly illustrated. There are 40 full-page plates in colors and 400 reproductions of rare woodcuts. The mere handling of these charming volumes affords a keen sense of artistic satisfaction.

"If a friend should desire to make me a present of a fine Shakespeare, and allow me to select the edition, I should beg him to give me the Booklovers. I have carefully examined it and think it superior in many respects, artistically as well as critically."—E. D. Phillips, Principal Manual Training School, Kansas City, Mo.

No Other Edition Contains

all of the following valuable features. They make Shakespeare easy to read, to understand and to appreciate.

Topical Index in which you can find instantly any desired passage in the plays and poems.

Critical Comments on the plays and characters. They are selected from the writings of Coleridge, Hazlitt, Dowden, Furness, Goethe and many other world-famed Shakespearean scholars.

Glossaries A complete one in each volume, explaining every difficult, doubtful or obsolete word.

Two Sets of Notes One for the general reader and a supplementary set for students.

Arguments These give a condensed story of each play in clear and interesting prose.

Study Methods which furnish the equivalent of a college course of Shakespearean study.

Life of Shakespeare by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical essays by Walter Bagehot, Leslie Stephen, Thomas Spencer Baynes and Richard Grant White.

YOU GET the ENTIRE SET for \$1

No deposit. Examination costs nothing

An entire 40-volume set of the BOOKLOVERS SHAKESPEARE will be sent for examination, prepaid, to any address, if you will fill up and return promptly the coupon in the corner. We ask for no money now. We allow you ample time for a careful, intelligent and unprejudiced examination of the set in the comfort and privacy of your own home. If you are disappointed you may return it at our expense. If you are satisfied—and we know you will be—that the BOOKLOVERS SHAKESPEARE is without a peer, you retain possession of the entire 40 volume set and send us \$1.00 only. The balance may be paid at the rate of \$2.00 a month. Can anything be fairer than this proposition?

C.O.
3-13

The
University
Society
New York

You may send, prepaid, for my examination, a set of the BOOKLOVERS SHAKESPEARE in half-leather binding at your special price of \$25.00. If the books are satisfactory, I shall pay you \$1.00 within five days after your receipt, and \$2.00 each month thereafter for 12 months. If they are not, I shall notify you.

YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY

You will probably miss your chance if you don't send the coupon at once, as many keen and intelligent bargain hunters will respond eagerly to this opportunity. The regular price of the BOOKLOVERS when sold through agents is \$38.00. You can get a set now for \$25.00, and you have the privilege of paying for it a little each month. Any commentary on this fact would only weaken its importance.

The University Society

44-60 East 23d Street New York

Name.....

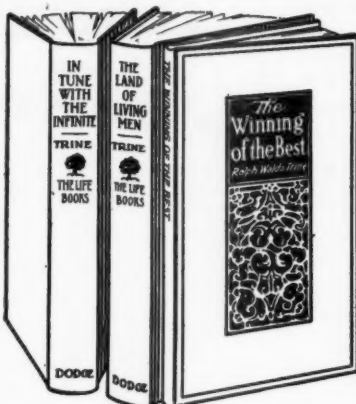
Address.....

Thought is Power

Thought is the force with which we build and shape the whole structure of our lives whether for good or ill. That you should know how to attain to right thinking—how to apply it to habit and act—is of supreme importance. Do you realize the fact?

Ralph Waldo Trine—philosopher and teacher—has devoted the best years of his life teaching the power of thought. And his books, preaching the principles of right thinking, have been bought by upwards of a million readers. Few writers even of the most popular fiction have a larger audience and none can boast the accomplishment of more widespread and lasting good.

If you have still to discover the way to your own greatest powers, if you have a son or daughter about to assume life's more serious duties, if you have a friend who can be helped by wholesome advice, Ralph Waldo Trine, in the books listed below, has a message of inspiration that has encouraged a multitude to better living.



The Winning of the Best by Ralph Waldo Trine

Mr. Trine's latest work. Discussing the powers within us that make us what we are, it teaches the creative power of thought. Full of cheer and uplift, it points the way to a nobler life. Attractively bound with colored end papers. Boards 75c. net; leather \$1.25 net. Postage 5c. extra.

THE LIFE BOOKS

In Tune With the Infinite

320,000 copies sold.

"It is one of the simplest, clearest books ever written, dealing with the power of the interior forces in moulding the every day conditions of life."—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

What All the World's A-Seeking

55,000 copies sold.

"The vital law of true life, true greatness, power and happiness. The volume abounds in passages of great beauty; but the striking feature of the book, is after all, the solid, sensible, healthy exposition of the one theme it is written to enforce."—*New York Independent*.

The Land of Living Men

An interesting and stimulating book, dealing with the individual and his latent powers, and with his relations to and powers in his community, state and nation. Offers many sane and practical suggestions tending to a richer personal community and national life.

This Mystical Life of Ours

Selections for each week through the year from the author's complete works. Brimful of fragrant thoughts, it will cheer and inspire to noble endurance and lofty undertakings.

The above volumes are beautifully and durably bound with colored end papers, photogravure frontispiece, gilt top; cloth, \$1.25; full leather, \$2.00.

THE LIFE BOOKLETS

The Greatest Thing Ever Known

107,000 copies sold.

Every Living Creature

57,000 copies sold.

Character-Building Thought Power

77,000 copies sold.

Beautifully printed, attractively bound; board binding, 35 cents net; leather, \$1.00 net. Postage, 5 cents extra.

On the Open Road

35,000 copies sold.

A little creed of wholesome living that will intensify faith in all that is divine and broaden human affection.

Colored end papers, board binding, 50 cents net; leather, \$1.00 net. Postage, 5 cents extra.

Thoughts I Met On the Highway

Words of friendly cheer from the LIFE BOOKS supplemented with passages from favorite authors.

Colored end papers, board binding, 75 cents net; leather, \$1.25 net. Postage, 5 cents extra.

The Sunlit Road Calendar for 1913

A thought for each week in the year. 54 pages printed in 2 colors. Boxed 35 cents postpaid.

Sold by all active and progressive booksellers or by mail direct from the publishers. Descriptive circular on request.

Remember, Mr. Trine's message is for you.

DODGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 224 East 23rd Street
New York City

LIST of WORLD'S BEST BUSINESS-BOOKS FREE

Just out—a list of 100 best Business Books in English language. Each by an authority. Books listed under Accounting, Corporate Procedure, Insurance, Advertising and Selling, Financial, General Business, etc. Not all are published by us, but all up to our standard. Send for your free copy of this valuable list today.

The Ronald Press Company, 102 Broadway, New York

MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED

Criticised, Revised, Typed. Send for leaflet L. References: Edwin Markham and others. Established 1890.
UNITED LITERARY PRESS, 123 5th Ave., New York

WHAT 15 CENTS WILL DO

The little matter of 15c in stamps will bring you *The Pathfinder* 13 weeks on trial. *The Pathfinder* is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation, now in its 20th year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but \$1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time and money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, *The Pathfinder* is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is at last. Send only 15c to show that you might like such a paper as this, and we will send *The Pathfinder* on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends.
THE PATHFINDER, Box A, Washington, D. C.

DOROTHY PRIESTMAN LITERARY AGENT

27 East 22nd Street, New York
Helpful—Reliable—Progressive—Efficient
Ask the Publishers or write us for circular and references

The Romance of the Rothschilds, by Ignaz Balla (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, \$3.00 net). Contains the story of the accumulation of the greatest aggregate fortune and the history of the most noteworthy family of financiers that the world has seen or is likely to see. It gives an account of financial ventures and ambitious undertakings, in which the fate of the ruling houses of Europe was not infrequently involved, for the influence of the Rothschilds was international. From the parental home of Meier Amshel Rothschild in Frankfurt went forth his sons to the centers of influence of Europe. In London, Paris, Vienna, and Naples, they established their power, wielding a far-reaching influence and gaining recognition and honor in the countries of their adoption.

How to Get Your Pay Raised, by Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr. (A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago). A book of practical advice for those ambitious to succeed. Based on many years of experience, it may offer suggestions of no small value to those in need of counsel. A symposium contributed to by sixty-eight men who have been successful in business provides an interesting portion of the volume.

Sunday Suppers, by Alice Laidlaw Williams (Duffield & Co., New York). A little book of simple menus for Sunday evening suppers—one for each Sunday in the year. The chafing-dish plays an important part in the making of these very dainty and attractive repasts.

Industrial Combinations and Trusts, edited by William S. Stevens, Ph.D., Instructor in Economics in Columbia University (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$2.00 net; postpaid, \$2.14). Tells how a trust is formed; how a patent monopoly works; how a factor's agreement works; how the Oil, Powder and Tobacco Trusts were dissolved; how competitors are crushed; how the Gary dinners worked; how Steel absorbed T. C. & I. R. R. Co.; how the Steel Corporation came to be formed; how manufacturers combine in national and international pools. The information is given from the documents and agreements themselves and the testimony of witnesses and the decisions of the courts.

Little Talks with Mothers of Little People, by Virginia Terhune Van de Water (Dana Estes & Co., Boston). Practical, short chapters on the coming of the baby, its early care, its training and later, the training of the growing boy and girl, giving advice as to how and what children should be taught.

L. C. Page & Co. (Boston) announce the following books for spring publication: *The Harbor Master*, an adventure romance with a Newfoundland setting, by Theodore Goodridge Roberts; *The Career of Dr. Weaver*, a purposeful story which deals with the responsibilities and prob-

lems in the medical profession of the present day, by Mrs. Henry Backus; *Pollyanna*, a new novel, by Eleanor H. Porter, author of the "Miss Billy" books; *The What-Shall-I-Do Girl*, which will appeal to the young girl who must adopt for herself a salary-earning career, by Isabel Woodman Waitt.

The Maiden Manifest, by Della Campbell MacLeod (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). A romance with a Southern setting. An impressionable young man, while looking at a blue frock hanging in a Fifth Avenue cleanser's window, suddenly has a vision of its fair owner. The vision recurs at intervals, and so ensnares the young man's heart that he resolves to find this fascinating, tantalizing "Dream Girl," as he comes to call her. Thereupon begins his quest, which leads him into a web of difficulties and sadly upsets his order of life.

Sally Castleton, Southerner, by Crittenden Marriott (J. B. Lippincott Co., \$1.25 net; postpaid \$1.37). A love story, brimming with action. The principal characters are Sally Castleton, the lovely daughter of a Confederate General, and Frank Radcliff, a Northern spy, who penetrates the Southern lines on a dangerous mission. Under peculiar circumstances Sally becomes the captor of Frank. Thereafter, love and duty struggle for supremacy in the heart of Sally through all the tense moments and exciting scenes leading up to the climax at the Castleton homestead.

The Red Hand of Ulster, by G. A. Birmingham (George H. Doran Co., New York, \$1.20 net). An American millionaire of Irish descent, having wearied of being flattered by London society, seeks serious employment and finds it in "bucking the British Lion." He plans and finances a revolution in Ireland. The story is a forecast of what might happen in Ireland any day if the provocation sufficed.

Day of Days, by Louis Joseph Vance (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). The title of this book is taken from Knoblauch's play, "Kismet," whose whimsical concept of Oriental fatalism assigns to each and every man his Day of Days wherein he shall range the skies and plumb the abyss of his destiny, alternately lord and puppet. In twentieth-century New York a young man has his Day of Days, when in twelve short hours he has enough experience to fill a book.

The Night Riders, by Ridgwell Cullum (George W. Jacobs Co., Philadelphia, \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.40). A tale of early Montana, revealing the solution of a mystery which has terrorized the cattle owners for years. Love, jealousy, lawlessness, craft and nobility are elements welded together in a story which sweeps along with a rush and swing.

The American Year-Book—1912 (D. Appleton & Co., New York, \$3.50 net). A work of accurate information by authoritative writers on everything of im-

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA



Its Possession
is not Limited
to a
Favored
Few

It is sold at a moderate price and on terms so easy that all may buy.

A Magnificent Tribute: Three branches of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland, Ohio, decided to buy an encyclopædia. A committee of three was appointed to make a choice. One man favored the "New International"; a second the "Britannica" and the third had no preference. They agreed to ask advice of the Superintendents of Libraries of ten of the largest cities of the country and abide by their majority verdict. The unanimous recommendation was the New International Encyclopædia—a just but none the less gratifying tribute to the surpassing superiority of this great work.

It Contains 100 Departments covering the whole field of learning from the most ancient times to the present moment. There are 22 volumes, 17,000 pages, 70,000 titles, 700 full-page illustrations, illustrating 7,500 figures; besides several thousand text illustrations.

There are 100 full-page colored plates and 200 plate maps, in from 5 to 12 colors, making a complete atlas of the whole world.

The Bindings are substantial and artistic.

The New Thin-Paper Edition (half the weight) makes the New International Encyclopædia the most easily handled encyclopædia in existence. The paper is strong, opaque, does not crumple, and prints sharp and clear.

On Written Testimony of the Leading Authorities of the World, it is by far the most authoritative, up-to-date and useable encyclopædia for the



Lawyer, Physician, Clergyman, Editor,	Aviator, Civil Service Official,
Scholar, Student, Writer, Teacher,	Civil Service Candidate, Soldier and
Theologian, Farmer, Engineer,	Sailor, Artist, Musician, Merchant,
Salesman, Public Speaker, Traveler,	Searcher after general knowledge,
Sportsman, Business Man, Scientist,	Housewife, Public Man, Librarian,
Manufacturer, Mechanic, Electrician,	and the Boys and Girls.

By All Means Mail The Coupon
And Learn How Easy It Is To Own
This Peerless Treasury Of Knowledge.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

449 Fourth Avenue
New York

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

DODD, MEAD & CO., 449 Fourth Ave., New York.
Send samples of printing, paper, illustrations and
details of small-payment plan of the New International En-
cyclopædia.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

State..... C. O. 168

DON'T OVERLOOK

The "O. HENRY-KIPLING COUPON" on the Bottom of This Page. It is Valuable.

To be
**GIVEN
AWAY!**
This 6 Volume Set of
Kipling

IF you paid \$125 for the only other subscription edition of "O. Henry" in existence—this does not interest you. Otherwise you can't afford to miss it. For if signed and returned promptly "The O. Henry-Kipling Coupon" below not only gives you the chance to get an attractive 6 Volume Cloth Bound set of Kipling FREE, but also brings you FREE FOR EXAMINATION a new complete set "O. Henry" in 12 Beautiful Volumes.

It enables you, if satisfied, to become one of 14,000 enthusiastic people who, within the few short weeks since a popular-priced edition of O. Henry's complete work has been put on the market, have eagerly seized the chance to secure this splendid bargain.

Join "The O. Henry Club." Just sign "The O. Henry-Kipling Coupon" below and then you will understand why it is that "O. Henry" has so swiftly made his way into the hearts of a constantly growing audience until he has become the most widely read short-story writer in the world to-day.

Just Join "The O. HENRY CLUB"

It costs you nothing to investigate—But you must be prompt if you wish to get the 6-Volume Kipling Free.

JOIN it and then only will you understand why "O. Henry" is hailed as "The American Kipling;" "The Y. M. C. A. Boccaccio;" "Master of the Short Story;" "Discoverer of Romance in New York's Streets;" "The American de Maupassant;" "The Homer of the Tenderloin;" "Founder of a New Style;" "America's Greatest Story-Teller;" "The 20th-Century Harun-Al-Rashid who takes you to every corner of his beloved Bagdad—New York."

THEN you will understand as never before why other Nations are going wild over him.

Why memorials to him are being prepared; why universities are planning tablets to his memory; why text books of English Literature are including his stories; why colleges are discussing his place in literature, why theatrical firms are vying for rights to dramatize his stories; why newspapers all over the country are continually offering big sums for the right to reprint his stories.

The American World Meets in "O. Henry's" Pages and Gets to Know Itself Better

His books are Inimitable—Human as the Clasp of a Friend's Hand and as Alive as the Laughter of a Child. A Born Writer of Short Stories—The Color of American Soil Teems in His Pages. Not to know "O. Henry" is to Confess Oneself Unfamiliar with the Best of American Fiction.

274 O. Henry Stories How Gimbel Brothers Can Make This Offer 179 Kipling Stories

Realizing the extraordinary popularity of "O. Henry" and desiring to add to the ever increasing popularity of our Book Store, we are able—by promising to spread broadcast the news that at last "O. Henry's" complete works have been collected—to secure from the publishers such concessions for a short-time introductory sale as to give you and every one who loves books a splendid offer—to place on your library shelves a complete set of "O. Henry" for only a fraction of \$125 (the price charged for the only other subscription set in existence), and further than this to enable you to pay for it at the low rate of only \$1 a month for a few months.

And further than all this to make sure that every set of "O. Henry" we have on hand is disposed of while our low-priced offer is in effect, and in order to get quick attention and prompt action, we will give a set of Kipling to every one who buys the "O. Henry" within the next few days.

Send Back Both Sets If You Like

Sign the coupon and both sets go to you on approval at our expense. If after inspection you are not highly delighted send them back—all charges collect.

This is a splendid chance for those who act promptly. Sign the Coupon. That's all you have to do.

"O. HENRY-CLUB" GIMBEL BROTHERS NEW YORK

"O. HENRY-KIPLING" COUPON - - Tear Off and Mail Today
O. HENRY CLUB, GIMBEL BROTHERS, NEW YORK C.O. 3-13

Send me, on approval, charges paid by you, the set of O. Henry's works in 12 volumes, gold tops, full cloth binding. Also the 6-volume set of Kipling, bound in cloth. If I keep the books, I will remit \$1.00 per month for 15 months for the O. Henry set only and retain the Kipling set FREE. Otherwise I will, within ten days, return both sets at your expense.

Name

Address Occupation

The beautiful ¾ leather edition of O. Henry costs only a few cents more a volume and has proved a favorite binding. For a set of this luxurious binding, change 15 months above to 18 months.

portance with which America has been associated during the past year. A complete, impartial history of the happenings of the present.

Topham's Folly, by George Stevenson (John Lane Co., New York, \$1.30 net). The story presents incidents in the lives of the various members of the Topham family and their kinsfolk, seen largely through the eyes of Mary Ann, who lives in their tempestuous household as a humble servant—a kind of angel in a print dress.

Witching Hill, by E. W. Hornung (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, about \$1.25; postage extra). The hero is a young Englishman. He and the narrator, forced into the parts of semi-detectives, pass through a series of mysterious episodes that at least equal the Amateur Crackman Stories in intensity of interest. The scene is the former estate near London of a celebrated and wicked lord, which has just now been cut up into small suburban lots; and the criminal acts committed are, in a mysterious way, due to the wild and vicious character of this long dead owner of the land.

The Parasite, by Helen R. Martin, author of "Tillie, A Mennonite Maid" (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.37). "A novel of the unexpected," being the story of Joan and Judge Randall, married only in name. The characters are full of human traits and the author's treatment of their problems makes this novel a true and powerful revelation of human character and American social life.

The Finger of Mr. Blee, by Peter Blundell (John Lane Co., New York, \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.37). The amusing adventures of Harold Blee, a young Eurasian, form the main theme of this original novel. Harold is brought into contact with the two rival factions of the local British Society, and perpetrates many works of mischief to the discomfiture of the rich and pompous Mrs. Gladstone Mortimer, and to the suppressed amusement of her enemies.

A CENTURY OLD



My Lady's Toilette Table

A dainty Gift Book for the fair sex of all ages

Delightful for a birthday, Easter or wedding gift.

"A Colonial Belle's Message to the Girls of To-day."

"I think 'My Lady's Toilette Table' is the most exquisite little book I ever saw. You certainly found a great treasure and have reproduced it wonderfully."—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

From world-renowned critics it has received the most enthusiastic praise of any book ever published. Write for a dainty descriptive booklet with quaint illustrations in color, FREE.

Price, in gift box, postpaid, \$1.00

C. H. GRAVES COMPANY, Publishers
Parkway and 26th Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

A Thrilling Tale of Montana

THE NIGHT
RIDERSWILL MAKE
RIDGWELL CULLUM
FAMOUSAsk Your Bookseller
WHY?GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO.
PUBLISHERS PHILADELPHIAA LITERARY SENSATION!
The Uncollected Writings of

EMERSON

(Essays, Reviews, Poems and Letters which
have lain concealed for fifty years)

"It seems almost beyond belief for hitherto unpublished matter escaping the notice of editors and publishers to make its appearance at this day. The Lamb Company is to be congratulated on its literary find."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

"To students of Emerson this volume will be of abiding interest."

—*Toronto Globe*.

"The reprints in this book are lustrous with the Emerson intellectuality and with this great man's beauty of expressing his thoughts. They are very precious to the readers of classic literature."

—*Chicago Examiner*.12mo, Cloth, \$1.50 Net
At All Booksellers, or Mailed DirectLAMB PUBLISHING COMPANY
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

MANUSCRIPT

Suitable for CLOTH BOUND BOOK issue; any field, 25,000 words and upwards, carefully read and considered WITHOUT charge. Published under our imprint and advertising. A-I style, if accepted. Forward copy COMPLETE. Rox. Pub. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOL INFORMATION FREE Catalogues of all States, and expert advice sent free. Write kind of school (or camp) wanted. AMERICAN SCHOOLS' ASSOCIATION, Suite 2101, at 60 WALL ST., N. Y. 1215 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO

Shear Nonsense

THE anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, last month, brought forth the usual amount of alleged Lincoln stories. Two authentic stories came from General James Grant Wilson. The General first met Lincoln in 1858 in Illinois and got these stories at first hand:

IN THE DAYS OF WILD-CAT CURRENCY.

"One day," said Lincoln, "I was on a steamboat on the way down the Mississippi when the pilot announced to the Captain that they were out of wood. The Captain said: 'Well, put into the first woodpile.'"

"The flat-bottomed boat was run up to the mud shore and the Captain hailed a man who was walking among several piles of wood.

"Will you sell your wood?" he shouted.

"Yes," came the reply.

"For cash?"

"Yes."

"Take wild-cat currency?"

"Certainly."

"Well, how will you take it?"

"The answer came back without hesitation, 'Cord for cord.'"

WHAT LINCOLN WANTED TO KNOW.

"I visited President Lincoln one day," said General Wilson, "with my brother-in-law.

"A few days later I visited the President again with my brother-in-law, Senator Dixon of Connecticut, and a constituent of his, who was six feet ten inches tall. Well, we met and for the first and perhaps the only time in his life the President was flabbergasted by the sight of a man looking down on him by six inches.

"Finally his face was overspread by that lovely smile of his and he said, 'My friend, will you permit me to ask you a question?'

"Why, certainly, Mr. President," the man answered.

"I want to know," said Mr. Lincoln, 'if you can tell when your feet get cold.'"

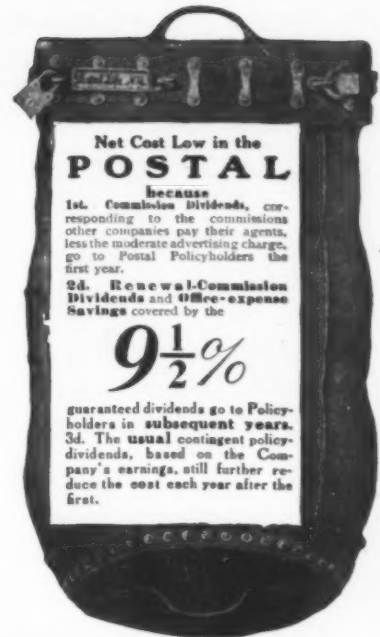
From the excellent "Walnuts and Wine" department of *Lippincott's* we glean three stories at the expense, more or less, of three professions—lawyers, doctors and artists—and, then, just to keep things evened up, we add the story of a preacher which we find in *Everybody's*:

MARVELOUSLY CONDENSED.

A lawyer of the good old Southern type had argued for three court days without pause. His brief was a masterpiece of classical learning and legal erudition, but it was tiresome.

"Colonel Parker," said the wearied judge at last, "without wishing to intimate in any way that the court would not be delighted to listen to your whole argument, I must suggest that the docket is somewhat crowded, and that, if you could condense a little, it might help your client's cause."

The attorney smiled his acknowledgment. "Your Honor," he exclaimed, "the thought was in my mind when I prepared



The Best Way

In any business there's just one "best way" and *that way pays*. So in life insurance: the *best way* is the up-to-date *non-agency way*, because it saves for you much of the money that generally goes for agency-expense. The leading *non-agency* institution in this country—the one that thus saves for you is the

POSTAL LIFE
INSURANCE
COMPANYINSURANCE IN FORCE, \$50,000,000
ASSETS, \$10,000,000

You arrange for your POSTAL LIFE Policy *direct*—by mail or personally at the Company's headquarters: you're not bothered by a life-insurance agent nor misinformed or misled by anyone and your Policy is not saddled with yearly commissions to middlemen.

'Twill Pay You

to arrange your insurance-protection with the POSTAL LIFE: its policy safeguards the family; lifts the mortgage on the home; keeps the young folks in school; ensures old-age independence; is safe when banks fail. And the net cost to arrange a policy is *very low*.

You'll be interested in finding out just what the Company can and will do for you, *personally*.

Just write and say: "Mail me life insurance particulars as mentioned in *CURRENT OPINION* for April."

Be sure to give:

1. Your full name
2. Your occupation
3. The exact date of your birth

You'll receive full official information promptly by mail. No agent will be sent.

Postal Life Insurance Company

WM. R. MALONE, President

Nassau & Liberty Sts., New York

Maison Ad. Braun et Cie.
Braun & Co., Successors
FINE ART PUBLISHERS
13 West 46th Street NEW YORK



CARBON PRINTS and COLOR FACSIMILES
Ideally suited to **HOME and SCHOOLROOM DECORATION**
A collection of over 130,000 direct reproductions of the finest examples of Painting, Architecture and Sculpture in the world.
A Loan Exhibit of 400 Prints (Gratis) to Educational Institutions
Particulars upon request. (Address Dept B.)
Illustrated Extract Catalogue (800 Cuts), 50 cents

BOOKLET UPON REQUEST



Paris, London
Dornach (Alsace)

Principles of Advertising Arrangement

By FRANK ALVAH PARSONS

President of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, is the one new book which every advertising man and buyer of advertising needs. Sent postpaid for examination, subject to return within ten days if found unsatisfactory, on receipt of price, \$2.00.

HAVE YOU GOT YOUR COPY?

THE PRANG COMPANY, 358 Fifth Ave., New York City

Autograph Letters

of celebrities Bought and Sold
Send for price lists
WALTER R. BENJAMIN
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
Publisher "THE COLLECTOR," \$1 a year

Philae Now Forever Submerged



WATERS of the River Nile, held in check by the gigantic Assouan dam, have now swallowed forever from sight this masterpiece of ancient Egyptian architecture. 3000 years old, it was hoary with age when the Forum and Coliseum at Rome and the Parthenon at Athens were erected.

This magnificent picture fairly breathes the mystery of Egypt. We have prepared a special edition in our Royal Sepia Gravotype, which combines the rich, warm brown of a fine etching with the marvellous detail of the negative. The first publication at a popular price. An impressive picture for your home or office. An interesting description of "Philae the Doomed" with each picture. Size 10 x 18 inches.

Price postpaid (Delivery in perfect condition guaranteed) **50 cents**

C. H. GRAVES COMPANY, Publishers
Parkway and 26th St., Philadelphia, Penna.

my argument! Suh, for the next four days my brief is a perfect marvel of condensation!"

A PAINFUL OPERATION.

A medical student was talking to a surgeon about a case.

"What did you operate on the man for?" the student asked.

"Three hundred dollars," replied the surgeon.

"Yes, I know," said the student. "I mean, what did the man have?"

"Three hundred and one dollars," replied the surgeon.

REALISM AS IS SUCH.

Howard Chandler Christy was giving a dinner one evening at Martin's in honor of a number of famous artists. Frivolity prevailed, and soon the conversation turned to art.

Said one of them: "The other day I painted a little deal board in imitation of marble with such accuracy that, on being thrown into the water, it immediately sank to the bottom."

"Faugh!" said another. "Yesterday I hung my thermometer on the easel supporting my view of the Polar regions. It fell at once twenty degrees below freezing-point."

"All that is nothing," remarked the third artist, in conclusion. "My portrait of a prominent New York millionaire was so lifelike that it had to be shaved twice a week."

SCORE ONE FOR THE BAPTISTS.

In the Tennessee mountains a mountaineer preacher, who had declared colleges "the works of the devil," was preaching without previous meditation an inspirational sermon from the text, "The voice of the turtle shall be heard in the land." Not noting that the margin read "turtle-dove," he proceeded in this manner:

"This text, my hearers, strikes me as one of the most peculiar texts in the whole book, because we all know that a turtle ain't got no voice. But by the inward enlightenment I begin to see the meaning and will expose it to you. Down in the hollers by the streams and ponds you have gone in the springtime, my brethren, and observed the little turtles, a-sleeping on the logs. But at the sound of the approach of a human being, they went kerflop-kerplunk, down into the water. This, I say, then, is the meaning of the prophet: he, speaking figuratively, referred to the kerflop of the turtle as the voice of the turtle and hence we see that in those early times the prophet, looking down at the ages to come, clearly taught and prophesied the doctrine I have always preached to this congregation—that immersion is the only form of baptism."

War hath its jests no less renowned than peace. While the Turks and Bulgarians are fighting for national existence, the American space-rate writer gathers in the shekles cracking jokes about it:

THE TRIUMPH OF THE TURKS.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was discussing, with the aid of a map, the Turkish war.

"That last engagement, general," a reporter asked—"would you say that last engagement was a triumph for the Turkish arms?"

"Rather say a triumph for the Turkish legs," Gen. Miles replied.

Are You Ambitious To Win Your College Education?

¶ Do you lack the means for a college course?

¶ Current Opinion has already paid out \$145,000 to self-supporting students in High Schools and Colleges in the form of cash Scholarships.

¶ Over 700 students have worked this plan with uniform success. Over 200 of these were High School students working in their home towns.

¶ We have students who have made \$2,000.00 on this plan.

No previous experience or training is necessary to undertake this work. Pleasant, profitable, and a splendid business training.

¶ Write today for our prospectus which gives full details of this plan and shows what others have done. You will be delighted at the opportunity thus presented to you.

Current Opinion Scholarship Fund

134-140 W. 29th St., N. Y. City

Men and Women Wanted for Government Positions
\$90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. PARCELS POST means thousands of Railway Mail Clerks needed. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. L 124, Rochester, N. Y.

Stop Forgetting!
Good memory is absolutely essential to success, for memory is power. Be successful—Stop Forgetting!
The Dickson Method of Memory Training makes you "Forget Proof," develops will, self-confidence, quick thought, ready speech. Write for free book "How to Remember"—faces, names, studies, also how to secure FREE, my \$2 DeLuxe book, "How to Speak Public."
Dickson Memory School 975 Auditorium Bldg. Chicago

Do You STAMMER

Send for my 200 page book with Free Trial Lesson explaining methods for Home Cure. Established 15 years. Reputation world-wide.
G. A. LEWIS, 136 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

LAW UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION AT HOME

Greatest law school for home study in the world
We offer COMPLETE THREE-YEAR TUITION CREDIT. VALUE \$100.00, WITHOUT CHARGE. Distinguished Faculty and special lecturers. Same studies as Harvard, Michigan and other big law schools. Guarantees to coach FREE graduates failing to pass bar exam. Special business law course. Write for catalog and particulars at once—while scholarship offer is open. Pay only for text and postage. Offer limited—write immediately.
American Correspondence School of Law
Dept. 1212 Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO

STUDY LAW

AT HOME

Become an LL.B.

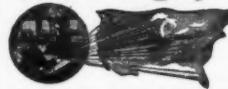
The Only Law School of its Kind in America
Special and Exclusive Features

ONLY recognized resident law school in the United States conferring Degree of Bachelor of Laws—LL.B.—by correspondence. ONLY law school in U.S. conducting standard resident school and giving same instruction, by mail. ONLY law school giving over 450 class-room lectures to its extension students. ONLY law school giving a full 3-year, University Law Course, by mail, having an actual faculty of over 30 prominent lawyers, (8 of whom are Asst. United States' Attorneys) in active practice. ONLY law school in existence giving Complete Course in Oratory and Public Speaking, in conjunction with its law course.

Other Good Features

The Hamilton College of Law is a College of Law—not an institute, correspondence school, etc. We guarantee to prepare our students to pass bar examinations. Our system of conducting examinations is the most thorough, complete and expensive (to us) of any examination ever given. A student can, if he chooses, take part of our course by mail and finish in our resident school, where he will receive full credit for all work done by mail. Our resident school is recognized by all standard law schools in the United States.

School Highly Endorsed



From Lecture Room to Student
 No Other Law School Can Use
 This Illustration

legals) who are now earning their Degree LL.B. A Probate Judge (one of our students) says: "I am delighted with the course prescribed and your method of teaching law. It is far in advance of what I expected to receive."

Law Library FREE This library consists of 12 volumes of standard text books, used in conjunction with our class-room lectures. These law books, if purchased at retail, would cost almost one-half the cost of our entire 3 year course.

Price and Terms

Including the Law Library, over 450 Class-Room Lectures, Course in Oratory and Public Speaking, and everything complete, is considerably less than the tuition alone of any resident law school, and is no more than that charged by the many make-shift law courses (issuing diplomas, certificates, etc.) now offered the public. The terms of payment are so easy that the course is within reach of all.

Illustrated Prospectus Free Also a great deal of "Evidence" substantiating all our claims. Send today and get the complete story—all the facts—then judge for yourself. A postal will do. The answering of this ad may mean the turning point in your career.

HAMILTON COLLEGE OF LAW

1127 Elsworth Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.
 NOTE: We have prepared and offer to business men, five special and distinct business courses as follows: Business Men's, Bankers', Commercial, Real Estate, and Credit Men's Law Courses. These are fully described in our regular prospectus.

TAKE YOUR RIGHT PLACE IN THE WORLD

Don't suffer the mortification of seeing others outstrip you with seemingly little effort because you lack the vital element to success—Forceful Personality. It is the key to achievement, the touchstone that can turn your ambitions into realities. **Daoud's Course** teaches you how to acquire the characteristics that win popularity and success. Write today for interesting and instructive booklet "Power of Personality" which outlines what a knowledge of practical psychology can do for you.

DAOUD'S SCHOOL, Dept. D. 1622 Q St., Wash., D. C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Correspondence Study Dept.
 offers 350 class-room courses to non-resident students. One may thus do part work for a Bachelor's degree. Elementary courses in many subjects, others for Teachers, Writers, Accountants, Bankers, Business Men, Ministers, Social Workers, etc. Begin any time.
 20th Year
 U. of C. (Div. T) Chicago, Ill.

PAIRED OFF.

"Our new citizens quickly pick up American ideas." "How now?" "I asked the Greek bootblack on our block if he wasn't going home to fight, and he tells me that he is paired with the Turk who runs the fruit stand."

IMPORTANT NEWS.

From well-authenticated sources, says a writer in *Lippincott's*, we learn that the Sultan of Turkey does not care for the tune, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Talking about war, did you ever hear the story General Gordon used to tell of a Confederate soldier? Yes? Good, then you will be glad to hear it again:

NEVER AGAIN.

General Gordon was sitting by the roadside one blazing hot day when a dilapidated soldier, his clothing in rags, a shoe lacking, his head bandaged, and his arm in a sling, passed him. He was soliloquizing in this manner:

"I love my country. I'd fight for my country. I'd starve and go thirsty for my country. I'd die for my country. But if ever this damn war is over I'll never love another country!"

It is a good thing to have the newspaper man taught a lesson once in a while, as for instance:

SNUBBED.

Several medical men and a newspaper man were visiting an insane asylum. The employee who was showing them about pointed out a man who considered himself the Lord.

The newspaper man, true to his instincts, seeking to have an interview, asked the insane one whether he really made the earth in seven days.

The latter gave him a look of utter contempt, and said as he passed on, "I'm not in the mood to talk shop!"

Whisky is responsible for many things, as the Prohibitionists say; but are we therefore never to get a smile or two out of it in the way of a jest? Perish the thought. So here goes.

GETTING AHEAD OF THE RECORD.

"I hope you are following my instructions carefully, Sandy—the pills three times a day and a drop of whisky at bedtime."

"Weel, sir, I may be a wee bit behind w' the pills, but I'm about six weeks in front w' the whisky."

VERY BIBLE-OUS.

Hub (with newspaper)—Listen to this, wifey: "For every missionary sent abroad last year, Christian America sent 1495 gallons of liquor."

Wifey—Merciful goodness! Who'd ever think missionaries were such drinkers?

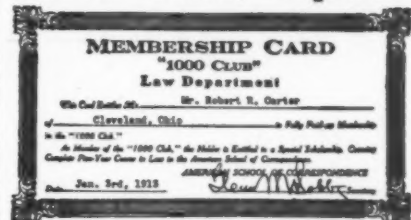
THE COLONEL EXPLAINS.

The Colonel came down to breakfast New Year's morning with a bandaged hand.

"Why, Colonel, what's the matter?" they asked.

"Confound it all!" the Colonel answered, "we had a little party last night, and one of the younger men got intoxicated and stepped on my hand."

SPECIAL LAW SCHOLARSHIP Offer Now Open!



Join The "1000 CLUB"!

Get Your Instruction in our Great Law School
F-R-E-E!

First 1000 students to enroll in 1913 receive SPECIAL SCHOLARSHIPS! Write at once for free membership in the "1000 Club"! Send no money. As a member of "1000 Club" you receive scholarship covering complete five-year course in law—also your choice of special course. This great offer is limited—mail the coupon immediately for full particulars.

The University Brought Right to Your Home.

No need to give up your present position. Learn the law right at home on this great offer just as easily and thoroughly as though you attended a resident law school.

Our graduates as successful in passing bar examinations as the graduates of the best resident schools. Our course indorsed by renowned educators and lawyers. American School of Correspondence chartered by law as an educational institution—the same as your State University. Instruction papers prepared by famous law authors. Course prepares for Bar in ANY STATE.

SPECIAL!
 The American School of Correspondence GUARANTEES to coach FREE any graduate who fails to pass the bar examination in any State.

We Furnish Fifty-Six Text Books with Every Special Scholarship!

Not twelve or fifteen—but fifty-six. Written in a clear, concise manner—neatly bound—handy size. You receive any "individual" or "personal" instruction necessary.

Business Law. Our complete course in General Law is most valuable to business men. On this great offer you can also specialize in subjects such as Commercial and Business Law, Banking and Trust Law, Real Estate Law, etc. Even though you do not expect to become a practicing lawyer—get full details of this great offer. Only cost to members of "1000 Club" is for text-books and postage.

Mail this Special Coupon Immediately

Write for school catalog and full particulars of this Special Scholarship offer. You assume no obligations whatever in sending the coupon. Remember the Club is limited to 1000 members. You must hurry if you want to be one of those to receive this scholarship! Sign and mail the coupon immediately.

American School of Correspondence
 Chicago, Illinois

Special Scholarship Coupon

American School of Correspondence
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Without any obligations on me whatever please send me your school catalog and complete information of your "1000 Club" offer. Cur. O. 3-13

Name.....

Address.....



FRENCH—GERMAN SPANISH—ITALIAN

Is Easily and Quickly Mastered by the

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

Combined with the Rosenthal Method of Practical Linguistics

This is the natural way to learn a foreign language. You hear the living voice of a native Professor pronounce each word and phrase. He speaks as you desire—slowly or quickly, for minutes or hours at a time. It is a pleasant, fascinating study: no tedious rules or memorizing. It is not expensive—all members of the family can use it. You simply practise during spare moments or at convenient times, and in a surprisingly short time you speak, read and understand a new language.

Send for Booklet and Terms for Easy Payment
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
 654 Putnam Building 2 West 48th Street, New York

Killed Her Guard and Escaped on the Colonel's Horse

SHE had slipped within the Union lines to get information for the Confederacy. She was caught by Colonel Starr of the Ninth West Virginia. She faced hanging. Instead of being stunned by horror, she was inspired to desperate action. She watched her guard. At last in the night she caught him unawares, and shot him with his own rifle. Like a flash she was astride the Colonel's horse, and with a clatter of hoofs

was off. She came back later, but not alone. Two hundred Confederates were at her back. The tables were turned. She and her Confederates rode off with the captured Colonel and his men. Without promise or glory, with the risk of shame and death, this Virginia Mountain girl, Nancy Hart, went her fearless way in the drama of our Civil War. Her one moment of fear was when she faced the camera that caught her photograph, now shown in the

Thousands
and
Thousands
of
Photographs

PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY *OF THE* CIVIL WAR

A
Million Words
10
Big Volumes

Thousands and thousands of newly discovered photographs, thousands of untold dramatic stories, thousands of faces of men looking out of the hurly burly of the great conflict—half a thousand ships of war, thousands and thousands of dollars of

investment, fifty years of sacrifice and endeavor, one thousand one hundred and twenty days of terror and battle, and privation and death—all crammed into the covers of ten tall, superb, luxurious volumes, all yours at much less than the established price if you are prompt.

Now You Can Save \$15

Until the publishers' royalties begin, you can save \$15 on your set of the Photographic History through the Wanamaker store. You can pay for it in little monthly payments—you can own these wonderful big volumes for less than it cost Mathew Brady to take one photograph—for less than United States Government paid for three of the photographs—for less than one cent a picture.

This present price is so low that it will HAVE to be raised when the publishers' royalties become due. Before the price goes up—ACT. Send the coupon to-day.

**Send
Coupon
Today
Without
Money and
Save
\$15**

The books go to you express prepaid, and if you decide not to keep them, send them back at our expense. You pay nothing till you decide to buy.

See the books
FREE.

Cor. Op.
3-13

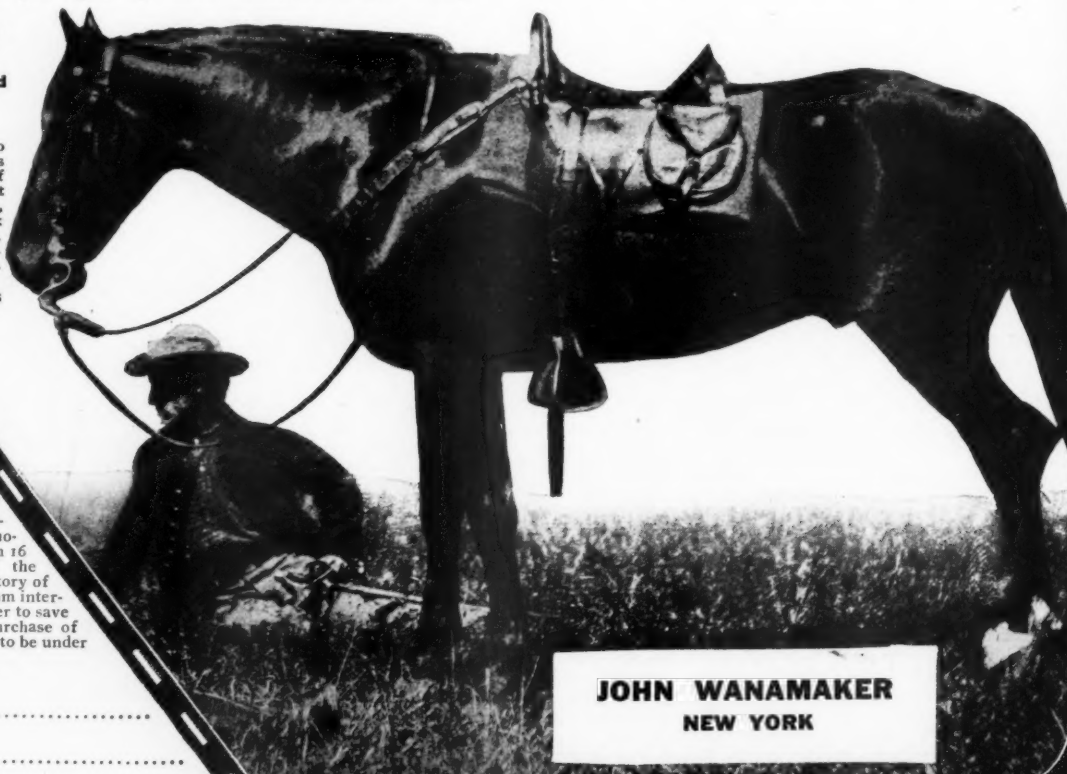
**John
Wanamaker
New York**

Send me FREE 12 rare and interesting war-time photographs shown in 16 sample pages of the Photographic History of the Civil War. I am interested in your offer to save me \$15 in the purchase of this work, but am to be under no obligation.

Name.....

Address.....

Occupation.....



**JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK**

CURRENT OPINION

FORMERLY CURRENT LITERATURE

Table of Contents

For April 1913

A Review of the World:

- The New Administration:** Revolutionary Attitude Toward Office-Seekers—Disappearance of Elder Statesmen—The Inaugural Address—"Our Work Is a Work of Restoration"—National Sins of Omission—Criticism and Comment—Progressives Respond to Wilson's Appeal—Conservatives Commend It—The New Cabinet—Pre-dominance of the South in Washington—Where Is the Bloody Shirt of Days Gone By?.....265-271
- The Woman Suffrage Parade in Washington:** Overwhelmed by Its Own Popularity—An Anti's Interpretation of the Result.....271-272
- Anti-Saloon Victory in Congress:** Invading the "Twilight Zone"—President Taft's Veto—Attitude of the Supreme Court—The "White Slave" Decision—Venereal Disease in the American Army—A Wide-spread Awakening on the Social Evil.....273-274
- The Civil War in Mexico:** Huerta and Diaz Act Together—The Story of the Killing of Madero—How the Tragedy Impresses American Dailies.....274-278
- The Effort to Depose Yuan-Shi-Kai:** Secrets of the Inner Palace at Peking—Convening of the Chinese Parliament.....278-279
- Nicholas II. and the Czarevitch:** What Really Happened to the Heir to Russia's Throne—Saint Seraphim and the Czarina.....279
- England's Panic Over the Airship Invasion:** Germany and England Race for Aerial Rule—Germany Ridicules English Airship Panic—The Aerial Navy of the German Emperor—British Military Experts on the German Aerial Peril.....279-281
- The Suffraget Riots in London:** Bombs for Lloyd George—The Pankhursts Hurl One More Defiance.....281-282
- The War Scare in Europe:** Germany Arms Afresh—France Takes the Alarm—The Appointment of Théophile Delcassé to St. Petersburg—Austria and Russia in Opposition—King Constantine of Greece and the Crisis in the Balkans—The Naval Rivalry Between Britain and Germany.....282-283

Persons in the Foreground:

- Joe Tumulty Pulls the Strings** (with portrait).....285
- McAdoo:** The Man Who Went Hunting for Trouble and Found It (with portrait of William Gibbs McAdoo).....286
- The Silent Soldier Who Rules Mexico**.....288
- The Paradoxical Personality of the Prime Minister of Spain** (with portrait of Count Alvaro de Romanones).....289

Music and Drama:

- "The Poor Little Rich Girl":** Something New in the Drama (with illustration and portrait of Eleanor Gates).....291
- The Growing Pains of American Opera** (with illustration).....295
- Brieux's New Sociological Sermon in Three Acts**.....296
- Dehumanizing the Stage** (with portrait of Thomas A. Edison).....297

Science and Discovery:

- Earth and the Planets as Bubbles Blown in the Universe** (with portrait of Osborn Reynolds, and illustrations).....299

- The New Death**.....302
- How the Ape's Discontent with Economic Conditions Caused the Origin of Man**.....303
- The First Case of Transmutation of Elements of Which Proof Exists** (with portraits of Madame Curie and Sir William Ramsey, and illustration).....304
- A New Principle in Flight** (with diagrams).....306

Religion and Ethics:

- Bergson and Eucken Under Fire**.....307
- New Methods of Grappling with the Social Evil** (with cartoons by Robinson and Cesare).....308
- Mormonism's Reply to Its Latest Critics** (with illustrations).....310
- The Everlasting Search for Happiness**.....312
- Vernon Lee's Exposure of the Syndicalist Myth** (with portrait).....313
- William James and the Exaggerated Mysticism of North America**.....314

Literature and Art:

- The Literary World:** The Visit of Alfred Noyes—The Message of Noyes—The Danger of Taking Poetry Too Seriously—"Bedlam in Art"—Post-Impressionism Outgrown—Matisse and Picabia Compared—Art Madness Recaptured—A Poet's Impression of the Exhibition—William Dean Howells's Latest—The Story of a Swedenborgian's Paper Mill—"One Woman's Life"—Chicago Culture and a Cakeshop (with portraits of Alfred Noyes and Robert Herrick).....315-318
- The Passing of Joaquin Miller** (with portrait).....318
- The Martyred Novelist of the Philippines** (with portrait of José Rizal).....320
- Artistic Aspects of the Skyscraper** (with illustrations).....321
- Recent Poetry**.....324
- The Winged Victory: A Story**.....327

Finance and Industry:

- American Capital in Mexico:** Huge Investments in Mexican Railways—Mexico's Industrial Growing Pains—The New Eldorado of the Western World.....328
- English Manufacturers and Schedule K:** Waiting to See What Happens to Schedule K.....330
- Desperate Plight of American Railroads:** Physical Limits of Railroad—Chief Cause of Railroad Wrecks—Overburdening the Railroad Tracks—The Mental Strain of Driving a "Limited"—Mr. Russell Shatters an Allusion.....331-335
- Reducing the High Cost of Motoring**.....336
- Increasing Our Meat Supply**.....336
- Applying Eugenics to Agriculture**.....337
- Public Debt and the Future:** "After Us the Deluge" as Uncle Sam's New Motto—The Shift in Public Sentiment—Recklessness of Our Cities—The Road to Bankruptcy and Revolution—Uncle Sam's Household Expenses—Our Budgetless Government.....338-343
- The Wisconsin Plan of State Life Insurance:** Saving the Money of the Policyholder—Washington's Compulsory Compensation for Workmen—How Compulsory Compensation Works Out—The Case Against State Insurance—State Insurance Means Forty-eight Different Systems—Dubious Economy of State Insurance.....343-347

This magazine is owned and published by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, a New York Corporation; office and principal place of business, 134-140 West 29th Street, New York; Thomas Ewing, Jr., President; Adam Dingwall, Secretary and Treasurer. ¶ Entered as second-class matter January 7, 1913, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1912, by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York. ¶ CURRENT OPINION is published monthly; 25 cents a number; subscription, \$3.00 a year in advance, including postage in the United States, Cuba and Mexico; in Canada, \$3.50 a year in advance; in other foreign countries, \$3.84 a year in advance.

What Do You Know TO-DAY?

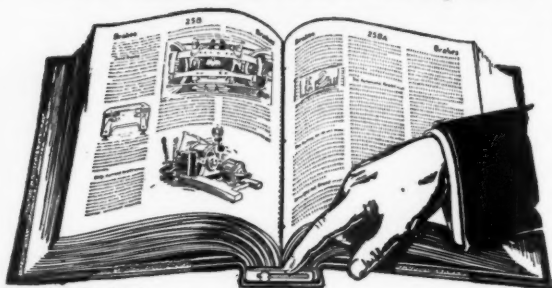
It's Not Enough That You Graduated from This University or That College

The world asks, what do you know TO-DAY?

THE WORLD IS MOVING FAST. Science changes over night. Discoveries are of last week—Inventions of yesterday. The man or woman who progresses is keeping abreast of the times.

Encyclopædias that served you well within the last decade are now practically obsolete. They tell nothing of the U. S. Census of 1910—statistics of population, agriculture, and manufactures; the Presidential election of 1912; the 1913 Parcel Post law; the present Balkan War; the Panama exposition; Antarctic exploration, including the Scott expedition and its sad events; the revolution in Mexico; President Wilson and his Cabinet, with full page photograph, and the thousands of subjects of to-day or to-morrow. The one Encyclopædia that keeps up with you and you up with the times is

NELSON'S Perpetual Loose-Leaf ENCYCLOPÆDIA & Research Bureau for Special Information



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

That Little Bar and Nut has solved the problem.

Bound in 12 Handsome Volumes.

colored plates, is a Free Membership to Nelson's Co-operative Research Bureau for Special and Scientific Research which will prepare special reports on any information desired.

IN 1907, THOMAS NELSON & SONS—Established for over a hundred years in Edinburgh, Scotland—perfected and patented a Loose-Leaf Binder, a volume so practicable that by simply turning a nut the pages are loosened, when the old obsolete pages can be easily removed and the new pages substituted. The publishers issue to subscribers, twice a year, not less than

250 revised pages each—in March and in October—thereby making Nelson's Encyclopædia *always new* and abreast of the times.

Nelson's Reference and Research System is endorsed and used by Governments and Government Departments, Libraries, Colleges, Universities, and Educational Institutions in all parts of the globe. It is indispensable to all Scientists, Scholars, Professional and Business Men, and Men of Activities in all walks of life.

THE AUTHORITY WITH AUTHORITIES

Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia and Research Bureau for Special Information is an authority in all parts of the civilized world. It is used by the King of England, President of the United States, Emperor of China, Mikado of Japan, Viceroy of India, Premier of Canada, Chief Departments of the United States Government, Universities, Colleges, Libraries, Schools and Educational Institutions everywhere.

Write to us and learn how you can place Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia in the home on payment of \$1.

EXCHANGE

A liberal allowance will be made on old Encyclopædias to apply as part payment on Nelson's.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS

Publishers Since 1798
Dept. 13D, 381-385 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Dept.
13D

Please send me portfolio containing sample pages and full information; fac-simile letters by great authorities endorsing NELSON'S PERPETUAL LOOSE-LEAF ENCYCLOPÆDIA AND RESEARCH BUREAU FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION. This incurs no obligation on my part.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

BOOK NEWS

The notices of books in this Department are designed not as critical reviews, but as brief descriptive notices for the information of book buyers. Any book reviewed in our columns will be forwarded on receipt of the publisher's price. Orders may be sent direct to the publishers or to the Current Literature Publishing Co.

Back Home, by Irwin S. Cobb (George H. Doran Co., New York). A series of related stories originally printed in "The Saturday Evening Post." They are vividly drawn sketches of life in Western Kentucky.

The Gift of Abou Hassan, by Frances Perry Elliott (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). The tale of a wealthy young man who, seeing a pretty girl outside of the antique shop of Abou Hassan, falls in love with her and determines to meet her. The rug bought at Abou Hassan's by the girl's aunt is a magic one. By simply putting one's foot on it one can neither be seen nor heard. The magic rug aids in the hero's lovemaking and leads to peculiar complications.

Candy-Making Revolutionized, by Mary Elizabeth Hall (Sturgis & Walton, New York, 60 cents net). The confectionary revolution to which the title of the book alludes lies in the substitution of common vegetables—largely potatoes—for harmful materials, such as aniline dyes and plaster of Paris, which have immemorially gone into commercial candies. To the home candy-maker, also, the new method appeals as simpler, cheaper, and more wholesome than the old way. The book explains the new way and gives a host of recipes.

Martha-by-the-Day, by Julie M. Lippmann (Henry Holt & Co., New York, \$1.00 net; postpaid, \$1.08). Martha is a big, kindly Irish char-woman, a marvel of physical strength and full of shrewd humor. She takes under her wing a well-born but friendless girl whom she finds one rainy night on a New York street-car without even her fare, and assists her to health and hope and even into love.

The Love Dream, by George Vane (John Lane Co., New York). The story concerns a family of Sicilians of old lineage and considerable wealth who have settled in a manor house in England. The family consists of an aged and partly demented Princess, obsessed by a monomania for revenge; her grandson, an attaché of the Italian Embassy to the Court of St. James, and his half-sister, a fascinating, winning, wayward and fickle creature. This girl captivates the heart of Lord Drury, whose father murdered the Principe Baldassare di Monreale, son of the old Princess.

Books for all classes of readers are found in the list announced for early Spring publication by the Thomas Y. Crowell Co. (New York). Fiction is represented by a novel of unusual plot entitled *A Superman in Being*, by Litchfield Woods; *The Debt*, a lively story of South African life, by William Westrupp;



**Like Hearing
the Greatest Speeches
Ever Made**

Without Stirring from Your Chair

The brightest thoughts of the World's most famous orators
—the wittiest sayings of the wittiest men of the Nineteenth Century
—epoch-making speeches that moved not only audiences but Nations.
They are all here just as they were delivered by their distinguished
speakers and gathered in such form as to instruct and entertain you
where and when you will.

Modern Eloquence

Consists of ten beautiful, richly bound volumes, containing:

300 After Dinner Speeches

by Joseph H. Choate, Benjamin Disraeli, James G. Blaine, Wm. M. Evarts, John Hay, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sir Henry Irving, Chauncey M. Depew, Henry Ward Beecher, Mark Twain, Henry W. Grady, Joseph Jefferson, Robert G. Ingersoll, Seth Low, Albert J. Beveridge, etc.

150 Great Addresses

by Lyman Abbott, Charles Dudley Warner, William Cullen Bryant, Rufus Choate, Theodore Roosevelt, Arthur J. Balfour, Jonathan P. Dollivar, Edward Eggleston, William E. Gladstone, Charles Francis Adams, John L. Spalding, Joseph Chamberlain, Grover Cleveland, Fisher Ames, Lawrence Barrett, Henry Drummond, James A. Garfield, Sir John Lubbock, Hamilton Wright Mabie, etc.

60 Classic and Popular Lectures

by Charles A. Dana, Robt. J. Burdette, Russell H. Conwell, Canon Farrar, John B. Gough, Andrew Lang, Wendell Phillips, Josh Billings, John Tyndall, Geo. William Curtis, Artemus Ward, Paul DuChaillu, John B. Gordon, Newell Dwight Hillis, John Morley, John Ruskin, Henry M. Stanley, Wu Ting Fang, etc.

2000 Short Stories and Anecdotes

by Mark Twain, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, Champ Clark, Joseph H. Choate, John M. Allen, etc. Elaborately indexed, beautifully illustrated with over 80 photogravures on Japanese vellum; paper, press work and bindings of the very highest quality.

A Wonderful Bargain

Send us the attached coupon, properly filled in, and we will tell you how these books may for a short time be secured at a very low price and on easy monthly payments. With our terms we will also send you

Henry W. Grady's Great Lecture "The Race Problem"—FREE

Reprinted from the work itself. Champ Clark says:—"The most famous after-dinner speech within the memory of any living man." Sending the coupon places you under no obligation to buy. If you are interested tear it off and send it now. Don't wait. The offer is limited.

This Great Work is Sole Occupant of a New Field

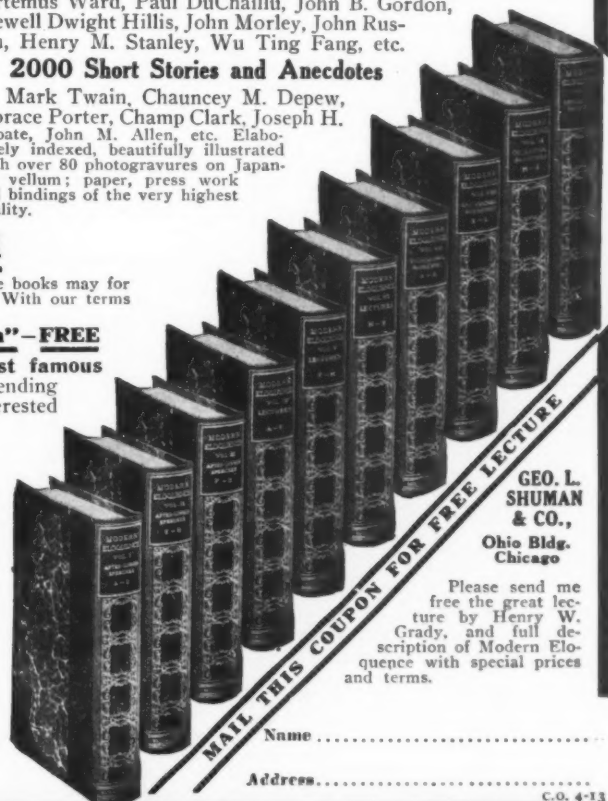
It has neither predecessor nor competitor. The most brilliant men of the world to-day endorse it unqualifiedly. To read it is a liberal education—a treasure trove of information accessible in no other form. No intelligent man or woman can fail to be moved by the words gathered here—words which have brought men to tears or laughter, to pity or scorn, to indignation or repentance. Each address is a separate gem and from the standpoint of inspiration alone is priceless.

Each Speech, Lecture or Address is Complete

Everything in this wonderful Library is of proved value and interest, and is printed in its entirety. Speeches that would have been flashed around the world, lectures that have been repeated again and again to never-tiring audiences, "occasional" addresses that have made men famous in a day, masterly orations that have molded public opinion and directed the march of progress—these are brought together for the first time in this remarkable library.

Are You Ever Asked to Respond to a Toast, To Write an Address, or to Make a Speech?

If so you will find these volumes the greatest help imaginable, because they contain nearly every variety of good pattern for the various classes of oratory. And many an inexperienced banquet chairman, toastmaster or honored guest, casting helplessly about him for a good story or appropriate remarks, has found here just the inspiration he needed.



GEO. L. SHUMAN & CO.,
Ohio Bldg.
Chicago

Please send me free the great lecture by Henry W. Grady, and full description of Modern Eloquence with special prices and terms.

Name

Address

THE WISDOM OF THE NATIONS

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA

New Thin-Paper Edition (Half the Weight)

Its Varied Uses and Great Value

This encyclopaedia has many special uses, which give it a value far beyond that of a mere work of occasional reference.

In the Family: As an educational influence in the home circle it is far beyond its price. So simple in its arrangement that your boy or girl can quickly find the information demanded of them by modern conditions. Note the increasing fund of accurate information the young folks of the household speedily accumulate.

In Business: The "New International" furnishes aid that means dollars. Increased knowledge of fields of trade, of newest manufacturing processes; descriptions of commercial products, old and new; explanation of commercial systems, business law and a thousand facts essential to business success.

In the Professions: Condensed in the "New International" is a fund of expert special knowledge, that only consultation of many separate expensive works will furnish elsewhere; and much not to be found anywhere save in this great work.

For Literary Man and Student: The comprehensive and accurate matter on every subject, so necessary to literary worker and general student, is nowhere else to be found in such comprehensive, condensed, accessible form. The advantage of such a fund of information always at hand is incalculable.

In All Walks of Life: The "New International Encyclopaedia" furnishes aid without counterpart in any work of its kind in the English-speaking world. Its information is more readily accessible than that of any reference work ever before published.

Thin-Paper
Edition



Dodd,
Mead & Co.
449 Fourth Ave.
New York

Easy to Buy: The price is so moderate and terms so liberal that all may buy without inconvenience.

We Guarantee Satisfaction

Mail the Coupon for detailed information with samples of paper, printing, illustrations, binding and payment plan.

Name.....
Occupation.....
Bus. Address.....
Res. Address.....
Town..... State.....

CUT OUT AND MAIL COUPON

C. O.
169

Dodd,
Mead & Co.
449 Fourth Ave.,
New York

Send sample pages
and details of easy
payment plan of New
International Encyclo-
paedia.

and *Princess Athura*, a brilliant historical romance dealing with events in ancient Persia, by Samuel W. Odell. The Crowell Travel Series is represented by Kate F. Kimball's *English Cathedral Journey*. For boys there is an informing work on *How to Play Baseball*. Dr. Orison Swett Marden has written a new optimistic book, *The Joys of Living*, and two volumes on efficiency lines, *The Progressive Business Man* and *The Exceptional Employee*. New thought is summed up in enlightening and convincing fashion by Charles Brodie Patterson's *What is New Thought?*

Lost in the Arctic, by Ejnar Mikkelsen (George H. Doran Co., New York). This story of Captain Mikkelsen's expedition reads like a romance, although it is full of bitter facts and terrible encounters with Nature's worst horrors. The expedition set out to find, and succeeded in discovering, the bodies of an earlier expedition. For three years Captain Mikkelsen and his companions bore the terrible rigors of the Arctic. The book is illustrated with one hundred and eleven photographs.

The Child That Toileth Not, by Thomas R. Dawley, Jr. (Gracia Publishing Co., New York, \$2.00 net). This book is the result of the author's experience as a special agent of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., Congress having appropriated \$300,000 to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of woman and child-workers in the United States wherever employed. He was assigned to study the condition of the families on the farms before their removal to the Southern cotton mills with the view of ascertaining the effect of factory employment upon them. The complete results of this investigation were suppressed by the Bureau of Labor, and now Mr. Dawley's experience is here presented in narrative form dealing with conditions, both at the mills and on the farms.

The Debt, by William Westrupp (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York, \$1.35 net; postpaid, \$1.47). A story of South African life, the plot dealing primarily with the experiences of a young countryman from the "veld," who determines to try his luck in the metropolis of Johannesburg. He seeks out a worldly wise city man, whose life he has shortly before this time had the good fortune to save, and unintentionally he gives the latter ample opportunity to repay the debt with compound interest. For the whirl of the big city, with its gay life, its plots and intrigues, proves almost too much for the open-minded hero. With his friend's powerful help, however, he escapes, somewhat narrowly, from various difficult positions, and in the last chapter events occur to take him back to his natural mode of life in the open country.

The South Pole, by Capt. Roald Amundsen, translated from the Norwegian by A. G. Chater (Lee Keedick,

15 Beautiful Volumes Sent on Approval

SPECIAL LOW PRICE AND EASY TERMS

To Current Opinion readers who mail coupon below at once, we will send this beautiful "Library Edition" of Dickens' Complete Works for seven days' examination without one cent in advance. We do not ask you to buy these books from merely reading this advertisement or any other literature we might send. Our plan is to do away with descriptive "booklets" altogether and instead send the full set for your approval. In this way you have an opportunity to see and examine the books themselves before making us any payment or obligating yourself in any way. This handsome "Library Edition" consists of 15 volumes, measuring 8 1/4 by 5 1/4 by 1 3/8 inches, bound in a beautiful deep blue, imported genuine Library Cloth, with gold stamping, gold dust-proof tops, head bands and deckled edges. Don't miss this wonderful offer. Mail coupon below at once.



CHARLES DICKENS is the greatest master of story-telling the world ever knew. His delicious humor, his command of pathos and keen perception of character, coupled with his quaint originality of thought and expression, lend a fascination to all his writings which appeals alike to old and young. Breathlessly we follow the fortunes of David Copperfield, laugh at the adventures of Mr. Pickwick and let fall a tear for Little Nell. Dickens' characters are famous the world over. Quoted as they are in literature, used constantly in conversation and referred to in a thousand ways—he is indeed unfortunate who is unacquainted with Sam Weller, the Cheeryble Brothers, Mr. Turveydrop, Captain Cuttle, Sairy Gamp and Tom Pinch. No other writer in the history of literature ever exerted so powerful an influence for the betterment of social conditions and the uplift of humanity as did Charles Dickens. When you read his wonderful books the hours are charmed away, and you read on and on from page to page and from chapter to chapter unmindful of time and surroundings. Charles Dickens has won a place in every heart, and his complete works should be in every home.

Dickens' Complete Works

The year 1912 being the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, the magazines and newspapers printed many interesting articles on the life and works of this most charming writer. As a result, hundreds of our customers have written to inquire if we could furnish Dickens' Complete Works in a popular Edition less expensive than our regular \$45 "Library Edition." We had no other edition to offer, but as a special courtesy to our customers, and in order to add more names to our mailing list of book buyers, we have decided to sell a limited number of sets of our standard "Library Edition," on easy terms, at just about the cost of manufacture. This low-priced offer is now open to you, but in order to take advantage of it, coupon must be mailed at once.

HERE IS OUR SPECIAL OFFER

WE do not ask for any deposit or any guarantee. Just tear off and mail coupon at the right and we will ship you the complete set for seven days' examination in your own home. You can then examine each volume carefully and if satisfactory and you wish to keep them, send us \$1.00 as first payment and \$2.00 per month thereafter until the special price of \$23.50 is paid. In asking us to send you the books to look over, you run no risk whatever, for if you conclude you do not wish to keep them, then all you have to do is to notify us and we will send you shipping instructions for their return at our expense. Remember, this "Special Offer" is good for a short time only, so do not lay this announcement aside without MAILING the coupon. This is a rare opportunity—one that you must not miss. Mail coupon to-day—NOW—before you forget it.



THE THOMPSON PUBLISHING COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TEAR OFF
SIGN AND
MAIL TODAY

EXAMINATION REQUEST

TEAR OFF
SIGN AND
MAIL TODAY

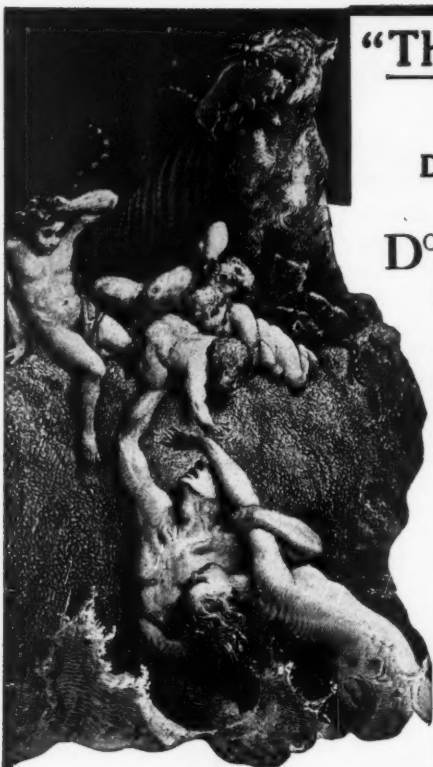
THE THOMPSON PUBLISHING CO.,
1127-29 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

(4-13)

Send me, for seven days' examination, one set of Dickens' Complete Works in 15 volumes, Library Edition. If I am satisfied with the books and wish to keep them, I will send you \$1.00 as first payment and \$2.00 per month thereafter until the special price of \$23.50 is paid. If I do not wish to keep the books, I will notify you in seven days and the books are then to be returned at your expense, as offered CURRENT OPINION readers.

Name

Address



"The Chaldean Story of the Flood"

Dug Up From the Ruins of Ancient Chaldea

DO YOU KNOW that there has been dug up from the ruins of old Chaldea a complete story of the Flood—the same in every detail as Moses' account in Genesis—and that it was written thousands of years before his version appeared? Hardly one in a million has ever had an opportunity of seeing this startling story—**HAVE YOU?** But it is one of the many thousand curiously interesting accounts in

The Library of Original Sources

now for the first time available to the general public. Up to the present this remarkable Library has only been sold by subscription, but by taking over the entire unsold edition from the publishers we secured it at an absolutely unheard of bargain. Therefore we are able to offer the few remaining sets to CURRENT OPINION readers

AT LESS THAN IT COST TO MAKE THEM

Send us the attached coupon at once and we will tell you how to get the Library on easy monthly payments, and mail you FREE a book of rare documents showing curious inscriptions of the Ancients. Remember there are only a limited number of sets, so act quickly. Mail the coupon Now. You assume no obligation. No salesman will call. The book is FREE.

THIS MARVELOUS WORK is revolutionizing modern thought. It's turning upside down old notions and ideas. It gives the authoritative, rock-bottom sources of our knowledge on ALL SUBJECTS OF HUMAN INTEREST from the earliest civilization down to to-day—the inside facts which the average person has never even heard of.

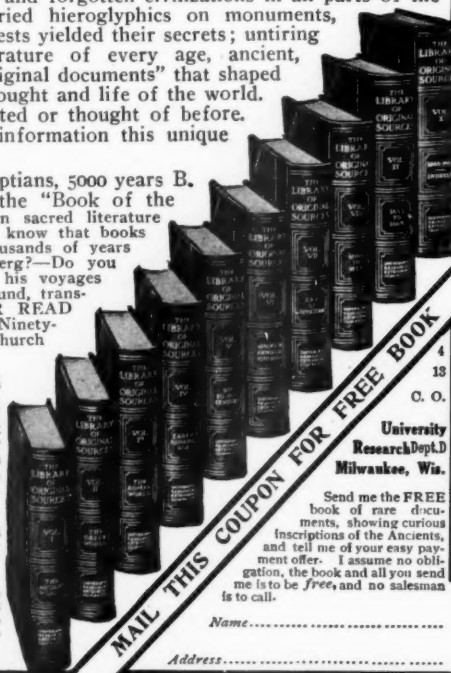
OVER 100 RESEARCH SPECIALISTS spent 10 years gathering the contents of this great work. Ancient and remote and forgotten civilizations in all parts of the Globe were uncovered, and age-buried hieroglyphics on monuments, tablets, sun-baked bricks and palimpsests yielded their secrets; untiring workers ransacked the hidden literature of every age, ancient, mediaeval and modern, to find the "original documents" that shaped the civilizations and influenced the thought and life of the world. Nothing like it has ever been attempted or thought of before. You'll be amazed at the wealth of information this unique library contains.

DO YOU KNOW that the old Egyptians, 5000 years B. C., had a Bible which they called the "Book of the Dead"?—Do you know that the Assyrian sacred literature gives the story of the Creation?—Do you know that books and newspapers were printed in Asia thousands of years before printing was invented by Gutenberg?—Do you know that Columbus wrote a journal of his voyages to the new world and that it has been found, translated and published?—**DID YOU EVER READ** the Ball and Tyler Rebellion?—Luther's "Ninety-five Theses"—which he nailed to the church door—or Machiavelli's "Prince"?

YOU'LL FIND THEM ALL—and thousands of others equally as curious and important—in the Library of Original Sources. Every document is in the exact words of the original, translated; every contribution is from the actual eyewitness or person who took part; every idea is in the words of the thinker, investigator, discoverer or inventor.

JACK LONDON SAYS:—"It is a whole library in itself. I certainly never could spare these books from my shelves."

10 sumptuous, massive volumes, bound in rich, deep red Morocco; full page illustrations, pure silk headbands, printed in large, clear type on hand-made paper, gold tops—a triumph of the book-maker's art.



MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE BOOK

Send me the FREE book of rare documents, showing curious inscriptions of the Ancients, and tell me of your easy payment offer. I assume no obligation, the book and all you send me is to be free, and no salesman is to call.

Name.....

Address.....

University Research Dept. D
Milwaukee, Wis.

C. O.

New York, 2 vols., 900 pages, \$10.00 net; postage additional). Captain Amundsen's account of his great achievement comprises two octavo volumes, profusely illustrated from photographs, together with charts and maps. It is a modest, graphic narrative, in which Captain Amundsen gives ample credit to his four hardy companions who accompanied him to the southernmost extremity of the earth.

—X—

The Man Who Would Not Be King, by Sidney Dark (John Lane Co., New York). The scene of the story is the town of Slavingtonville. The king thereof is a man named Slavington, and his castle a factory for the manufacture of Peptonized Soups. Upon the death of this man, his nephew is persuaded, sorely against his will, to mount the throne. Having a passion for books, and none whatsoever for Peptonized Soups, his reign is a period of such turbulence as never before was known in Slavingtonville. He finally abdicates in favor of his next of kin, leaving Slavingtonville shaken as by an earthquake.

—X—

Harper's Household Book (Harper & Brothers, New York, \$1.00 net). An easy guide to woman's work. The book tells in detail plainly how to take care of a house; how to wash everything from blankets to fine laces; how to mend clothes; how to buy food, and to take out spots, stains, etc. In short, all the questions of kitchen, attic, cellar, nursery are here answered.

—X—

My Lady Peggy Leaves Town, by Frances Aymar Mathews (Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, \$1.30 net; postpaid \$1.42). The successor to the author's well-known "Lady Peggy Goes to Town." But this Lady Peggy is a very modern young woman, a high-bred English girl of to-day who is a lineal descendant of the original Lady Peggy. She leaves New York to lead the simple life in the West, and her adventures there are varied and thrilling.

—X—

Ranching for Sylvia, by Harold Bindloss (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, \$1.30 net; postpaid \$1.42). A story of the Northwest, combining love, work and thrilling outdoor adventure. Giving up the comforts of civilization, the hero finds adventure galore in his new surroundings. There are cattle-rustling, threatened destruction of stock through prairie-fire and flood, a horse-stealing episode, a hold-up or two, the pursuit of whisky smugglers, and a kidnapping, as well as the steady work of farming, and the companionship of a splendid, true-hearted girl of the prairie.

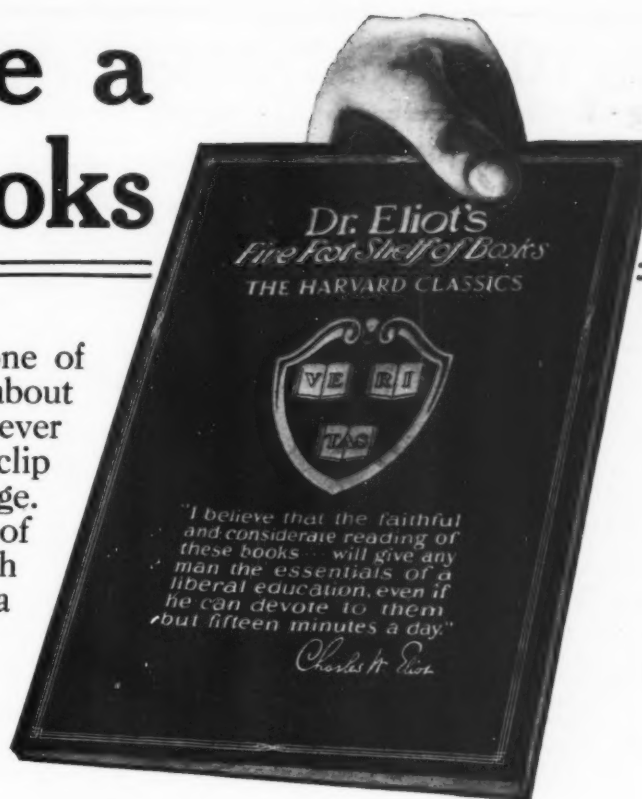
—X—

Seven Keys to Baldpate, by Earl Derr Biggers (The Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York and Indianapolis, \$1.30 net). On an icy winter day there comes to a deserted summer hotel, Baldpate Inn, a young novelist who wishes to be undisturbed while he writes a thoughtful "highbrow" novel. But Baldpate Inn has seven keys—the novelist has one. The other six fall into the hands of six apparent

—If you are a lover of books

—and if you want to read one of the most delightful little volumes about books and their makers that you ever opened, get out your shears and clip off the coupon at the foot of this page. It will bring to you, absolutely free of charge, a thirty-two page book which you will find to be as valuable a work as you have ever thumbed through.

It is a booklet which we have had prepared at considerable expense in order to make possible an adequate description of



Dr. Eliot's Famous Five-Foot Shelf of Books The Harvard Classics

but it has turned out to be such a useful work in itself that we want every lover of books among CURRENT OPINION readers to have a copy of it.

It is not a mere catalogue of titles and authors, but is a chatty, readable summary, such as a college professor might give after lecture hours, stating why certain authors and certain works were chosen and going into a discussion of those authors and those works. It is a book full of literary suggestion and usefulness. Showing as it does a consensus of trained opinion as to the finest volumes of the world's literature and history—for it represents the views, not only of Dr. Eliot, but of a distinguished group of fellow-educators—it should prove of wonderful service in the library of any reader. In itself it is a literary guide and summary of a character that no booklover can afford to neglect.

If you care at all about books we want you to send for this booklet even if you have no intention of interesting yourself in the Five-Foot Shelf. But that is something in which every booklover is naturally interested—something he would be only too glad to have outlined and really explained to him.

Use the Coupon To-day

The booklet is sent without charge or reservation of any sort. The coupon is printed entirely for your convenience. It merely allows us to send you, with our compliments, the booklet as it is described. And it gives us an opportunity to tell you at our leisure—and yours—just what the Five-Foot Shelf really is. But for your own sake we suggest that you act quickly—if you can't find your shears, tear the coupon off now, as you sit here reading, and mail it to-day.

P. F. COLLIER & SON, Inc., New York

C. O.
4-13

**P. F.
COLLIER & SON
416 West 13th Street
New York City**

Please send me by mail, free of charge, the 32-page booklet describing The Harvard Classics, Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The POWER of THOUGHT

Thought wisely directed and translated into action has changed the destiny of nations. Napoleon repeatedly proved the strength of his ambition in the attainment of his tremendous undertakings. In your power lies the fulfilment of your highest aims provided you have trained yourself to think right and to put to right use the fruits of your best thoughts.

Ralph Waldo Trine's books inspire you to bring out the best that is in you. They are known and read throughout the civilized world. Few writers even of the most popular fiction have a larger audience, and none can boast the accomplishment of more wide-spread and lasting good. Grateful letters from all parts of the world come daily to Mr. Trine, assuring him that his books have turned failure to success and awakened to conscious, vital realization powers until then dormant in his readers.

If you have still to discover the way to your own greatest powers, if you have a son or daughter about to assume life's more serious duties, if you have a friend who can be helped by wholesome advice, Ralph Waldo Trine, in the books listed below, has a message of inspiration that has encouraged a multitude to better living.



The Winning of the Best by Ralph Waldo Trine

Mr. Trine's latest work. Discussing the powers within us that make us what we are, it teaches the creative power of thought. Full of cheer and uplift, it points the way to a nobler life. Attractively bound with colored end papers. Boards 75c. net; leather \$1.25 net. Postage 5c. extra.

THE LIFE BOOKS

In Tune With the Infinite

320,000 copies sold.

"It is one of the simplest, clearest books ever written, dealing with the power of the interior forces in moulding the every-day conditions of life."—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

What All the World's A-Seeking

55,000 copies sold.

"The vital law of true life, true greatness, power and happiness. The volume abounds in passages of great beauty; but the striking feature of the book is, after all, the solid, sensible, healthy exposition of the one theme it is written to enforce."—*New York Independent*.

The Land of Living Men

An interesting and stimulating book, dealing with the individual and his latent powers, and with his relations to and powers in his community, state and nation. Offers many sane and practical suggestions tending to a richer personal community and national life.

This Mystical Life of Ours

Selections for each week through the year from the author's complete works. Brimful of fragrant thoughts, it will cheer and inspire to noble endurance and lofty undertakings.

The above volumes are beautifully and durably bound with colored end papers, photogravure frontispiece, gilt top; cloth, \$1.25; full leather, \$2.00.

Sold by all active and progressive booksellers or by mail direct from the publishers. Descriptive circular on request.

Remember, Mr. Trine's message is for you.

DODGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 224 East 23rd Street
New York City

THE LIFE BOOKLETS

The Greatest Thing Ever Known

107,000 copies sold.

Every Living Creature

57,000 copies sold.

Character-Building Thought Power

77,000 copies sold.

Beautifully printed, attractively bound; board binding, 35 cents net; leather, \$1.00 net. Postage, 5 cents extra.

On the Open Road

35,000 copies sold.

A little creed of wholesome living that will intensify faith in all that is divine and broaden human affection.

Colored end papers, board binding, 50 cents net; leather, \$1.00 net. Postage, 5 cents extra.

Thoughts I Met On the Highway

Words of friendly cheer from the LIFE BOOKS supplemented with passages from favorite authors.

Colored end papers, board binding, 75 cents net; leather, \$1.25 net. Postage, 5 cents extra.

lunatics. From the click of the first key in the lock, there is thrilling excitement; midnight meetings; hidden treasures; love on dark stairways; hand-to-hand struggles; pistol shots; and a mystery that keeps up to the slam of the last door.

The Fine Air of Morning, by J. S. Fletcher (Dana Estes & Co., Boston, \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.35). The story of a beautiful peasant girl who sets out in the world to do for herself; her meeting with the eccentric youth who caravans about the country peddling, and many other adventures are related with the author's characteristic vividness.

Vocations for Girls (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston). The authors, Miss Lassel and Miss Wiley, of the Technical High School, Newton, Mass., have drawn not only from their own experience in preparing this work, but have also profited by the advice of many who have risen through these different occupations, to important positions. They also had the coöperation of the Vocation Bureau of Boston, the Director of which, Mr. Meyer Bloomfield, has written the Introduction to the book. The work gives definite information in regard to the conditions of work and opportunities for advancement in the more common vocations open to girls who have had only a common-school or high-school education. Some of the vocations discussed are: salesmanship, stenography, nursing, sewing, teaching, library work, etc.

Patchwork Comedy, by Humfrey Jordan (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, \$1.30 net). A story of enthralling interest, in which the stakes are the winning of a woman's love and the safeguarding of an honored name, threatened by the exposure of an unpublished scandal. There is swift action, and life-like depiction of scenes and character.

Auction Bridge, by J. B. Elwell (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.25 net). The sudden leap into popularity of a new card game, Coon-can, has left a great many people behind. But they can easily catch up by reading the exposition of Coon-can in this book, in which the author sets forth the principles and rules and laws of Auction as it is played under the new count. The book was intended at first to deal solely with Auction, but on account of the increasing popularity of Coon-can, Mr. Elwell thought it best to include a chapter dealing with it, although it was "somewhat beyond the natural scope of the book."

The Amateur Gentleman, by Jeffery Farnol (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). The story tells of the adventures that befell a sturdy country-bred youth who sets forth for London to "become a gentleman." The period is in the early nineteenth century.

Concert Pitch, by Frank Danby (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.35 net; postpaid, \$1.47). A love-story, which tells

FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

we will send you, express prepaid, a handsome and very convenient BINDER for your copies of CURRENT OPINION. You can slip each number of the magazine into this Binder as it arrives. It will keep your copies in good condition ready for handy reference. After the volume is complete you can place the Binder on your library shelf just as you would a book; or transfer the old copies and use it for a new volume.

CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
140 West 29th Street, New York City.

Lamb said "There are books that are no books"

Books That Are Books—Bargains That Are Bargains

Ben Franklin Library Association's Membership Extension Offer to Booklovers

THIS Association was formed to "pick" for its members best library editions at least cost outlay—not "cheap" books—but real literature, worthily clothed, and "cheap at the price." Their experts watch for "Remainders of Fine Editions," sacrificed at manufacturing cost or less through recurring mischances of the publishing world—valuable unbound books (sheets) are rescued from "printer's liens" and completed at the Association's bindery. To widen its "Inner Circle" membership by convincing demonstration, the Association offers from its choice stock, a few library necessities at one-fourth to one-half original publication prices.

These books are sent on approval. You pay nothing till you have examined them. You return them without expense if not thoroughly pleased.

Two Best One-Volume Editions of the World's Two Best Books

BIBLE AND SHAKESPEARE

Genuinely Flexible Morocco Editions

"International" Standard Of the manifold forms in which the Bible is printed, the most useful for all classes of readers is the "Teachers' Bible." Wherever the English Bible is read the "International" Self-Pronouncing Teachers' Bible enjoys a reputation unsurpassed.

Contains Concordance; Subject Dictionary, showing where each topic is found; Biblical Biographical Dictionary; Geographical Dictionary; Dictionary of archaic words; Dictionary of biblical antiquities, customs, musical terms and translations of classical words. Also Encyclopaedic description of the books of the Bible, all under one alphabetical arrangement. Engravings have been inserted, which explain the text itself, displaying manners and customs of the biblical world. One of the greatest improvements is in the TYPE, which is clear, bold-face type, easy for the eye to follow. The binding is an absolutely flexible French Morocco, divinity circuit, round corners, red under gold edges, silk head band and marker, and grain leather lining and silk sewed.

Sir Henry Irving Edition of Shakespeare's Complete Works Positively the handiest and best single volume edition of Shakespeare's Complete Works ever published. Contains full authoritative text of every play, every sonnet, and every poem. Many book lovers owning several many-volume expensive editions of Shakespeare keep this on their library table and use it most.

The fineness of the paper makes it possible for the complete works of Shakespeare to be given in large type, numerous illustrations, yet in one library volume. It contains biographical and critical introductions, glossary and index of characters, and also a scholarly essay, by Sir Henry Irving, on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. Bound in a handsome Maroon Limp Morocco, with gold title.

Ordinary selling price would be \$5.00 each . . . \$10.00
Our Special price for the combination 5.00

"Two Great Lamps of Literature"

BULFINCH'S

AGE OF FABLE and AGE OF CHIVALRY

Enlarged and Revised Edition

HOW MANY of the beautiful, symbolic mythological tales can you remember? How many of the old gods can you identify? Can you or your child relate the story of Proserpine?

When the maiden Proserpine would go gathering daffodils, in spite of her warning, and Pluto caught her up carrying her into the lower regions, Ceres—her mother, the goddess of all growing things—willed that the joy and life of the earth should vanish. Immediately the grass which had been green the year round, grew sere and yellow; the leaves fell and the whole earth slept. It was the first Winter of the world.

But Proserpine came back, won from death by her mother's love. And at her coming, the curse of Ceres lifted—the tender grass pushed up anew; the buds began to swell and blossom; and the daffodils held up their yellow trumpets to welcome her. The Coming of Spring.

Back of that beautiful type of education that ranks as mental culture—back of the charm that invests any one who really knows books, is the knowledge of mythology and the great epics that have rung down the centuries.

Bulfinch has long been the most popular authority on fable and myth. These volumes—unique in character, beautifully written, intensely interesting—are search-lights of literature. They are constantly useful to the student, invaluable to teacher, preacher or public speaker, and altogether delightful to every reader.

This limited de luxe edition is clearly printed from new plates on fine paper and bound in a beautiful three-quarter morocco. Pronunciations are indicated, there are liberal poetic quotations, and nearly three hundred illustrations.

Ordinary selling price would be \$12.00
Our Special Price 5.75

A. Conan Doyle

Author's Edition

13 Volumes—Art Buckram

A Study in Scarlet and The Sign of the Four.
Duet with an Occasional Chorus.
The Refugees.
The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes.
The Hound of the Baskervilles.

Greatest writer of "Mystery Tales" and one of the most widely read of living authors. This is a beautiful set. It has never been offered except to the original subscribers at a high price. Large, clear type page. Illustrations are full-page photogravures. We had the entire remainder of the edition. Only a few sets left. Titles are as follows:

Rodney Stone.
Exploits of Brigadier Gerard.
The White Company.
Tragedy of Keresko and The Green Flag.
The Great Shadow and Uncle Bernoe.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
The Stark-Munroe Letters and Round the Red Lamp.
Micah Clark.

Original Sub-

scription Price \$42.50

OUR PRICE 28.75

STEVENSON

10 Vols.—120 Illus.

Full Flexible Mor.

It is impossible to find novels and tales more interesting than those of STEVENSON. Set contains the life of Stevenson by Sidney Colvin—Critical Essays by Leslie Stephen, also much material not found in other editions. Half tone and photogravure illustrations.

Subscription Price

\$30.00

Our Price \$16.50

FAMOUS CHARACTERS

OF HISTORY. Jacob and

J. S. C. Abbott. 20 Vols.

Illus. Gray Art Cloth.

History and Biography, written with the charm of Romance. Alexander, William the Conqueror, Alfred the Great, Mary Queen of Scots, Cleopatra, Hernando Cortez, Josephine, Queen Elizabeth, Henry IV, Marie Antoinette, Julius Caesar, Peter the Great, Hannibal, Pyrrhus, Nero, Romulus, Genghis Khan, Darius the Great, Xerxes, Cyrus the Great.

Subscription Price

\$60.00

Our Price \$17.75

DANTE'S DIVINE

COMEDY

Longfellow Translation.

4 Vols.—Doré Illus.

"The noblest models of

Greek Composition must

yield to Dante. No

writer in any language

has presented so many strong pictures to the mind." The Longfellow translation is considered the perfect translation and this edition of the masterpiece is one of the best ever published.

Subscription Price

\$20.00

Our Price \$6.50

JANE AUSTEN

12 Vols.—66 Color

Illus. DeLuxe 1/4 Mor.

Macaulay said: "Shake-

speare has neither equal

nor second; but among

those who, in the de-

lineation of character, approached nearest the great master, we have no hesitation in placing Jane Austen." Best edition ever published. Only edition containing Letters of Jane and Emma Austen.

Subscription Price

\$72.00

Our Price \$29.75

COUPON

Ben Franklin Library Association.
Hale Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—You may send me in accordance with your special membership extension offer publications marked hereon. If, after examination, I am not pleased with books, I will notify you that they may be returned without expense to me. If I decide to keep the books, I will send one dollar in ten days from receipt of books and will pay \$2.00 per month thereafter until the balance of your special price shown hereon is paid.

Name

Address

Mark here. Special Price.

Bible and Shakespeare	\$ 5.00
Bulfinch	5.75
Age of Fable and Age of Chivalry	
Conan Doyle	28.75
Stevenson	16.50
Austen	29.75
Famous Characters	17.75
Dante	6.50

Captain Amundsen's Wonderful Book THE SOUTH POLE

Second Edition Now Selling

An Account of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition in the "Fram," 1910-1912

By ROALD AMUNDSEN

Translated from the Norwegian by A. G. Chater. With 91 Illustrations and 18 Maps and Charts. In two octavo volumes, 900 pages, handsomely bound in decorated cloth, gilt top. Price, \$10.00 net; postage extra.

Polar literature has been enriched by this account of the adventure of this band of hardy explorers who braved the dangers of the Antarctic, and on December 14, 1911, reached their goal.

Dr. Nansen in an introduction pays high tribute to Captain Amundsen and his achievement.

Here is a book that should find its place in every library

Lee Keedick
150 Nassau Street
New York

Dear Sir:—Send me
Captain Amundsen's
book, "THE SOUTH
POLE," two volumes,
\$10.00 net, postage extra.

Name.....

Address.....

"Captain Amundsen's story of the discovery of the South Pole is a saga filled with humor and pathos."—*New York Times*.

"Captain Amundsen's own story of his discovery of the South Pole is in every way worthy of his remarkable achievement. The narrative contains scarcely a dull page from first to last, says *The London Times*. The dauntless courage, unflinching perseverance, and wonderful foresight that enabled the Scandinavian explorer and his gallant companions to plant the flag of Norway at the southernmost extremity of the earth is mirrored in Captain Amundsen's modest record.

Send Your
Order to **LEE KEEDICK, Publisher**
150 Nassau Street, New York

☛ Captain Amundsen is now making a lecture tour under the auspices of his American publisher.

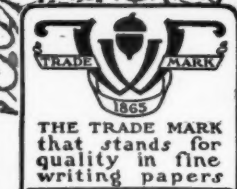
of the adventurous life of the daughter of a man who made his fortune in Africa and who, despite the endeavors of her father and her stepmother, both of them anxious to have her make a "good match," runs off with a young musician with whom she has become infatuated. Her awakening and the dawning realization that she is not mated to the man she really cares for, culminate in a climax of power.

—☛—
The Hill of Venus, by Nathan Gallizier (L. C. Page & Co., Boston, \$1.35 net; postpaid, \$1.50). A romance of the thirteenth century in the times of the great Ghibelline wars, dealing with the fortunes of Francesco Villani, a monk, who has been coerced by his dying father to bind himself to the Church through a mistaken sense of duty, but who loves Ilaria, one of the famous beauties of the Court at Avellino.

—☛—
A Turkish Woman's European Impressions, by Zebneb Hanoum (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$1.75 net). This work is probably the first book ever written by a Turkish woman of the harem. Some years ago it was reported that two Turkish women of good family had escaped from the harem and fled to Europe. The Sultan telegraphed after them in an endeavor to get them back, but they made good their escape to Paris. One of these women is the author of this book. She relates her experiences, adventures and impressions after leaving the harem.

—☛—
The Chafing-Dish and the Preparation of Sandwiches, by Alice L. James (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). This little book is written in the interest of the hostess who wants to know how to make some of the many delectable dishes one may cook in the chafing-dish, and also for those who wish to know how to make a variety of savory sandwiches. The directions are very simple, and in accordance with the prevailing mode of preparing and serving such informal after-theatre suppers as the chafing-dish affords and suggests. The sandwiches are of many kinds and suited for every occasion when sandwiches are used; afternoon teas, picnics, and luncheons, as well as for the midnight supper.

WHITING PAPERS
for Fine Correspondence or General Business Uses are America's best. They have given satisfaction to a multitude of users for nearly half a century. They are made in tints and surfaces to suit all tastes. You can get them at any first-class stationer's.



THE TRADE MARK that stands for quality in fine writing papers

When you think of writing think of Whiting



WHITING PAPER COMPANY
New York Philadelphia Chicago

WHITING'S WOVEN LINEN is preëminently satisfactory for the use of men in their personal letter writing. It has long been a favorite among men of taste in all parts of the United States, and especially among congressmen at Washington. Are you using it? If not, try it.

**Can You
Write a
\$10,000
Novel?**

To secure a new story of such strength and striking originality that it will take rank among next season's best sellers, we will pay

\$10,000 Cash

for the best manuscript submitted to us by August 31, 1913. This offer is open to everybody. The excellence of the story alone will decide the winner.

The novel chosen by our committee of judges—all well-known literary men—will be immediately published and extensively advertized. Write to-day for details of this \$10,000 offer.

THE REILLY & BRITTON CO.

1006 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Shear Nonsense

Every man who is compelled to ride on street cars will know how Otis Skinner, the actor, felt in connection with an experience described in *Lippincott's*:

SHE MEANT WELL.

Otis Skinner, who is starring in "Kismet" this season, tells of an amusing experience he had while in a Western city.

"I was on a street car when a fat woman got in, who had some difficulty in crowding through the door. She finally stationed herself in front of me. I got up.

"Sit down," said the woman impressively. "Sit right down. Don't trouble yourself, I beg. I can just as well stand."

"But," I expostulated—"but, madam—" She broke in upon me again.

"I insist upon your sitting down," she exclaimed hoarsely. "I have seen too much of this thing of women driving men out of their seats. I don't believe in it. If you—"

"By this time I had become desperate. 'Madam,' I cried, 'for heaven's sake, will you get out of the way! I didn't offer you my seat. We have just passed my corner, and I want to get off.'

"She sat down."

The following anecdote from *Everybody's* shows that, in play-writing as in other pursuits, you never can tell what is going to happen:

THE LOCK OF HAIR.

At a recent banquet David Belasco was being congratulated on the success of his play, "The Governor's Lady," to which he responded:

"Writing plays is risky business. Past triumphs don't count. He who has written twenty superb pieces is just as likely to be damned on his twenty-first piece as any tyro. For instance:

"A playwright of my acquaintance sat in the front row on a first night of a new piece of his own. The play was a complete failure. As my friend sat, pale and sad, amid the hisses, a woman sitting behind him leaned forward and said:

"Excuse me, sir; but, knowing you to be the author of this play, I took the liberty, at the beginning of the performance, of snipping off a lock of your hair. Allow me to return it to you."

Two jokes at the expense of aviators have lately appeared in *Lippincott's*:

THE SWEET YOUNG THING.

When Claude Grahame-White, the famous aviator, author of "The Aeroplane in War," was in this country not long ago, he was spending a week-end at a country home. He tells the following story of an incident that was very amusing to him.

"The first night that I arrived, a dinner party was given. Feeling very enthusiastic over the recent flights, I began to tell the young woman who was my partner at the table of some of the details of the aviation sport.

"It was not until the dessert was brought on that I realized that I had been doing all the talking; indeed, the

"Here is the Answer;"—in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

The Merriam Webster

Even as you read this magazine you likely question the meaning of some new word. A friend asks: "What is *white coal*?" You seek the location of the *Levant* or the pronunciation of *jujutsu*. Who was *Becky Sharp*? Is *Hongkong* a city or an Island? What were the *Janizaries*? What is a *xebec*? etc.

You

Often long for a quick, up-to-date, accurate answer. This NEW CREATION is an encyclopedia, equivalent in type matter to a 15-volume set. It answers all kinds of questions with final authority.

India Paper Edition:

Printed on thin, opaque, strong, expensive India Paper imported for this edition. Has an excellent printing surface resulting in remarkably clear impressions of type and illustrations. What a satisfaction to own the new Merriam Webster in a form so light and so convenient to use! One half the thickness and weight of the Regular Edition. Weight only 7 lbs. Size 12½ x 9½ x 2½ inches.

Regular Edition:

Printed on strong book paper of the highest quality. Weight 14½ lbs. Size 12½ x 9½ x 5 inches. Both Editions are printed from the same plates and indexed.

400,000 Words. 6000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the new divided page,—characterized as "A Stroke of Genius."

WRITE for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. FREE set of pocket maps if you name this magazine.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Per Advt. in Current Opinion
Send Sample pages, maps, etc.

Name

Address

LIST of WORLD'S BEST BUSINESS-BOOKS FREE

Just out—a list of 100 best Business Books in English language. Each by an authority. Books listed under Accounting, Corporate Procedure, Insurance, Advertising and Selling, Financial, General Business, etc. Not all are published by us, but all up to our standard. Send for your free copy of this valuable list today.

The Ronald Press Company, 102 Broadway, New York

EXPERT INFORMATION.

All kinds—supplied by experts at lowest cost. Literary work prepared, edited, and published; speeches, essays, debates, law briefs, etc. Books and periodicals at greatly reduced rates. A service indispensable to all who need special or general information. Library orders a specialty. State information needed, inclosing stamp (for reply).

NATIONAL EXPERT INFORMATION BUREAU
Bloomfield, New Jersey



Man A Machine

By JULIEN OFFRAY
DE LA METTRIE

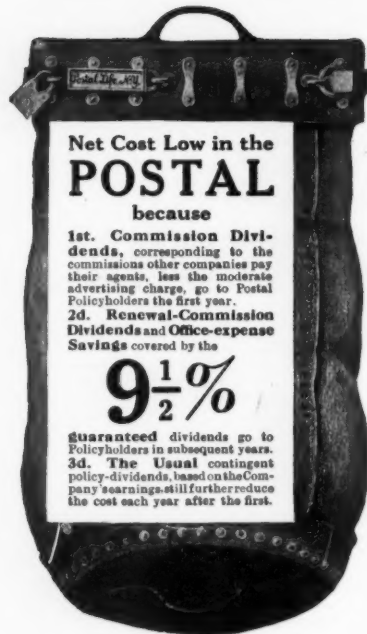
French-English Edition

Pp. 215 Cloth \$2.00

La Mettrie was the most extreme writer among the earliest French materialists. His theory that the soul is but a mechanical principle upon

which the human machine is constructed strongly resembles modern theories of the mechanical origin of life.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.
122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago



Net Cost Low in the POSTAL

because

1st. Commission Dividends, corresponding to the commissions other companies pay their agents, less the moderate advertising charge, go to Postal Policyholders the first year.
2d. Renewal-Commission Dividends and Office-expense Savings covered by the

9 1/2 %

guaranteed dividends go to Policyholders in subsequent years.
3d. The Usual contingent policy-dividends, based on the Company's earnings, still further reduce the cost each year after the first.

The Best Way

In any business there's just one "best way" and *that way pays*. So in life insurance: the *best way* is the up-to-date non-agency way, because it saves for you much of the money that generally goes for agency-expense. The leading non-agency institution in this country—the one that thus saves for you is the

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURANCE IN FORCE, \$50,000,000
ASSETS, \$10,000,000

You arrange for your POSTAL LIFE Policy *direct*—by mail or personally at the Company's headquarters: you're not bothered by a life-insurance agent nor misinformed or misled by anyone and your Policy is not saddled with yearly commissions to middlemen.

'Twill Pay You

to arrange your insurance-protection with the POSTAL LIFE: its policy safeguards the family; lifts the mortgage on the home; keeps the young folks in school; ensures old-age independence; is safe when banks fail. And the net cost to arrange a policy is *very low*.

You'll be interested in finding out just what the Company can and *will* do for you, personally.

Just write and say: "Mail me life insurance particulars as mentioned in *CURRENT OPINION* for April.

Be sure to give:

1. Your full name
2. Your occupation
3. The exact date of your birth

You'll receive full official information promptly by mail. No agent will be sent.

Postal Life Insurance Company
WM. R. MALONE, President
Nassau & Liberty Sts., New York

young woman seated next me had not uttered a single word since I first began talking about aviation. Perhaps she was not interested in the subject, I thought, altho to an enthusiast like me it seemed quite incredible.

"I am afraid I have been boring you with this shop talk," I said, feeling as if I should apologize.

"Oh, not at all," she murmured, in very polite tones; "but would you mind telling me, what is aviation?"

All the perplexities of our earthly existence are crowded into this jest, from *Our Dumb Animals*:

A PESSIMIST.

"Why don't you go in?" asked one tramp of the other, as they stood before the gate. "Dat dog's all right. Don't you see him waggin' his tail?"

"Sure I do," said the second tramp, "but he's a-growling, too, and I don't know which end to believe."

THE SAME OLD STORY.

AVIATOR IN FLIGHT (to young assistant, who has begun to be frightened)—"Well, what do you want now?"

ASSISTANT (whimpering)—"I want the earth."

The books of private collectors have been bringing immense prices during recent months, but about the most expensive library of which we know was that of Robert Ingersoll. We come to this conclusion after reading the following in the *Ladies' Home Journal*:

AN EXPENSIVE LIBRARY

Robert Ingersoll was famous for the library of infidel books which he possessed. One day a reporter called on Mr. Ingersoll for an interview, and among other questions asked was:

"Would you mind telling me how much your library cost you, Mr. Ingersoll?"

Looking over at his shelves he answered:

"Well, my boy, these books cost me anyhow the Governorship of Illinois, and perhaps the Presidency of the United States!"

If intoxicating drinks have done nothing else for humanity, they have provided the material for endless jokes. One of the latest is published in the *Cleveland Leader*:

COULD REACH IT.

A temperance lecturer was enthusiastically denouncing the use of all intoxicants.

"I wish all the beer, all the wine, all the whiskey in the world was at the bottom of the ocean," he said.

Hastily Pat arose to his feet. "Sure, and so do I, sor," he shouted. "I wish every bit of it was at the bottom of the sea."

As they were leaving the hall the lecturer encountered Pat.

"I certainly am proud of you," he said. "It was a brave thing for you to rise and say what you did. Are you a teetotaler?"

"No, indade, sor," answered Pat. "I'm a diver."

A Thrilling Tale of Montana

THE NIGHT RIDERS

WILL MAKE

RIDGWELL CULLUM
FAMOUS

Ask Your Bookseller

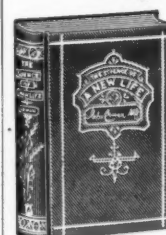
WHY?

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO.

PUBLISHERS

PHILADELPHIA

A Book That Every Married Couple Should Own



"The Science of a New Life"

By JOHN COWAN, M. D.

Contains information that is worth hundreds of dollars to any married couple or those contemplating marriage. Endorsed and recommended by the leading medical and religious critics throughout the United States. Unfolds the secrets of a happy married life, which are in many cases learned too late. No other book like it to be had anywhere at any price. Note a few of the chapters:

PART I. Marriage and Its Advantages. Age at Which to Marry. The Law of Choice. Love Analyzed. Qualities the Man Should Avoid in Choosing. Qualities the Woman Should Avoid in Choosing. The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Woman. The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Man. Amativevness: Its Use and Abuse. The Law of Continence. Children: Their Desirability. The Law of Genius.

PART II. The Conception of a New Life. The Physiology of Inter-Uterine Growth. Period of Gestative Influence. Pregnancy: Its Signs and Duration. Disorders of Pregnancy. Confinement. Management of Mother and Child after Delivery. Period of Nursing Influence. Diseases Peculiar to Women. Diseases Peculiar to Men. Sterility and Impotence. SUBJECTS ON WHICH MORE MIGHT BE SAID. A Happy Married Life. How Secured.

This book is 8 1/4 by 6 inches in size, 1 1/4 inches thick, and contains 400 pages with 100 illustrations. Price \$5.00, postpaid. Eight-page descriptive circular giving full and complete table of contents sent free to any address. Agents wanted.

SPECIAL OFFER

The regular price of "Science of a New Life" is \$5.00. In order to hurriedly introduce this work among the readers of *CURRENT OPINION*, we will, for a limited time, send one copy only to any address, postage prepaid, upon receipt of \$2.00. Furthermore, we will agree to refund your money if, within 10 days of the receipt of the book, you find that it is not worth many times what you paid for it. Take advantage of this offer today, this minute, and you will never regret doing so.

J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY
9 ROSE STREET NEW YORK CITY

MANUSCRIPT

Suitable for CLOTH BOUND BOOK issue; any field, 25,000 words and upwards, carefully read and considered WITHOUT charge. Published under our imprint and advertising. A-1 style, if accepted. Forward copy COMPLETE. Rox. Pub. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

Table of Contents

For May 1913

A Review of the World:

- Personal Leadership of President Wilson:** Winning Over the Progressives—His Dominance Over Secretary Bryan—Presenting His First Message to Congress in Person—His Influence in Shaping the New Tariff Bill—The First Line of Attack on the Bill—Producers versus Manufacturers—The Real Battle Yet to Come. 353-356
- Death of J. Pierpont Morgan:** Estimates of His Place in History—His Benefactions—Criticism of His Attitude Toward Modern Art. 356-359
- The Floods in the Ohio Valley:** Thirty-three Billion Tons of Water in Motion—Flood Prevention the Greatest Physical Task of the Nation—What Happened in Dayton—The Scene After the Flood. 359-362
- Grave Crisis in the Vatican:** The Reign of Leo XIII. and the Reign of Pius X.—Italy and the Temporal Power. 363-364
- Japan and the United States:** Our Treaty with Japan—Japanese Government Exasperated by California—Japan at the Mercy of Vested Interests. 364-365
- Militant Suffragism in Great Britain:** Mrs. Pankhurst Wins Another Hunger Strike—The Commons and the Home Secretary—Women Forcing a Cabinet Crisis. 365-368
- The Presidential Election in China:** More Embarrassment for Yuan-Shi-Kai—Opium and the Yunnan Rebels—President Woodrow Wilson and the Far East. 368-369
- The Effort to Stop the War in the Balkans:** Montenegro and the Great Powers—How Russia Deserted a Little State—Has Austria Triumphed? 369-371

Persons in the Foreground:

- The Quandary of William Vincent Astor** (with portrait) 372
- Walter H. Page** Forerunner of the New American Diplomacy (with portrait) 373
- Reginald McKenna:** The British Home Secretary Who Forceably Feeds Suffragets (with portrait) 375
- The Fighting King of the Hellenes** (with portrait of King Constantine of Greece) 377

Music and Drama:

- "Romance"**—Edward Sheldon's Winsome Play of Two Generations (with illustrations) 379
- Legitimizing the Music of the Negro** (with portraits and illustrations) 384
- An Opera Revealing the Soul of the Russian People** (with illustration) 385

Science and Discovery:

- Do the Artificial Cells Made in Laboratories Really Live?** (with illustrations) 387
- The Friedmann Tuberculosis Sensation** 389
- The Competition in Bomb-Dropping Between Aeroplanes and Airships** (with illustrations) 391
- Why the Intuition Is Superior to the Reason in Making Great Discoveries** (with portrait of Sir J. J. Thomson) 393

Religion and Ethics:

- Should the Church Reject or Indorse Socialism?** (with portraits of Father Bernard Vaughan and Professor Walter Rauschenbusch) 395
- Methodism in the Throes of Higher Criticism** (with portrait of Dr. George F. Mains) 397
- Livingstone as the Precursor of a New Era in Christian Missions** 398
- The Awakening Conscience in the Business World as Viewed by the New Secretary of Commerce** 399
- A German Forerunner of the Superwoman** (with bas-relief of Rahel Varnhagen) 400
- Are Low Wages Responsible for Women's Immorality?** 402

Literature and Art:

- The Literary World:** A Plea for Sidereal Novelists—The Three S's—A Magic Potion Made Up of Smiles and Tears—Nuggets from "The Crock of Gold"—"The Very Image of the Age Is Here"—"The Mating of Lydia"—"The Combined Maze"—Albert Edwards's Second Novel—"The Judgment House"—Adding a New Realm to Literature—A Nation of Avenging Sons—The Romance of the Bulgarian Struggle (with portraits of Mrs. Humphry Ward, Sir Gilbert Parker and May Sinclair) 403-405
- The New Art of Advertizing—or the Redemption of the Billboard** (with illustrations) 406
- A New Bombshell in the Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy** 408
- President Wilson as a Man of Letters** 410
- Howells as a Victim of the "Dead Hand" in American Fiction** 411
- Recent Poetry** 412
- The Edge of the World—A Fantasy** 415

Finance and Industry:

- The New Administration and the Money Trust:** Mr. Lawson Paints a Dismal Picture—Shedding No Crocodile's Tears for William Rockefeller—The Recommendations of the Pujo Committee. 416-418
- Elucidating the Sherman Law:** Wilson's Attitude Toward Big Business 418-420
- The Lesson of the Ohio Disaster:** Mr. Roosevelt's Fourfold Remedy for Floods—Retrieving a Railroad from the Flood—Opening the Line After a Deluge 420-423
- Morgan's Rise to Greatness:** Morgan's First Business Alliances—Morgan's Partners—The New Desk of George W. Perkins—Establishing the Morgan Dynasty 423-427
- Uncle Sam's Trial Balance:** Increasing Rates of Foreign-Born in Our Industrial Life—Where the Foreigner Forges Ahead 427-429
- Fresh Air As a Salesman:** Science Comes to the Rescue of General Humidity 429-431
- The Future of the Parcel Post and the Farmers:** Simplifying the Parcel-Post System—Postmaster Hitchcock's Poor Guess—C. O. D. by Parcel Post 431-434
- How to Provide for One's Old Age** 435

This magazine is owned and published by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, a New York Corporation; office and principal place of business, 134-140 West 29th Street, New York; Thomas Ewing, Jr., President; Adam Dingwall, Secretary and Treasurer. ¶ Entered as second-class matter January 7, 1913, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1912, by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York. ¶ CURRENT OPINION is published monthly; 25 cents a number; subscription, \$3.00 a year in advance, including postage in the United States, Cuba and Mexico; in Canada, \$3.50 a year in advance; in other foreign countries, \$3.84 a year in advance.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF CURRENT OPINION, PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912: EDITOR, Edward J. Wheeler, Post Office Address, New York, N. Y.; MANAGING EDITOR, Edward J. Wheeler, Post Office Address, New York, N. Y.; BUSINESS MANAGER, Adam Dingwall, Post Office Address, New York, N. Y.; PUBLISHER, The Current Literature Publishing Company, Post Office Address, New York, N. Y.

Names and Addresses of Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock: Abbott, Leonard D., Post Office Address, New York, N. Y.; Dingwall, Adam, Post Office Address, New York, N. Y.; Ewing, Anna C., Post Office Address, Yonkers, N. Y.; Ewing, Thomas, Jr., Post Office Address, New York, N. Y.; Ordway, E. W., Post Office Address, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wheeler, E. J., Post Office Address, New York, N. Y.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or securities: None.

(Signed) ADAM DINGWALL, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, 1913.

[SEAL]

(Signed) HUGO L. WINTNER,

Notary Public No. 4103, New York County.

(My commission expires March 30th, 1915.)

What Do You Know TO-DAY?

It's Not Enough That You Graduated from This University or That College

The world asks, what do you know TO-DAY?

THE WORLD IS MOVING FAST. Science changes over night. Discoveries are of last week—Inventions of yesterday. The man or woman who progresses is keeping abreast of the times.

Encyclopædias that served you well within the last decade are now practically obsolete. They tell nothing of the U. S. Census of 1910—statistics of population, agriculture, and manufactures; the Presidential election of 1912; the 1913 Parcel Post law; the present Balkan War; the Panama exposition; Antarctic exploration, including the Scott expedition and its sad events; the revolution in Mexico; President Wilson and his Cabinet, with full page photograph, and the thousands of subjects of to-day or to-morrow. The one Encyclopædia that keeps up with you and you up with the times is

NELSON'S Perpetual Loose-Leaf ENCYCLOPÆDIA & Research Bureau for Special Information



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

That Little Bar and Nut has solved the problem.

Bound in 12 Handsome Volumes.

colored plates, is a Free Membership to Nelson's Co-operative Research Bureau for Special and Scientific Research which will prepare special reports on any information desired.

IN 1907, THOMAS NELSON & SONS—Established for over a hundred years in Edinburgh, Scotland—perfected and patented a Loose-Leaf Binder, a volume so practicable that by simply turning a nut the pages are loosened, when the old obsolete pages can be easily removed and the new pages substituted. The publishers issue to subscribers, twice a year, not less than

250 revised pages each—in March and in October—thereby making Nelson's Encyclopædia *always new* and abreast of the times.

Nelson's Reference and Research System is endorsed and used by Governments and Government Departments, Libraries, Colleges, Universities, and Educational Institutions in all parts of the globe. It is indispensable to all Scientists, Scholars, Professional and Business Men, and Men of Activities in all walks of life.

THE AUTHORITY WITH AUTHORITIES

Nelson's Perpetual Loose-Leaf Encyclopædia and Research Bureau for Special Information is an authority in all parts of the civilized world. It is used by the King of England, President of the United States, Emperor of China, Mikado of Japan, Viceroy of India, Premier of Canada, Chief Departments of the United States Government, Universities, Colleges, Libraries, Schools and Educational Institutions everywhere.

EXCHANGE

We are constantly receiving inquiries asking us to make an allowance for old encyclopædias to apply as part payment on Nelson's. We have therefore prepared a price list, stating the amount allowed, which will be mailed upon request.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS

Publishers Since 1798

Dept. 13E, 381-385 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Dept.
13E

Please send me portfolio containing sample pages and full information; fac-simile letters by great authorities indorsing NELSON'S PERPETUAL LOOSE-LEAF ENCYCLOPÆDIA AND RESEARCH BUREAU FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION. This incurs no obligation on my part.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

BOOK NEWS

The notices of books in this Department are designed not as critical reviews, but as brief descriptive notices for the information of book buyers. Any book reviewed in our columns will be forwarded on receipt of the publisher's price. Orders may be sent direct to the publishers or to the Current Literature Publishing Co.

Doc Williams: A Tale of the Middle West, by Charles Lerrigo, M.D., President of the Kansas Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (Fleming H. Revell Co., New York). A story of a country doctor of the old school. It shows a picture of "the old school" leaving the paths of superstition for the highways of modern science. It is really the metamorphosis of a "quack."

The Life Story of J. Pierpont Morgan, by Carl Hovey (Sturgis & Walton Co., New York, boxed, \$2.50 net; postpaid, \$2.66). The personal history of J. Pierpont Morgan—the story of his life and his immense achievements, and a portrait of a personality of power and singular interest. The author's aim is to give the facts and an interpretation of them based on intimate and full knowledge. The record of fact is enlivened by anecdote, personalia and first-hand "inside" information. Attention is given to the battles with Jay Gould over the Erie Railway; to the new birth of railroads under Mr. Morgan's hand; to the gold controversy of 1895; to the creation of the greatest of all industrial combinations, the United States Steel Trust; to the true story of the panic of 1907, and to many other matters.

The Macmillan Company (New York) announce the publication of a new novel by Winston Churchill, entitled *The Inside of the Cup* (\$1.50 net; postpaid, \$1.64). The scene of the story is laid in a large city of the Middle West. It is described as a dramatic discussion of religion—its relation to modern life and the problems confronting the Christian Church to-day. The chief figure in the book is a young minister. His personal history and particularly the complete transformation which his views and his attitude toward life undergo is the author's main theme.

The Career of Dr. Weaver, by Mrs. Henry Backus (L. C. Page & Co., Boston; \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.40). A story interwoven about the responsibilities and problems in the medical profession of the present day. Dr. Weaver, a noted specialist and head of a private hospital, had allowed himself to drift away from the standards of his youth in his desire for wealth and social and scientific prestige. When an exposé of the methods employed by him in furthering his schemes for the glorifying of the name of "Weaver" in the medical world is threatened, it is frustrated through the efforts of the famous doctor's younger brother, Dr. Jim. The story uncovers the problems and temptations of a physician's career.

The Century Co. (New York) is to issue in the immediate future the notable series of books on the social evil pre-

"There Must Be Something In It"

THE Encyclopædia Britannica is the name of a Work first published in Edinburgh (1768-71) in three modest volumes, and of which an 11th—completely new—edition has now been issued. During this long period of almost 150 years, there have been in England, the United States, France, Germany, Norway, Spain and Russia about twenty other attempts to make the same kind of a book—that is, a book dealing with all human knowledge in the broadest outlines,—but of them all, only a few attained to a second edition.

Why has the Encyclopædia Britannica maintained its unequalled position during this period, becoming with each of its successive editions more comprehensive and more authoritative, always increasing its fame, its sale and its usefulness?

There must be some reason for this, and it may be attributed to the fact that the original idea of the projectors of the first edition, "A Society of Gentlemen in Scotland," was that this encyclopædia was to be a book in which the knowledge of the world should be written by experts out of their own experience and not by ordinary "hack" writers. In the carrying out of this idea, the Encyclopædia Britannica has in each of its editions been written by authorities, by those who were known to be identified with the world's progress. They were, in fact, the creative minds of the day. In their hands, the contents of the book gave not only a survey of general knowledge, but gave also an estimate and appraisal of knowledge that was to come—a foresight of the future as well as an insight into the past.

OTHER encyclopædias were made from time to time, a large part of the information in which had already appeared in earlier works. The contributors merely recast that knowledge and put it into somewhat different form, but without giving credit. Works produced on such a plan, involving a small investment, and with expenses cut in every direction, were much more cheaply made, and while they were sold for less in the aggregate, they were, relatively, actually higher in price than the Encyclopædia Britannica; they necessarily lacked the note of the highest scholarship, and the thorough-going treatment which the public have always associated with the Encyclopædia Britannica, and which it is only right that a subscriber shall expect to find in a work purporting to be for authoritative reference and systematic reading. It is not strange, therefore, that these encyclopædias have not been continued. There was, in fact, no real excuse for their continued existence.

Again, the Encyclopædia Britannica has not only always been the largest, most comprehensive, most authoritative of all works of universal reference, but the public have invariably paid more for it than for any other work.

There must be a good reason for this, too. Other encyclopædias issued within the last forty years have been sold at from \$90 to \$125 a set. The last completely new edition of the Britannica, the 9th, published in 1875-89 in 25 volumes, was sold at that time at \$150 to \$200. Its success was instantaneous, and in the United States more copies of it were sold, ultimately, than even in the country of its origin. The cheaper encyclopædias contain from

40 to 60 per cent. less matter than the Encyclopædia Britannica, yet the sale of the Britannica, a much larger book in bulk of contents, at a higher price, has always exceeded the sale of the smaller works issued at a lower price. One would say, offhand, that the sale of the cheaper encyclopædias would exceed the sale of the higher-priced work, but the contrary has proved to be the fact. Why is this?

If it were possible to ascertain the collective opinion of the majority of the purchasers of this celebrated work during



Printed upon ordinary book paper, such as was used for previous editions, the new Encyclopædia Britannica occupies a width of over 7 feet.

Printed upon India paper, the 29 volumes, shown in the front of this photograph, occupy a width of only 29 inches, and weigh less than 80 lbs.

its successive editions, the consensus would undoubtedly be that the reason it has lived, the reason it has enjoyed such a continuity of influence, the reason the public have paid more for it, is the fact that of all works of its kind it is the one whose contents bear the impress of the highest scholarship, and the most expert, practical experience. Its authority, in a word, is accepted without question because it is the work of authorities. It is the best book of its kind, and people have paid more for it because it was the best, and was worth the money. The name of the work has come to have a certain fixed significance as a synonym of authority, finality, truth.

Again, more sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica have been sold since it was first issued 145 years ago than have been sold of all other encyclopædias, in all languages, including English, put together.

That is an extraordinary fact, but there must be some good reason for this, too. The public in each successive generation would not have bought the book so consistently if they had not felt that it was worth buying. It would not have been possible to "fool the public" about it all the time during this long period. The Encyclopædia Britannica may, therefore, be said to be a thing of life which has lived because it deserved to live, and it has deserved to live because those who bought it knew that it occupied a position not approached by any other book.

Is this book too good for you?

Do you want reliable information at a low price? Do you want unreliable information at any price?

Do you not know that an unreliable reference book is not cheap at any price, any more than a poorly made shoe, an inferior tool, or any other article designed for service, is cheap?

Finally, if you have children, do you want to give them mis-information? Is it not a fact that many so-called children's books are made merely to sell, and that their contents are unreliable, misleading and of unknown authorship?

"There is not a single family having children," writes a Britannica subscriber, "that should be without a reference book on general subjects, and the head of the family cannot be too careful what books are used for reference. Some books are

published to sell, some are gotten up with years of tireless labor with the main idea of being of value in actual work. I have waited for three years until the new Britannica was ready. I want to say without reserve that I am more than justified."

THE 11th Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, published by the Cambridge University Press, 28 volumes and index, 44,000,000 words of text, is the work of 1500 contributors and represents an out-

lay of \$1,500,000 before a set was on sale. It is a complete and exhaustive inventory of all knowledge, theoretical and practical, as that knowledge stood in 1910. It is printed on ordinary paper, and also on thin but strong India paper; the volumes in the latter form being but one inch thick. The three all-leather bindings, Full Sheepskin, Full Limp Suede, and Full Morocco, are remarkably low in price.

While it is still the highest priced Encyclopædia, yet it is the **cheapest book in the world**, for the purchaser gets almost 400,000 words for a dollar, or about four times as much reading matter as is ordinarily provided by publishers for that sum. Those who do not wish to pay cash in full for it, may pay in 4, 8 or 12 months, or at the rate of \$10 or \$5 monthly.

SHOULD the reader of this wish to have further information regarding this work, of which 45,000 sets have been sold in a little more than two years, all that he is asked to do is to send his name and address on the attached form, on receipt of which a large prospectus containing a description of the work, many specimen pages, full page plates, maps, etc., will be sent him free of charge, and without obligation, together with prices, six different plans of payment, bindings, bookcases, etc. This prospectus will be sent by mail, and has been designed to enable the inquirer to form an independent judgment regarding the merits of the **most successful book of our time**.

APPLICATION FOR PROSPECTUS—THE NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

Some of the main divisions of this prospectus are suggested by the following: New Discoveries in All Sciences; The University of Cambridge and the Encyclopædia Britannica; Classified List of Articles; The Most Successful Book of Our Time; The Work of Original Thinkers and Discoverers, including 8 Winners of the Nobel Prize; India Paper "An Inspiration of Genius"; Courses of Reading; The Alphabetical Index—A Question Answerer; The Subject Index—A Guide to Reading; Practical Usefulness of the Work; The Story of the Ship; The War Against Disease; Geography a New Science; 113,000 Words on China; Schedule "K"; The Initiative, Referendum and Recall; Law and Legislation, etc.

Manager, The Encyclopædia Britannica,
120 West 32d Street, New York City. C.O. 8

Name

Address

NEW SPRING BOOKS

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

PUBLISHERS :: :: PHILADELPHIA

JULIUS CAESAR

Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Jr.

Being the Seventeenth Volume of

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION of the WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Royal 8vo. Cloth. Gilt top. Uncut edges. \$4.00 net.
Half Morocco. Gilt top. Uncut edges. \$5.00 net.

The publication of a new volume of the Variorum Edition is always an event in the literary world and it is therefore with pleasure that we announce the completion of the Seventeenth Volume.

The preparation of the new Variorum Edition of the Works of Shakespeare was the life work of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, who is acknowledged to have been the world's greatest authority on Shakespeare.

For many years he was assisted by his son, Horace Howard Furness, Jr., who has contributed two volumes to the set—Richard the Third, and a revised edition of Macbeth. The publication of these volumes demonstrated the wisdom of Dr. Furness in associating his son with this invaluable work, so stupendous as to be beyond the ability of a lifetime to complete.

To Horace Howard Furness, Jr., now falls the task of editing the remaining plays. This important work will, therefore, be continued along the same lines laid down by Dr. Horace Howard Furness.

Descriptive booklet sent on request.

ENJOYABLE NEW FICTION

A Splendid Romance of Love and Adventure

THE ROAD OF LIVING MEN

Second Printing

By WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT, author of "Routledge Rides Alone." Frontispiece in color. \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.37.

"Thanks be! A rousing romance after the manner of 'Routledge Rides Alone'—told with distinction and largeness of imagination. If you want excitement, a man's kind, read the Lost Valley episode—of its kind hard to beat. Mr. Comfort puts brains, wisdom, ideals into his fiction. Here is an original and absorbing story, and something besides. One has no hesitation in classing this with the best romantic fiction of the day on either side of the Atlantic."—Edwin L. Shuman, *Chicago Record Herald*.

THE MAXWELL MYSTERY

By CAROLYN WELLS, author of "A Chain of Evidence." Frontispiece in color by Gayle Hoskins. \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.37. An elusive mystery and a charming love story, in which Fleming Stone, the great American detective, solves another remarkable mystery.

THE PARASITE

Third Printing

By HELEN R. MARTIN, author of "Tillie, a Mennonite Maid." Illustrated in color by James Montgomery Flagg. \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.37. "A remarkable story."—*San Francisco Chronicle*. "One of the best novels of the year."—*Chicago Journal*.

SALLY CASTLETON, SOUTHERNER

Second Printing

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT, author of "The Isle of Dead Ships." Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.37. "Makes the blood tingle."—*Boston Globe*. "Must be read to the end—the interest is so intense and healthy."—*Portland Oregonian*.

THE UNFORGIVING OFFENDER

Second Printing

By JOHN REED SCOTT, author of "The Last Try." etc. Illustrated in color by Clarence F. Underwood. \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.37. A sparkling story of social life with a winsome heroine of unusual type, and a swiftly moving plot teeming with social incidents and illuminated with witty dialogue.

?

WHEN TO SEND FOR THE DOCTOR

AND WHAT TO DO BEFORE HE COMES

By DR. F. E. LIPPERT and DR. ARTHUR HOLMES.

16 full-page illustrations. Frontispiece in color. 265 pages. 12mo. Cloth. \$1.25 net. Postpaid \$1.37.

To fathers, mothers and teachers the critical question must occur again and again, "Shall we send for the doctor?" To answer this query in the simplest manner possible, this book has been written. It is the result of

both medical and psychological experience gained in general and in clinic practice covering a number of years. There has been included a section dealing with emergencies and what to do before the doctor comes.

?

?

pared under the auspices of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the chairman. The first book of the series, *Commercialized Prostitution in New York City*, by George J. Kneeland, is now in press, and will appear in May. This will be followed in the early summer by *Prostitution in Western Europe*, by Abraham Flexner. Other books along the same lines will come later. These books are said to be written in a simple narrative style with valuable appendices of a statistical nature. That on New York is unsensational in treatment, but appalling in its cumulation of facts.

—♦♦♦—

The Happy Family, by Frank Swinner-ton (George H. Doran Co., New York). The story of an English suburban middle-class family; the old grandmother, the hard-working father, the spoiled, petulant, selfish, shallow mother and the three girls and two boys who make up this happy family. The fortunes of all are followed in a manner intensely personal and every character in the book is met with somewhere in every-day life. Offsetting the travesty of this "home" of the happy family is another home where the atmosphere, thanks to a whimsical, cultured, tender-hearted woman at its head, is very different.

—♦♦♦—

The Philippine Problem, by Frederick Chamberlin (Little, Brown & Co., Boston). The author, who has spent much time at intervals in the Philippines has now gathered the results of his investigation in this book. He describes the results of American control from our first occupation in 1898 to the present date, showing what we have accomplished, where we have failed, how the islands have developed, and the present state of Philippine affairs. He gives fairly and frankly arguments on both sides of the question and has no point to make further than to relate the facts and state what they demonstrate to him.

—♦♦♦—

Lyrics and Poems from Ibsen, including Songs from the Dramas with the Scene of Aase's Death from "Peer Gynt" and a New Version of "Brand" in the original metre, by Fydel Edmund Garrett. Collected and arranged by Mrs. F. E. Garrett. With an Introduction by P. H. Wicksteed. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, \$1.60 net.) The volume contains twenty-eight lyrics, including the popular *Terje Vigen* and five Songs from the Dramas, besides the noble *To Soria-Moria Castle* scene from "Peer Gynt," and a new and entirely revised version of the author's translation of "Brand."

—♦♦♦—

Sylvia, by Upton Sinclair (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, \$1.20 net; postage extra). Said to surpass the author's "The Jungle," both in the bigness of its theme and in its dramatic intensity. It is the "inside" story of a great society wedding and reveals the things the public rarely hears. It pictures the old, fast-vanishing southern life, and the unfolding of the character of a charming girl, while in its final startling scenes it brings home the horror which is hidden in the

phrase "wild oats." The book will be published May 15th.

The Impossible Boy, by Nina Wilcox Putnam (Bobbs, Merrill & Co., New York and Indianapolis, \$1.35 net). Answering the call of genius, Pedro, the gypsy lad, and his performing bear forsake the care-free life of the road and come to Washington Square. Adventures follow in rapid succession. To cap the climax, there is a startling surprise—the revelation of Pedro as *The Impossible Boy*.

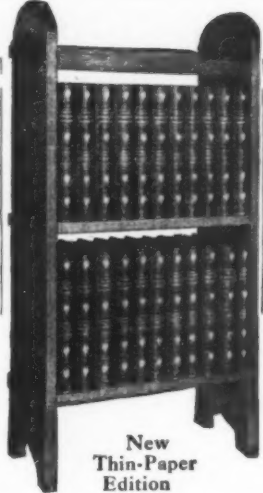
What is said to be the true story of the tragic death of Rudolph, Crown Prince of Austria, is contained in the book, *My Past*, by the Countess Marie Larisch, daughter of Duke Ludwig of Bavaria and niece of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, \$3.50 net; postpaid, \$3.75). The author was the favorite niece of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria and enjoyed her aunt's complete trust. The Empress confided to her many circumstances which this cautious ruler withheld from others close to her person. The countess was also in interesting contact with Ludwig II, the mad King of Bavaria, and she records many romantic incidents of his life. Interesting and full of glamor as her life was, however, her place in history is assured primarily through her inadvertent connection with the amour which Crown Prince Rudolph carried on with the Baroness Mary Vetsera and which culminated in the tragic death of the lovers at Meyerling.

Food and Flavor, by Henry T. Finck (The Century Co., New York). The text of this book is, that in flavor lies the key to the whole food problem. Flavor, the author claims, has superlative value, not only as a source of countless wholesome pleasures of the table, but as a guide to health. The book also discusses the science and art of cooking, showing how in this science and art lies the ultimate solution of the urgent problem of domestic help.

How to Train the Speaking Voice, by T. Tait (George H. Doran Co., New York). This should be of value to orator and preacher. The author's system of voice culture has the advantage of being simple, practical and successful. The Rev. T. Tait has, in his own person, proved that with a small expenditure of time a public man can by this system improve his powers of elocution beyond recognition.

The American Spirit, by Oscar S. Straus (The Century Co., New York), embodies several addresses on important phases of America's commercial and diplomatic relations, and studies of some notable figures in American history: Theodore Roosevelt, Cardinal Farley, Edward Morse Shephard, etc.

A Guide to the Montessori Method, by Ellen Yale Stevens (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York). A logical presentation of the successive steps of the Montessori



Most Authoritative in Contents **Most Convenient in Form**

Light Durable Legible **Half the Weight**

New Thin-Paper Edition

The Standard Reference Work

in practically all Public Libraries, Universities, Colleges, Normal Schools, High Schools, State and Federal Courts, leading Club Libraries and in the private libraries of men and women of broadest learning and unprejudiced mind, is the

NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

The consensus of authoritative opinion of the "New International" is aptly expressed in Dr. Krauskopf's letter printed below:

"On the shelves of my library, where formerly the — stood, stands now the New International Encyclopædia, and looking up articles that formerly was uninviting and often disagreeable has become a delightful task. With masterly judgment and with skilled hand you have corrected the monumental errors of the —. The articles are concise without suffering by their condensation, the illustrations are splendid and helpful, the style is lucid, the facts are exact, the system of cross-references is most admirable, a combination of merits that well earn for the New International Encyclopædia a place in every college, school and home that prides itself on having on its shelves the latest and the best."

RABBI JOSEPH KRAUSKOPF, D. D.
Philadelphia

SEND COUPON FOR FREE BOOK

giving outline of scope, character, contents and bindings of the New International Encyclopædia; giving two of the 200 full-page, finely engraved plates; two of the 400 duotints; specimens of the thousands of cuts illustrating the text; two of the 300 maps and charts; description of several of the more than 100 departments; samples of the more than 17,000 pages of the work, AND details of the moderate price and easy payment plan.

A Suggestion: If you realize your need of an encyclopædia but are undecided as to which one to choose, step into any of our offices—write us for addresses—and there compare ALL encyclopædias. Then choose for yourself. You will be granted every courtesy.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
449 Fourth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON
 Send samples of printing paper, illustrations and details of small payment plan of the New International Encyclopædia.
 Name _____
 Address _____
 Town _____ State _____ C. O. 170

"AS A MAN THINKETH"

The vision of empire inspired the pioneer. For it he risked hardship, braved death in countless ways. An ever present spur to ambition, it robbed his journey of monotony, it renewed courage. That empire, a dream of stout-hearted men and women, has become a reality far surpassing expectation.

For you too is possible the achievement of your greatest ambition—provided you are thinking right—provided you put to right use the fruit of your thought.

Ralph Waldo Trine's books encourage you to right thinking. They develop the best that is in you. His complete works listed below have been more widely read, both here and abroad, than those of any other living American. And his advice has helped thousands who freely testify that for them he turned failure to success, and awakened to conscious vital realization powers until then unsuspected.

If you have still to discover the way to your own greatest powers, if you have a son or daughter about to assume life's more serious duties, if you have a friend who can be helped by wholesome advice, Ralph Waldo Trine has a message of inspiration that has encouraged a multitude to better living.

The Winning of the Best by Ralph Waldo Trine

Mr. Trine's latest work. Discussing the powers within us that make us what we are, it teaches the creative power of thought. Full of cheer and uplift, it points the way to a nobler life. Attractively bound with colored end papers. Boards 75c. net; leather \$1.25 net. Postage 5c. extra.

THE LIFE BOOKS**In Tune With the Infinite**

320,000 copies sold.

"It is one of the simplest, clearest books ever written, dealing with the power of the interior forces in moulding the every-day conditions of life."—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

What All the World's A-Seeking

55,000 copies sold.

"The vital law of true life, true greatness, power and happiness. The volume abounds in passages of great beauty; but the striking feature of the book is, after all, the solid, sensible, healthy exposition of the one theme it is written to enforce."—*New York Independent*.

The above volumes are beautifully and durably bound with colored end papers, photogravure frontispiece, gilt top; cloth, \$1.25; full leather, \$2.00.

THE LIFE BOOKLETS

Character-Building Thought Power
77,000 copies sold.

The Greatest Thing Ever Known
107,000 copies sold.

Every Living Creature

57,000 copies sold.

Beautifully printed, attractively bound in boards, 35 cents net; leather, \$1.00 net. Postage, 5 cents extra.

On the Open Road

35,000 copies sold.

A little creed of wholesome living that will intensify faith in all that is divine and broaden human affection.

Colored end papers, board binding, 50 cents net; leather, \$1.00 net. Postage, 5 cents extra.

Sold by all active and progressive booksellers or by mail direct from the publishers. Descriptive circular on request.

Remember, Mr. Trine's message is for you.

DODGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 224 East 23rd Street New York City

**This Mystical Life of Ours**

Selections for each week through the year from the author's complete works. Brimful of fragrant thoughts, it will cheer and inspire to noble endurance and lofty undertakings.

The Land of Living Men

An interesting and stimulating book, dealing with the individual and his latent powers, and with his relations to and powers in his community, state and nation. Offers many sane and practical suggestions tending to a richer personal community and national life.

The above volumes are beautifully and durably bound with colored end papers, photogravure frontispiece, gilt top; cloth, \$1.25; full leather, \$2.00.

method, full directions as to the use of the material and an interpretation of the underlying psychology. It also lays great emphasis on the deeper, spiritual side of Dr. Montessori's message to the world, a side of the greatest importance, too often overlooked. The book will dispel misconceptions of Dr. Montessori's theories. The author of this book has studied the work under Dr. Montessori herself and has experimented with the method with American children.

—O—

Malaria: Cause and Control, by William B. Herms, M.A. (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.50 net; postpaid, \$1.63). The question of malaria control is deserving of the most careful attention, particularly in these days when so much is heard of the "back to the soil" movement. For malaria is said to be a disease of the rural districts. Professor Herms writes of the conditions attending the disease as he has found and studied them during the past few years himself and the suggestions for control which he makes are such as he applied with success. The book contains many illustrations that show the methods of prevention.

—O—

The Education of To-morrow: The Adaptation of School Curricula to an Economic Democracy, by Prof. Arland D. Weeks (Sturgis & Walton Co., New York, \$1.25 net). A timely book which grapples with the question of "cultural" vs. vocational education. The author's contention is that culture of the most vital sort can be had by a curriculum that relates itself more closely than the present one to the activities of modern democracy.

—O—

The Governor, by Karin Michaelis Stangeland, author of "The Dangerous Age,"



Administration Building American School of Correspondence

Engineering—Business—Law Study at Home

FOR over 15 years the American School of Correspondence has specialized in teaching all branches of Engineering, Business and Law by mail. It is now recognized as one of the largest educational institutions in the world and its efficiency is acknowledged by business and professional men the world over. Its courses and consulting department are made use of by college graduates seeking special training, by engineers and lawyers wishing to polish up on particular lines, and by thousands of young men who have obtained from this school their entire business and professional training.

Write for information—you won't be bothered by agents; all business is carried on privately and quietly, by correspondence. The American School, like all strictly educational institutions, depends upon its reputation and the success of its students and graduates for growth.

Write today for our GENERAL BULLETIN and information regarding the work you are interested in. We'll give you a special attention and help you decide on the best course to take up.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE
5763 Drexel Avenue Chicago, U. S. A.

The Psychological Approach

in the practice of medicine
is the main theme in

THE NEW LOGIC

BY

CHARLES MERCIER

Pp. 422. Cloth \$3.00.

This book has grown out of the author's experience as physician for mental diseases in Charing Cross Hospital and examiner in psychology in the University of London.

Send for Complete Catalog.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.

122 S. Michigan Ave.

Chicago



50 Years of Failure 10 Years of Success AND WHY!

An actual experience booklet. How 7 persons (some after a lifetime of failure) have bettered conditions mentally, physically and financially through New Thought. A booklet for you today, to set your desire-energy in the way of health, happiness and success.

SPECIAL OFFER. FOR 10 CENTS you can get the above booklet together with 3 months' trial subscription to NAUTILUS, the practical magazine of self-help—the leading magazine of The New Thought Movement.

Edwin Markham, Orison Sweet Marden, William Walker Atkinson and many others contribute regularly. Elizabeth Towne is Editor. Send at once and we will include Ella Wheeler Wilcox's dainty booklet, "What I know about New Thought."

THE ELIZABETH TOWNE CO., Dept. 629, Holyoke, Mass.

etc. (John Lane Co., New York). A little shipwrecked waif attaches herself to the governor of an island in northern Europe. Presently the man's wife comes to the island and he forsakes Kaina, the waif. She is in despair and drowns her child. Then comes the trial. The governor turns coward for the sake of his newly-recovered wife, and the fate of Kaina will prove to the reader the primitive workings of passion and hate which the author throughout the entire story sets forth with bold strokes.

—X—

A new series for children to be edited by Miss Florence Converse is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. (New York) under the title of *The Little Schoolmates* series. The volumes are to be attractively bound, illustrated in black-and-white colors, and will represent childlife during school years in various countries. The first volume to appear will be "Under Greek Skies," by Madame Dragoumis. Prof. Katharine Lee Bates, of Wellesley, will tell of the children of Spain under the title "Queen Esther's Make-Believe." Prof. Margarethe Müller, also of Wellesley, will tell of German childlife, and Padraic Colum of Irish children. Other volumes will be published later.

—X—

The New Hostess of To-Day, by Linda Hull Larned (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.50 net). This is a new, revised and enlarged edition of Mrs. Larned's "The Hostess of To-Day." The main headings under which its information is grouped are: Dinners and Luncheons; Breakfasts; Evening Collations; Five o'Clock Functions; Chafing-Dish Creations; Some Beginnings; Soups; Fish and Fish Entrées; Entrées of Meats and Poultry; Pièce de Résistance; Vegetables and Vegetable Entrées; Sauces for Fish, Meats and Vegetables; Game; Salads; Eggs and Cheese; Desserts; Pudding Sauces; Frozen Creams, Ices and Frappés; Cakes; Some Accessories; Hot Beverages and Cold Drinks; Breads, Rolls, Biscuits; Preserves and Pickles; Sandwiches; Chafing-Dish Cookery.

The First Correspondence School. And the Strongest Teaching LAW BY MAIL.

This school was the pioneer. It started with right principles. It steadily gained impetus by giving full-value instruction to its students. For 23 years it has merited the confidence of thousands of young men anxious to learn law, has fitted them for high honor and power, and has fulfilled every pledge. Surely this is the school for you! Our College Law Course and Business Law Course are endorsed by leading jurists, lawyers and law colleges. They are personally taught by attorneys of long experience. They are ably supplemented by authoritative text books, side helps, examinations and encouragement—all included in the one fair price. We have an honest catalog, explaining each detail. Write for it.



THE SPRAGUE
CORRESPONDENCE
SCHOOL OF LAW
287 American Building
Detroit, Mich.

THE BLITHE DALE ROMANCE BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

The Forty New Books in Everyman's Library

- Biography**
Buchanan's Audubon
Berlioz' Autobiography
- Classical**
Livy's Rome, Vol. I.
Aristotle's Politics
The Muses' Pageant, Vol. II.
- Essays and Belles Lettres**
Carlyle's Past and Present
De-Quincey's English Mail Coach and Other Writings
Thackeray's English Humorists, etc.
- Fiction**
Kingale's Yeast
Tolstoy's Anna Karenina, 2 vols.
Dumas' Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge
Gaskell, Mrs. Cousin Phyllis
Shelley, Mrs. Frankenstein
Sterne, Tristram Shandy
Marryat's Jacob Faithful
- For Young People**
Ingelow. Mopsa the Fairy
Dodge, Mrs. Hans Brinker
- History**
Hallam's Constitutional History, 3 vols.
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
- Poetry and Drama**
Whitman's Leaves of Grass
Restoration Plays
Bjornson's Plays
Tennyson's Poems, Vol. II.
Rossetti's Poems
Gray's Poems and Letters
Sakuntala: An Indian Drama
- Reference**
Roget's Thesaurus, 2 vols.
Dictionary of Non-classical Mythology
Atlas of Asia, Literary and Historical
- Romance**
Two "Morte d'Arthur" Romances
- Theology and Philosophy**
Swedenborg's The Divine Love and Wisdom
Newman's Apologies
Wade Robinson's Sermons
- Travel and Topography**
Cobbett's Rural Rides, 2 vols.
Letters from an American Farmer 1735-1813. By J. H. St. John Crevecoeur
- If you order any of these books by mail, enclose 8c extra for postage for each volume.

Forty New Volumes Have Been Added to EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY, that great effort to bring sound literature and the ability to own good books within the reach of every reading person, now contains 640 volumes—every one a standard work.

These 40 new volumes will give you an idea of what the others are like. Everyman's Library offers you the opportunity to buy your favorites of the 640 "best sellers" of the classics, in strong, uniform binding and large, clear printing, at 35c in cloth per volume 70c in leather binding

These books are very low in price because their yearly sales are enormous.

Sold by Dealers or where no dealer can supply Sold by Mail

Ask your bookseller to show you a volume and a complete list of titles. If he hasn't these, write to us. Write anyway for

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet

Tells all about Everyman's Library and gives a description of the books. With it we send a complete list of volumes published so far.

Everyman's Encyclopaedia

12 volumes, 6,000,000 words—the books selling just as other volumes of Everyman's—making a complete encyclopaedia of knowledge and a marvelous reference work. For a few dollars you may now own an encyclopaedia printed on fine, thin, opaque paper in clear, large type, bound into uniform books that open flat like the old school geographies. Ask us about this. 2 volumes now ready.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY

681 Fifth Avenue

New York City

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
681 5th Ave.
New York City

Please send me your descriptive booklet of Everyman's Library and complete list of titles.

Name

Address

City.....State.....

I buy books from

No agent or canvasser will call on the sender of this coupon

THE CONCISE OXFORD DICTIONARY

described by the New York Sun as "a miracle of condensed scholarship, and the most satisfactory and practical work of its kind in the language." The latest, most scholarly and most authoritative dictionary for home and office use—an abridgment of the monumental Oxford Dictionary now nearing completion. Contains 1,041 pages; defines over 70,000 words; bound in exceedingly handsome red, flexible sheepskin, with the title and arms of Oxford University stamped in gold on the back and front cover. An invaluable work and an exceedingly handsome book. Price, \$1.50, express charges prepaid.

Current Literature Pub. Co.,
140 West 29th Street,
New York City.

Short-Story Writing



Dr. E. P. Dutton

A Course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, Editor of Lippincott's Magazine.

One student writes: "I know that you will be pleased when I tell you that I have just received a check for \$125 from 'Everybody' for a humorous story. They ask for more. I am feeling very happy, and very grateful to Dr. Esenwein."

Also courses in Photoplay Writing, Verification and Poetic Journalism. In all, over One Hundred Courses, under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges.

250-Page Catalog Free. Please Address
The Home Correspondence School
Dept. 266, Springfield, Mass.

MANUSCRIPT

Suitable for CLOTH BOUND BOOK issue; any field, 25,000 words and upwards, carefully read and considered WITHOUT charge. Published under our imprint and advertising. A-1 style, if accepted. Forward copy COMPLETE. Rox. Pub. Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.


"THE UNORDAINED PREACHER"

A booklet good for saint or sinner. Preaches on "Baseball and Business," "The Female of the Species," "Rachael and the Sheep," and other subjects. 25 Brain-Throb "Sermons" neatly bound, 25 cents—silver or stamps.

THE UNORDAINED PREACHER, 821 Perry Ave., Peoria, Ill.

SPEAKERS: We furnish material for your Speech, Oration, Essay, Debate or Club Paper. Expert literary service, revision, research. A forum of inquiry for busy professional people. Disposal of MSS.

THE AUTHORS' AGENCY, 1543 Broadway, New York



LAW

Will Make You a Leader of Men

To the eager thousands of young men and women who recognize the inestimable value of

success this message is addressed. Law is the master key to success. It will equip you to cope better with the problems of life. Decide to rise above the throng. Decide now to succeed. Make a resolution to qualify for the great profession of law. Make your decision—then act. Many a man sees his opportunity but fails to grasp it. Here's your opportunity. Don't let it slip through your fingers. Take this great step toward success TODAY!

Learn Right at Home

Under our new, simplified training system you can master the profession of law by studying at home during your spare time. An advanced education is not necessary. You don't need special talents. The most important requisite is ambition—will power—determination to succeed.

Opportunity Calls YOU!

Act now. This is your lifetime opportunity to equip yourself for the oldest, most dignified and most advantageous profession. The corporation system, the new interstate commerce laws, the newly advocated method of criminal procedure have all conspired to create a tremendous demand for the man who is armed with a legal training. Premiums are placed upon the man with legal proficiency. All business transactions involve some point of law. Decide now to succeed. Act on the opportunity we give you. Mail free coupon today.

Make Your Resolution NOW!

Make your resolution to prepare yourself for something higher and better. Act now, if you appreciate the power, dignity, and influence of the legally trained man. Give our superb law course a few hours of your time for a short period. It will make you a competent lawyer. Make your home a university. Take this step toward real success today.

Mail Free Coupon!

Many a man sees his opportunity but fails to grasp it. Here is your opportunity; don't let it slip through your fingers. Fill out the free coupon. Get a copy of our free "Guide to the Law." It tells you how easily you can master this great profession right in your own home. Don't reject opportunity by delaying. Become legally proficient and be prosperous and independent. Mail free coupon today—NOW.

La Salle Extension University

Dept. 51, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL Write today. Get particulars of our special scholarship offer. Learn how you can save half your tuition in the world's greatest Extension University Law School. This offer is limited—extremely limited—so write today.

Free Coupon La Salle Extension University, Dept. 51, Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of your "Guide to the Law" and full particulars of special limited reduced price scholarship offer on the home-study law course.

Name..... Address.....

Shear Nonsense

MARK TWAIN is dead, but his jokes and a good many that are merely alleged to be his will follow him. These below are authentic. They come from Albert Bigelow Paine, author of Mark Twain's biography (one of the best biographies ever written):

AS MARK TWAIN LOOKED AT HIMSELF.

Once in the course of a conversation I had with him in Bermuda, says Mr. Paine, not long before the end, Mark forgot a word and denounced his poor memory: "I'll forget the Lord's middle name some time," he drolly declared, "right in the midst of a storm, when I need all the help I can get."

"When I was young I could remember anything, whether it happened or not; but I am getting old, and soon I shall remember only the latter."

"I have tried to do good in this world, and it is marvelous in how many different ways I have done good, and it is comforting to reflect. Now, there's H. H. Rogers—just out of the affection I bear that man, many a time I have given him points in finance that he never thought of—and if he could lay aside envy, prejudice and superstition, and utilize those ideas in his business, it would make a difference in his bank-account."

"When the Czar of Russia proposed the disarmament of the nations, the late William T. Stead wrote for Mark Twain's opinion. He replied: 'The Czar is ready to disarm. I am ready to disarm. Collect the others; it should not be much of a task now.'"

Oh, how many sacrifices we make to the great god Bluff. A writer in *Lippincott's* tells of a negro cook who was one of his devout worshippers:

ALL HE ASKED WAS A LITTLE MORE TIME.

Three traveling companions, Gray, Brown, and Green, were breakfasting at a hotel in the South. Gray ordered coffee, rolls, creamed potatoes, bacon, and fried eggs; Brown told the waiter he might duplicate the order for him; and Green said:

"You may bring me the same, all but the eggs—you may eliminate the eggs."

In due time the waiter appeared with the breakfasts of Gray and Brown, which he served; then, stepping round to Green, he said in a conciliatory voice:

"We got fried eggs, an' poached eggs, an' boiled eggs, an' scrambled eggs, an' om'let, sah, but we ain't got no 'liminated eggs."

"Well," said Green, "my doctor says my eggs must be eliminated. Have it done at once, and hurry up my breakfast."

Presently the waiter was back again, but without the breakfast.

"The cook says tell you, sah," he said, "he jes' can't 'liminate no eggs dis maw'nin'."

"Now, see here," said Green, in apparent anger, "I never before was at a hotel where I could not have my eggs eliminated. Go tell the cook that, and tell him



"You Must Speak!"—

such requests come to every live man, occasionally or frequently. Make sure that what you say, and the way you say it, will entertain, convince, and enthrall your hearers. You can do it. Give Greenville Kleiser (former Yale Instructor) fifteen minutes of your time daily, and he will quickly teach you by mail how to

**Make After-dinner Speeches
Address Board Meetings
Propose Toasts
Sell Goods
Speak in Public—anywhere**

His mail course will give you self-confidence, it will advance you socially and commercially. Write a postcard request to-day for full particulars. Address,

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 744, NEW YORK

A Book That Every Married Couple Should Own



"The Science of a New Life"
By JOHN COWAN, M. D.

Contains information that is worth hundreds of dollars to any married couple or those contemplating marriage. Endorsed and recommended by the leading medical and religious critics throughout the United States. Unfolds the secrets of a happy married life, which are in many cases learned too late. No other book like it to be had anywhere at any price. Note a few of the chapters:

PART I. Marriage and Its Advantages. Age at Which to Marry. The Law of Choice. Love Analyzed. Qualities the Man Should Avoid in Choosing. Qualities the Woman Should Avoid in Choosing. The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Woman. The Anatomy and Physiology of Generation in Man. Amativevices: Its Use and Abuse. The Law of Continence. Children: Their Desirability. The Law of Genius.

PART II. The Conception of a New Life. The Physiology of Inter-Uterine Growth. Period of Gestative Influence. Pregnancy: Its Signs and Duration. Disorders of Pregnancy. Confinement. Management of Mother and Child after Delivery. Period of Nursing Influence. Diseases Peculiar to Women. Diseases Peculiar to Men. Sterility and Impotence. SUBJECTS ON WHICH MORE MIGHT BE SAID. A Happy Married Life. How Secured.

This book is 8 1/2 by 6 inches in size, 1 1/4 inches thick, and contains 400 pages with 100 illustrations. Price \$5.00, postpaid. Eight-page descriptive circular giving full and complete table of contents sent free to any address. Agents wanted.

SPECIAL OFFER

The regular price of "Science of a New Life" is \$5.00. In order to hurriedly introduce this work among the readers of CURRENT OPINION, we will, for a limited time, send one copy only to any address, postage prepaid, upon receipt of \$2.00. Furthermore, we will agree to refund your money if, within 10 days of the receipt of the book, you find that it is not worth many times what you paid for it. Take advantage of this offer today, this minute, and you will never regret doing so.

J. S. OGILVIE PUBLISHING COMPANY
9 ROSE STREET NEW YORK CITY

SONG POEMS WANTED

Send us your song poems or melodies. They may become big hits and bring thousands of dollars. Past experience unnecessary. Available work accepted for publication. Instructive booklet and information free. MARKS-GOLDSMITH CO., Dept. 14, Washington, D. C.

MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED

Criticized, Revised, Typed. Send for leaflet L. References: Edwin Markham and others. Established 1890. UNITED LITERARY PRESS, 123 5th Ave., New York

Authors Seeking a Publisher

for book manuscript should address us. We advise, edit and revise when desired. We publish when we approve and the proposition is safe. We guarantee a square deal.

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS
170 East 28th Street NEW YORK

to eliminate those eggs double sudden, or I shall complain to the manager."

Away went the waiter, but returned almost immediately, followed by the cook.

"I come to 'splain to you myse'f bout dem eggs, sah," said the excited chef. "I ain't been here on'y a week, an' I don' wan' to lose my job, an' dis is de ve'y fi'st ordah I had foh 'lim'nated eggs since I come. I was goin' to 'lim'nate 'em right off, but when I looked round for de 'lim'nater, dey ain't got none. Co'se I can't 'lim'nate eggs 'thout a 'lim'nater, but I's goin' to have the boss git one this ve'y day, an' if you'll 'scuse me this mawnin', nex' time you come I'll suah 'lim'nate yo' eggs better 'n yo've evah had 'em 'lim'nated befo'!"

Here's another ducky that got his wires crossed in the use of words. Also from *Lippincott's*:

SCENTING A CRIME.

A gentleman visiting a jail noticed a colored man of his acquaintance whom he had never known to be guilty of wrongdoing.

"Why, Jim, what are you in here for?" he asked.

"I don' know, suh," replied the negro.

"Well, what have you been doing?"

"Nothin' 't all, suh—nothin' 't all."

"What made 'em put you in here, then?"

"Well, dey sez, boss, I wuz sont up fur fragranc'y."

Here are three anecdotes about youngsters, that come from various sources:

WHY HE WAS TARDY.

"Please, teacher, Smith's dog got hold of my pants; that's why I am a little bit behind."

WHERE WOULD HE BE THEN?

"Yes," said the storekeeper, "I want a good, bright boy to be partly indoors and partly outdoors."

"That's all right," said the applicant; "but what becomes of me when the door slams shut?"

"Personally Conducted Tours" To Famous and Historic Places

VIA THE MOST CHARMING COLOR TRAVEL VOLUMES EVER PUBLISHED

Since the days of Genii and magic carpets there has been, alas! no means of transporting ourselves inexpensively to distant scenes and climes.

In these delightful volumes there is magic akin to the Genii's carpet, for with them we travel through these picturesque and interesting Old World scenes and view them as they are.

There is romance and distinctive personality linked with each historic spot and the chatty, informal descriptions—written by authors at home with their subject—are intimate introductions to the spirit of each place. The surpassingly beautiful color illustrations—from twenty to twenty-four in each volume—must be seen to be appreciated. Open any volume at random and you become a convert to its charm! You are constantly tempted to remove a picture for framing! A traveller familiar with some of the scenes exclaimed at the truth of coloring and effect of these illustrations, "reproducing the scenes" he said, "with every natural beauty just as they appear."

The Ben Franklin Library Association

"picks" for its members best books at least cost. They watch for "choice remainders" and for every chance of obtaining really fine books at really bargain prices.

Enlarging plans call for wider clientele and to increase its membership quickly the Association makes this offer to lovers of beautiful books.

Any group of these beautiful color books will be sent on approval. You pay nothing till after acceptance. You return them at expense of Association if not thoroughly pleased. There are not many sets and no more to be had. If you want a group of these books at one quarter their regular price, order NOW.

1. Picturesque Places—6 vols.
Montreux, Lausanne, Ardenne, Isle of Wight, Isle of Man, Geneva. Our Special Price **\$7.50**

2. English Counties—5 vols.
Worcestershire, Winchester, Middlesex, Yorkshire Coast, Yorkshire. Our Special Price **\$6.70**

3. Historic London—4 vols.
Inns of Court, Tower of London, Canterbury, Windsor. Our Special Price **\$5.80**

4. Scottish Group—3 vols.
Scottish Life and Character, A B o t s f o r d, Edinburgh. Our Special Price **\$4.85**

This Coupon Represents a Chance to Get a Group of These Books at From ONE-QUARTER to ONE-THIRD Their Regular Selling Price.

COUPON

BEN FRANKLIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Hale Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen: You may send me, under your special Membership Extension Offer Group of Color Books marked hereon. If, after examination, I am not pleased, I will notify you that the books may be returned without expense to me. If I decide to keep them I will send \$1.00 in ten days after receipt of books and will pay \$2.00 per month thereafter until the balance of your special price is paid.

Mark Here

Our Price

<input type="checkbox"/>	Picturesque Places, 6 vols.	\$7.50
<input type="checkbox"/>	English Counties, 5 vols.	6.70
<input type="checkbox"/>	Historic London, 4 vols.	5.80
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scottish Group, 3 vols.	4.85

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PRAYER.

Young Raymond had been busy all of the afternoon with his little pail and shovel down on the beach. Bed-time came, and wearily he stood while his mother undressed him. Then prayers were next in order, and by that time he was almost in the land of nod.

"Now, be a good boy, dear, and say your prayers. Thank God for all His goodness to you." His head had fallen on her shoulder. "Raymond," she said sternly, as she shook him, "you cannot go to bed until you have thanked God for His blessings; for giving you a nice, comfortable home, and a lovely beach to play on, and a mother to love you. Think of the number of little boys to-night who are hungry, and without a home, and no nice clothes to wear, and—"

Here Raymond's interest became roused sufficiently to protest sleepily:

"Mother, I think them's th' fellers that ort to do th' prayin'."

NO PLACE FOR BURGLARS.

Two amateur burglars were reconnoitering a neighborhood. One pointed out a prosperous-looking house as a likely subject for their efforts.

"Nope," said the other. "'Tain't worth while crackin' that house. I looked through the window, and they're so durn poor that two ladies actually had to play on one piano."

IN THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

"I am willing," said the candidate, after he had hit the table a terrible blow with his fist, "to trust the people."

"Great Scot!" yelled a little man in the audience. "I wish you'd open a grocer's shop."

LAW

G-R-E-A-T

Scholarship Offer!

At this time we offer you a Tuition Credit Valued at \$100.00, Absolutely Without Charge. It entitles you to a complete three years' Course in our big law school—Lectures, Faculty Talks, Examinations and the services of our Consulting Department. Only expense for text and postage. Offer is limited—write immediately for full particulars.

Superior Advantages of Our School

Ten years successful experience teaching law by correspondence—large and distinguished faculty—Course prepares for bar in ANY STATE—simple, easy and direct method of instruction—same subjects as Harvard, Columbia and other big Law Schools.

We furnish a Magnificent Law Library With Every Scholarship. Original cost \$50,000—12 volumes—covers all subjects of law—endorsed by Bench and Bar.

Just send post card for big Law School Book and full particulars of Great Scholarship Offer. Everything sent Free and Prepaid. Hurry—offer limited—send immediately.

American Correspondence School of Law
Largest Law School for Home Study in the World
Dept. 1315 Manhattan Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

LEARN AT HOME

SEND FOR BIG FREE LAW SCHOOL BOOK



IN laboratory practice, *aseptic* cleanliness of persons and things is a fixed law. Doctors and chemists use Ivory Soap to secure this degree of cleanliness because the purer the soap, the better its action as an antiseptic.

Likewise, in the home where Ivory Soap is used for the bath, the toilet

and for cleaning better-than-ordinary things, the same aseptic cleanliness is secured.

That is why the cleanliness produced by an Ivory Soap bath feels as good as it looks—why it is glowing, refreshing, healthy, in contrast to that cleanliness which is the mere absence of dust and soil.

A piece of Ivory Soap $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches dissolved in a gallon of water makes a one per cent solution which is excellent for sterilizing articles in the home, such as manicuring instruments, combs, razors, utensils used by the sick, etc.

IVORY SOAP 99 $\frac{44}{100}$ % PURE

CURRENT OPINION

FORMERLY CURRENT LITERATURE

Table of Contents

For June 1913

A Review of the World:

Flirtations Between Republicans and Progressives: Conference of Progressive Republican Leaders at Chicago—Will the Republican Party Reorganize?—Underwood Tariff Bill the Key to Future Political Developments—The Real Tariff Drama Begins—Pressure Upon the Senators—Predictions of Who Will Fill the Air—Democratic Cohorts Standing Firm So Far.....441-444

The Trouble with Japan: Are the Japanese Eligible to Citizenship?—Mr. Bryan's Trip to Sacramento—What the Japanese Really Demand—An "Imaginary Danger" to California—A Progressive View of the Real Land Question in California—The Japanese Press and the California "Crisis"—Behind the Scenes in Tokyo...445-449

New China and Her Rulers: Yuan Shi Kai and the United States—Praying for the Pekingese—The Mystery of a Statesman's Murder—How the Parliament Works.....449-451

Advocates of Peace Renew Their Crusade: Mr. Bryan's New Plan to Make War "Practically Impossible"—How the Plan Is Received—Coming Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace Between English-Speaking Peoples—Professor Woolsey on the Chances of Disarmament451-453

The War Scandal in Germany: The Krupps and Their Briberies—What Is Done to Sell Armor and Guns—Bureaucrats Who Profit from War Scare Contracts.....453-454

George V. and the Suffragets: Mrs. Pankhurst Plunges London into Fresh Panics.....454-455

Peace in the Balkans: Bringing Little Montenegro to Book—Fury of Greece Against Bulgaria—The New Realm of Albania.....455-456

Inauguration of a New President in Havana: The Crisis Before Cuba—Hatred of Mario Menocal as a Conservative.....456-457

Persons in the Foreground:

The Mystery of Colonel House (with portrait).. 458

Emmeline Pankhurst: The Misunderstood Leader of England's Militants (with portrait)..... 459

Underwood, The Despair of the Yellow Journalist (with portrait of Oscar Underwood and Mrs. Underwood) 461

The Elder Statesmen Who Will Decide the Destiny of the Japanese Crisis (with portraits).. 463

Music and Drama:

"Peg o' My Heart"—A Play of Love's Young Dream (with illustrations)..... 465

Poetry Invades the Vaudeville (with illustration) 470

The Human, All Too Human in Richard Wagner 471

The Promise of the American Theater..... 472

Science and Discovery:

The Unit of Geological Time as the Supreme Mystery of the Earth..... 473

The Most Sensational Archeological Discovery Since the Excavation of Pompeii (with illustrations) 475

A Plan to Revolutionize the Climate of Europe and North America (with diagrams)..... 478

Another Dash to the Pole by the Heroes of the Antarctic 479

The Fish That Gave Rise to Land-Living Animals (with illustration)..... 480

Religion and Ethics:

Can Man Discover the Future? (with portrait of H. G. Wells)..... 481

The Ballot as an Ethical Education for Women (with portrait of W. D. George)..... 483

Is There Any Justification for Violent Methods in Industrial Struggles? (with portrait of John Spargo) 484

A Reconciliation of Christian Faith and High Finance (with illustration)..... 486

Is America to Have a Holy Catholic Church? (with portrait of Rev. William Manning).... 487

Literature and Art:

The Literary World: Henry James's Unintentional Autobiography—Henry James Punctures a Poe Tradition—Early Europeanization of Henry James—A "Microscopic" Art—Mr. Howells' Latest "Discovery"—A Coming American Satirist—A Tireless Romancer—"Bunches of Knuckles and Buckets of Blood"—The New Old Maid in Fiction—Vaudeville Sketches of the Business Woman (with portraits of Henry James, W. B. Trites, Perceval Gibbon and Edna Ferber).....489-491

The Significance of the Gaelic Art Revival (with illustrations)..... 492

Chesterton as a Champion of Women Novelists (with portrait) 496

Recent Poetry 496

The First Tears—A Story of Primeval Woman.. 499

Finance and Industry:

A New Task for Colonel Goethals: The Lakes-to-the-Gulf-Deep-Waterway Association—What the Waterway Would Mean to the World—Creating an American Egypt.....500-502

How the Income Tax Strikes Home: Where Uncle Sam Makes Exceptions—Uncle Sam Will Get You if You Don't Look Out.....503-504

New Foods for Americans: Exotic Menus for Future Dinner Tables—New Foods Discovered by Uncle Sam's Experts—The Crack of Doom for Potatoes and Cabbages—Where is the Asparagus of Yesteryear?—Loin of Hyppopotamus, a Food of the Future.....505-509

Conquests of the Motor Truck: Calculating the Cost of the Motor Truck—The Horse and the Motor Truck Compared—The Future of the Motor Truck—A House Party on Wheels....509-512

The Revolution in the Bond Market: Standard Stocks Yielding 6½—The High Yield of Railway Stocks—"Divide the Dividend by the Purchase Price"—The Rule of Reason in Buying Stocks512-514

This magazine is owned and published by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, a New York Corporation; office and principal place of business, 134-140 West 29th Street, New York; Thomas Ewing, Jr., President; Adam Dingwall, Secretary and Treasurer. ¶ Entered as second-class matter January 7, 1913, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1913, by THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York. ¶ CURRENT OPINION is published monthly; 25 cents a number; subscription, \$3.00 a year in advance, including postage in the United States, Cuba and Mexico; in Canada, \$3.50 a year in advance; in other foreign countries, \$3.84 a year in advance.

EVERY WIFE AND MOTHER

will find the four volumes noted below full of the most valuable information. They will help her during the long months before baby's advent, and afterward, they will guide her in a thousand ways to bring to reality the wonderful dreams that fill her mother heart. Selected from a new series of 81 of the most helpful, practical books ever published.



The People's Books

20c.
a volume
cloth bound

21 MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD

A Wife's Handbook

By H. S. DAVIDSON, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

"The physical condition of the infant depends so intimately on that of the mother that it is the duty of the expectant mother to keep herself as fit as may be physically and mentally." The book covers the subject from the beginning of pregnancy, discussing its various signs to the completion of birth. It explains the variety of conditions that may occur, advising how a happy outcome may be arrived at following the simplest rules.

92 THE TRAINING OF THE CHILD

A Parent's Manual

By G. SPILLER

The moral and intellectual education of the child should begin at birth. It should have a definite aim. Mr. G. Spiller, organizer of the first "International Moral Education Congress," has prepared a handy manual covering infancy, childhood and youth. It suggests a logical method to insure sound moral fibre and intellectual growth consistent with the natural development of the child.

Neatly bound in cloth, large clear type, good quality paper, 20c. each at your Booksellers, or by mail 5c. extra per volume. Slip a dollar bill into an envelope with your order. The four books will be forwarded to you by return mail.

The PEOPLE'S BOOKS—"A Liberal Education at a Nominal Cost"

Bring within the reach of all the results of modern knowledge. The 81 volumes now ready cover the practical and theoretical sciences, philosophy and religion, historic movements and characters, letters and social and economic themes. The volumes noted above indicate the thorough manner in which each field is presented. They are designed to meet the needs of the busy man and the student as well as the casual reader. They tell you in a few pages, easily understood, just what you want to know.

DODGE PUBLISHING COMPANY

224 East 23rd Street, New York

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send by return prepaid mail.

- 1 copy MARRIAGE AND MOTHERHOOD
- 1 " THE BABY
- 1 " THE TRAINING OF THE CHILD
- 1 " YOUTH AND SEX

Name.....

Address.....

19 THE BABY

A Mother's Book By A Mother

By A University Woman

A mother raising her first child requires every assistance to help it past dangers that exact a tremendous toll. The rules concerning diet, clothing, bathing, sleeping, etc., are few but tremendously important. The author, mother of three children, has built this practical book upon her own experiences. She presents no elaborate theories, only wholesome common sense. Her methods of combating the many infantile diseases are simple and easily followed.

20 YOUTH AND SEX

Dangers and Safeguards for Girls and Boys

By MARY SCHARLIEB, M.D., and
G. E. C. PRITCHARD, M. D.

The demand that children be taught to understand the mysteries of life and sex is growing rapidly. Parents who hesitate to depend upon their own knowledge will find in this volume an unusually practical guide to a satisfactory explanation. Children who have a reasonable knowledge of sex are safeguarded against the dreadful penalties liable to follow infractions of the moral law.

Neatly bound in cloth, large clear type, good quality paper, 20c. each at your Booksellers, or by mail 5c. extra per volume. Slip a dollar bill into an envelope with your order. The four books will be forwarded to you by return mail.

**Complete List of Titles and
Authors Mailed Free.**

Dodge Publishing Company

224 East 23rd Street New York

THE BEST OF BALZAC

In six handsome volumes, full library size, each 5¼ x 7¾ in. Green cloth binding; gold titles; half-tone frontispieces. Large print, clear type, wide margins. Contains all of Balzac's greatest masterpieces—"The Wild Ass's Skin," "La Grande Breteche," "Old Goriot," "A Passion in the Desert," "An Episode Under the Terror," "Eugenie Grandet," "A Woman of Thirty," "Caesar Birotteau," "Cousin Betty," and "Cousin Pons." These six volumes represent Balzac at the zenith of his powers. They contain some of the most fascinating and powerful fiction in French literature. Price, \$6.00, express charges prepaid.

Current Literature Publishing Company, 140 West 29th Street, New York City

BOOK NEWS

The notices of books in this Department are designed not as critical reviews, but as brief descriptive notices for the information of book buyers. Any book reviewed in our columns will be forwarded on receipt of the publisher's price. Orders may be sent direct to the publishers or to the Current Literature Publishing Co.

Wilsam, by S. C. Nethersole (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.35 net). The story of a little waif cast up by the sea on the shores of southern England, one of the few survivors of a terrible wreck. The title is an old Anglo-Saxon expression for "goods driven ashore when no wreck or ship is visible, hence called Goods of God's Mercy." The story tells how Mercy Pardilow grew up, her childhood, her early girlhood, her young womanhood, her childish likes and dislikes, the adventures into which she is plunged, the strange environment of the first years after her almost miraculous escape from drowning, and the love which entered into her being and finally crowned her whole existence.

The Century Company (New York) will publish Jack London's latest book, *The Abysmal Brute*, this month. It is a story of the prize-ring, in which the chief character, "the abysmal brute," is a scholar as well as a bruiser—honest, clean, and, up to the moment of disillusionment, innocent of the crookedness of prize-ring methods. Price, \$1.00 net.

The Century Company will also publish this month a new novel by Miss Bertha Runkle, author of "The Helmet of Navarre." The new book, which will be called *The Scarlet Rider*, has an historical setting, the Isle of Wight, the time toward the end of the American Revolution. Price, \$1.35 net.

The Son of a Servant, by August Strindberg (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). This is the first volume of a series of auto-biographical novels by August Strindberg. The peculiar warping of Strindberg's character had its beginning in childhood and boyhood, the periods so intimately described in *The Son of a Servant*. A home in which only duties and not rights were considered; in which confessions were extorted from children innocent of offense, by methods resembling in principle, if not in severity, the old systems of torture by which the Dark Ages and even the Renaissance forced those under suspicion to avow acts of which they were often guiltless; a home affected by the reproachful aloofness of outraged relatives; a home in which the exhausted mother sank weary to the grave, only to be replaced by a housekeeper elevated to the position of wife, but without understanding for the sensitive child entrusted to her care,—such is the home described by Strindberg in the pages of his book.

For several years the compilation has been under way of the *Genealogical and Encyclopedic History of the Wheeler Family in America*. Bible records, church records and town records have been searched throughout the country at

CURRENT OPINION

great expense and many thousands of vital records, books and manuscripts in the New York, Boston, Congressional and other libraries have been transcribed. The record covers nearly three hundred years of American history, and the scope of the work is much broader than that of the usual genealogy, comprising a large amount of historical matter and biographical material pertaining to one of the oldest and most important American families. It will contain about 35,000 names in all and will have partial records of more than 8,000 families of other names than Wheeler. The Foreword will be written by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California. Professor James Rignall Wheeler, of Columbia University, will be literary editor, and Edward J. Wheeler, Editor of CURRENT OPINION, will be biographical editor. The work, which will be ready for the press this month, will be published by the American College of Genealogy, 501 Fifth avenue, New York.

The Unforgiving Offender, by John Reed Scott (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, \$1.25 net; postpaid, \$1.37). Mrs. Loraine, the heroine of the story, is a winsome beauty of an unusual type. She is forced into an ugly entanglement, but with rare courage returns among her old friends to straighten out the tangle of her life. Eventually, through the devotion of Pendleton, a manly American club-fellow, she wins a deserved happiness.

Love Letters of an Actress, by Elsie Janis (D. Appleton & Co., New York, \$1.00 net; postpaid, \$1.10). A human and interesting love story told in the form of letters received by Miss Elsie Janis, the popular American actress. The volume is full of reminiscent flashes, fun and humor, plenty of common sense and not a little shrewd advice.

How to Behave at a Banquet, by Bert Milton (Baker & Taylor Co., New York, 25c. net). A thin, oblong book, bound to look like a napkin. Humorous sketches and suggestions. Suitable particularly for use as a souvenir for guests at a dinner.

Modern Advertising, by Ernest Elmo Calkins and Ralph Holden (Baker & Taylor Co., New York, \$1.50 net). A very full treatise for the person without previous knowledge. Contains lots of helpful advice for the experienced advertiser also.

Little, Brown & Co. (Boston) will soon publish Mary Imlay Taylor's new story, *The Long Way*. It is said to be a moving drama of love, of sisterly devotion, and of self-sacrifice that at first seems wasted, but later resolves itself into a beacon light, pointing the right way to half a dozen or more people blinded by the tempest of their passions. The background of the story is the luxurious life of the wealthy class in Washington society.

Some of the spring publications of the George H. Doran Company (New York) are: *Dying Fires*, the account of a man

NEW
NOVELS

BY LEADING
AUTHORS

THE BEST
SUMMER READING

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S *New Novel* **THE INSIDE OF THE CUP**

By WINSTON CHURCHILL, Author of "Coniston," "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," "Mr. Crewe's Career," "A Modern Chronicle," etc.

"The Inside of the Cup" is undoubtedly the best novel Mr. Churchill has written.

The romance of "Richard Carvel," the realism of "Coniston," and the deep social significance of "A Modern Chronicle," are repeated in this powerful story of present-day problems vital to National welfare.

In conception, consistent character drawing and style "The Inside of the Cup" reveals Mr. Churchill again as America's foremost novelist.

Illustrated. Cloth covers, gilt top. \$1.50 net.

ROBERT HERRICK'S
New Novel

ONE WOMAN'S LIFE

By ROBERT HERRICK,
Author of "The Healer," "Together," etc.

"A remarkable book. The best and boldest Robert Herrick has done yet."

—N. Y. Sun.

"A novel of unusual merit."

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Cloth covers, \$1.35 net

FRANK DANBY'S
New Novel

CONCERT PITCH

By FRANK DANBY,
Author of "The Heart of a Child," "Joseph in Jeopardy," etc.

"An absorbingly interesting story."

—N. Y. Globe.

"Far and away the best novel Frank Danby has written."

—N. Y. Herald.

Decorated cover, \$1.35 net

ALBERT EDWARDS'S
New Novel

COMRADE YETTA

By ALBERT EDWARDS,
Author of "A Man's World," etc.

"One of the greatest books published this year. A story vividly and convincingly told."

—Boston Herald.

"A great book full of real things."

—The Bellman.

Cloth covers, \$1.35 net

S. R. CROCKETT'S
New Novel

PATSY

By S. R. CROCKETT,
Author of "The Stickit Minister," "Love's Young Dream," etc.

"Mr. Crockett has never created a more charming heroine."

—N. Y. Times.

Patsy is the most winning creature in modern fiction."

—St. Louis Republic.

Decorated cover, \$1.25 net

S. C. NETHERSOLE'S
New Novel

WILSAM

By S. C. NETHERSOLE

A story of exceptional literary quality, charm, and interest. Akin to "flotsam" and "jetsam," the old Anglo-Saxon title fits the tale of an unusually attractive girl of Southern England, brought up near the sea.

Cloth covers, \$1.35 net

JAMES STEPHENS'S
New Novel

THE CROCK OF GOLD

By JAMES STEPHENS,
Author of "Insurrections," "The Hill of Vision," etc.

"Not another novel like this in English literature."

—London Times.

"A thoroughly delightful book."

—N. Y. Sun.

Decorated cover, \$1.25 net

Published at
64-66 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

On Sale at
All Bookstores



THE TRADE MARK
that stands for
quality in fine
writing papers


WHITING PAPERS
for Fine Correspondence or General Business Uses are America's Best. They have given satisfaction to a multitude of users for nearly half a century. They are made in tints and surfaces to suit all tastes. You can get them at any first-class stationer's.

When you think of writing think of Whiting



WHITING PAPER COMPANY
New York Philadelphia Chicago

WEDDING INVITATIONS
When you select wedding stationery take the precaution to specify Whiting's, and you will be assured a sumptuous paper of flawless texture and color, correct size and shape, and a surface that will give a perfect reproduction from the engraver's plate.



Learn the Truth

Ignorance of the laws of life has led to very serious misfortunes, and the dissipation of this ignorance will result in truer modesty, less disease and a happier and purer society.

The Education of Sex
A Digest from the Writings of
DR. JOHN COWAN
and other Eminent Authorities
Contains 25 Chapters Fully Illustrated
The subject matter of some Chapters is
The True and False Objects in Marrying.
Who Should and Who Should Not Marry.
How to Select a Husband or Wife.
How to Obtain Perfect Offspring.
Pregnancy and Labor.
Labor and Nursing.
Anatomy and Physiology (Male).
Anatomy and Physiology (Female).
Diseases of Women.
Diseases of Men.
How to Insure Marital Happiness and
Other Important Chapters on Evil Habits, etc.

The Education of Sex has the endorsement of
leading Universities, Colleges, Schools, Eminent
Statesmen and Preachers and Professors throughout
the country.

Write for Booklet and Endorsements.

GRAVIC PUB. CO. Dept. 409, Middle City Station
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SOUL. Its Organ and Development. By Col. J. W. Corey, M.D. Just published. Scientific and educational. Astonishing new discoveries. Only one hemisphere of the brain is used for the mind. "We are totally in the dark as to the reason why we have two hemispheres."—Sir Michael Foster, Physiologist. No longer a mystery. This unused hemisphere can be developed, new bases established for the intellectual or Soul faculties, and man transformed into superman. Price: Cloth, \$2.00 postpaid. Prospectus free.

Progressive Publishing Co., 523b W. 8th St.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Mental Influences Powerfully Affect Health. "Mental Attitudes" (by an assistant Harvard Professor) explains the great power of the mind in causing and curing disease. Send 10c for this booklet and NAUTILUS, the Self Help magazine 3 mos. The Elizabeth Towne Co., Dept. 640, Holyoke, Mass.

Booklovers, Attention! Any book advertised in this magazine will be sent anywhere without extra charge for carriage. Note this for future use.

LINDMARK'S, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SPEAKERS: We furnish material for your Speech, Oratorical Essay, Debate or Club Paper. Expert literary service, revision, research. A forum of inquiry for busy professional people. Disposal of MSS.

THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY, 1543 Broadway, New York

who loved despite his inclination not to marry, and of how his heart proved stronger than his head, by Allen Monkhouse; *Growing Pains*, depicting the penalties and pleasures of growing up, in which the heroine tells her own story of the comic tragedy of her progress into womanhood, by Ivy Low; *A Plea for the Younger Generation*, by Cosmo Hamilton, whose successful play, "The Blindness of Virtue," denounced the practice of keeping young people in ignorance about themselves. In his new book the author treats the subject more directly and completely.

Panama: Its Creation, Destruction and Resurrection, by Philippe Bunau-Varilla (Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York). The author was Chief Engineer in charge of the works while the canal was being constructed by France. After the French were forced to abandon the scheme, he spent years fighting for the Panama Route in the United States and finally achieved the adoption of his route and plan. He was instrumental in forming the Panama Republic and became, and still is, its first Minister to the United States. His book is a thorough personal document of triumphant life work. It will be issued this spring.

Auction Pinochle, by A. P. George (Sturgis & Walton Co., New York, \$1.25 net). The book contains the first code of Rules and Laws of the game. It teaches the rudiments of the play, and helps the experienced player to become an expert. Numerous examples of actual play are given and full notes of analyses with each example in order that the student may profit by the lessons. The author is an expert himself and here gives the result of years of play with the game's ablest exponents.

Moffat, Yard & Company (New York) announce that they will shortly publish for the Educational Players, an organization under the leadership of Mrs. Emma

Sheridan Fry devoted to the study of the theory and analysis of drama, the first handbook, *Educational Dramatics*, by Mrs. Fry. It is a guide for amateur actors, embracing the proper presentation of plays, stage business, etc., with valuable hints as to the correct interpretation of characters. This will be followed by numerous other publications in the near future, including a text-book by Mrs. Fry and her arrangement of *Twelfth-Night*, *A Winter's Tale*, etc., etc.

Comrade Yetta, by Albert Edwards (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.35 net; postpaid, \$1.49). The author paints the tragic picture of life on the East Side of New York City and shows the vast, insidious forces that are working their will in this most pitiful part of a great city. He lays bare the industrial shame of the metropolis in a novel that is full of excitement and action. The story is woven around a young Jewess—Yetta—a girl typical of thousands who fill our factories and sweat-shops and tells of her evolution from a worker at the machine to a leader in the unions and a writer on industrial and political topics.

The Right of the Strongest, by Frances Nimmo Greene (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$1.35 net; postage extra). The love-story of a man who comes to develop a district of the hill country of Alabama into a modern industrial center, and a girl who is trying to help her own hill people in other ways that come into conflict with his plans. The struggle between the two forces, the influence of it all on Uncle Beck, a most lovable, genial character; the astonishing vigor and living interest of the characters of the different natives who, each in a different way, oppose both sides, and the final thrilling, hand-to-hand fight between the hillbillies and the outsider, make a novel told with power and humor.

According to Baker & Taylor's monthly bulletin for May, *The Amateur Gentleman*, by Jeffery Farnol, leads the most popular books for the month of April. E. Phillips Oppenheim's *The Mischief-Maker* is fourth on the list. Both books are published by Little, Brown & Co. (Boston).

College Sermons, by Langdon Cheves Stewardson, L.H.D., LL.D., sometime Chaplain of Lehigh University and President of Hobart College (Longmans, Green & Co., New York, \$1.50 net; postpaid, \$1.64). These sermons, with two exceptions, were addressed to the undergraduates and faculties of Lehigh University, and the University of Michigan. Their primary purpose was to stimulate religious experience and to develop human character and personality. It is pointed out that religion is indigenous to human nature and not an imported product, that it has many other forms besides the ecclesiastical one, and that its great function is to spiritualize the whole of human life and every one of its occupations.

Shear Nonsense

Rose Pastor Stokes is brimming over with sympathy for the "underdog"; but she shows in a recent story (in the *Los Angeles Times*) that wage-workers are sometimes oppressed by children as well as by capitalists:

LIKE THE ZOO.

A woman, leading a little boy, said to the ticket agent in a railroad station: "What is the fare to Monmouth?"

"Thirty cents," the agent answered. "I've told you that eight times now," he added mildly.

"I know you have," the woman answered, smiling; "but little Willie likes to see you come to the window. He says it reminds him of the Zoo."

Here is a string of clever epigrams and paraphrases for the motorist, from *Life*:

MOTORISMS.

Some chauffeurs divide the public into the quick and the dead.

It is a long lane that has no puncture. It is an ill windshield that does nobody any good.

In speaking of frictionless bearings, truth is sometimes stranger than friction. The three speeds of some cars are slow, slower and stop.

With a lawn mower attached,—an automobile automogross.

Never look a gift auto in the cylinder. A pint in your tank is worth two in the shop.

Self-starters are often self-willed starters.

A soft cushion turneth away wrath. In some runabouts two is company, three are dangerous.

The motto of some makes of tires might be "A short life and a merry one."

In quoting prices of motor cars, some salesmen seem to think that their customers carry shock-absorbers.

Every little motor has a fragrance all its own.

District Attorney Whitman has been so much in the public eye of late that the following story (from the *Washington Star*) is timely as well as an amusing play on words:

THE CROOKED WAY

District Attorney Whitman of New York was talking about the sad case of a Western banker who had stolen a great sum from the depositors.

"The man," said Mr. Whitman, "lived beyond his means—motor cars, a house with eleven baths, son at college, daughter coming out, wife hungry for diamonds. The inevitable result followed."

Mr. Whitman smiled and added: "The unfortunate fellow got straitened, so he became crooked."

Talk about economical dispositions. Can you beat those told of in the following stories:

THE POOR ORPHAN.

An old country-woman stepped into a suburban drug-store and laid on the counter a prescription for a mixture containing two decigrams of morphia.

The druggist exercised the utmost care in weighing the dangerous drug. "What a shame!" she cried. "Don't be so stingy; it's for an orphan girl."

WEARING OUT A THERMOMETER.

At a dinner given in New York by the Greeters, an organization of hotel men, T. C. Breslin, of the Plaza, said:

"Hotel men can not be niggardly. They must not imitate old Cornelius Husk. Old Corn Husk, you know, saw his boy the other day carrying the thermometer from the kitchen out into the yard.

"'Watcha doin' wi' thet thar thermometer, boy?' he asked.

"'I wanten git the difference in temperature, pop, betwixt inside and outside,' the son answered.

"'Wall, quit it,' snapped old Corn Husk. 'Keepin' the mercury runnin' up

and down the tube like that, fust thing ye know the durn thing'll be worn out, and long'll go twenty-five cents for another thermometer.'"

A FINANCIAL GENIUS.

In one of the back streets in Philadelphia is a little jewelry store which is making progress—witness this incident:

"What's the price of nickel alarm clocks?"

"Dwendy-five cends."

"What! Why, how's that? Last week you told my son they were a dollar."

"Yaw, dat is so. Listen: You are a good frien', so I tol' you. Ven I hat some I sells him for von tollar. Now I ain'd got none I sells him for dwendy-five cends. Dot makes me a rebutation for cheabness, und I don't lose noddings!"



THE BLITHE DALE ROMANCE
BY NATHAN HASKELL HAWTHORNE

Forty New Volumes Have Been Added to EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY

The Forty New Books in Everyman's Library

- Biography**
 - Buchanan's Audubon
 - Berlioz' Autobiography
- Classical**
 - Livy's Rome, Vol. I.
 - Aristotle's Politics
 - The Muses' Pageant, Vol. II.
- Essays and Belles Lettres**
 - Carlyle's Past and Present
 - DeQuincey's English Mail Coach and Other Writings
 - Thackeray's English Humorists, etc.
- Fiction**
 - Kingsley's Yeast
 - Tolstol's Anna Karenina, 2 vols.
 - Dumas' Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge
 - Gaskell, Mrs. Cousin Phyllis
 - Shelley, Mrs. Frankenstein
 - Stern, Tristram Shandy
 - Marryat's Jacob Faithful
- For Young People**
 - Ingelow. Mopsa the Fairy
 - Dodge, Mrs. Hans Brinker
- History**
 - Hallam's Constitutional History, 3 vols.
 - The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
- Poetry and Drama**
 - Whitman's Leaves of Grass
 - Restoration Plays
 - Bjornson's Plays
 - Tennyson's Poems, Vol. II.
 - Rossetti's Poems
 - Gray's Poems and Letters
 - Sakuntala: An Indian Drama
- Reference**
 - Roget's Thesaurus, 2 vols.
 - Dictionary of Non-classical Mythology
 - Atlas of Asia, Literary and Historical
- Romance**
 - Two "Morte d'Arthur" Romances
- Theology and Philosophy**
 - Swedenborg's The Divine Love and Wisdom
 - Newman's Apologia
 - Wade Robinson's Sermons
- Travel and Topography**
 - Cobbett's Rural Rides, 2 vols.
 - Letters from an American Farmer 1735-1813. By J. H. St. John Crevecoeur

If you order any of these books by mail, enclose 8c extra for postage for each volume.

Everyman's Encyclopaedia

12 volumes, 6,000,000 words—the books selling just as other volumes of Everyman's—making a complete encyclopaedia of knowledge and a marvelous reference work. For a few dollars you may now own an encyclopaedia printed on fine, thin, opaque paper in clear, large type, bound into uniform books that open flat like the old school geographies. Ask us about this. 2 volumes now ready.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY
681 Fifth Avenue New York City

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY, that great effort to bring sound literature and the ability to own good books within the reach of every reading person, now contains 640 volumes—every one a standard work.

These 40 new volumes will give you an idea of what the others are like. Everyman's Library offers you the opportunity to buy your favorites of the 640 "best sellers" of the classics, in strong, uniform binding and large, clear printing, at

35c in cloth binding per volume 70c in leather

These books are very low in price because their yearly sales are enormous.

Sold by Dealers or where no dealer can supply **Sold by Mail**

Ask your bookseller to show you a volume and a complete list of titles. If he hasn't these, write to us. Write anyway for

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet

Tells all about Everyman's Library and gives a description of the books. With it we send a complete list of volumes published so far.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.
681 5th Ave.
New York City

Please send me your descriptive booklet of Everyman's Library and complete list of titles.

Name

Address

City.....State.....

I buy books from
No agent or canvasser will call on the holder of this coupon.



Wherever Ivory Soap goes, it carries with it the Spirit of Cleanliness. The white floating cake suggests cleanliness. Its bubbling, copious lather feels clean. Its purity and quality have come to mean cleanliness at its best.

IVORY SOAP 99 $\frac{44}{100}$ % PURE .

CURRENT OPINION

Formerly CURRENT LITERATURE

EDITED BY
EDWARD J. WHEELER



JUNE 1913

PRICE 25 CENTS • • \$3.00 A YEAR
THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING CO.
134-140 WEST 20TH STREET • NEW YORK

Look for These

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Look for these marks of up-to-dateness in any car you buy.

Left-side drive—

Center control—

Oversize tires—

Set-in dash lights—

Free front entrance.

Note the leading cars. They don't have right-side drive this year. They don't have projecting side lamps, or skimpy tires, or a blocked front door.

Next year's cars are bound to come to what the best cars have adopted. Then a car which lacks these features will be sadly out of date.

An Extra Step

In Reo the Fifth, as in costly cars, you find these modern features. And we go even one step further.

We have come to the single-rod center control. All the gear shifting is done by one small rod, set out of the driver's way. It is done by moving this rod only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no levers, side or center, to block the driver's way. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. So the Reo driver enters from either side. He never dismounts in the street.

Better Cars

Then makers of cars—even low-priced cars—are coming to better construction. Men are calling for cars that endure—for lower cost of upkeep.

Next year will find other cars in our class with features like these—found in Reo the Fifth:

Analyzed steel—

Vast overcapacity—

15 roller bearings—

190 drop forgings—

A \$75 magneto—

Doubly-heated carburetor—

We build these cars slowly and carefully. Parts are ground to utter exactness. Every part is given radical tests. Every driving part is compelled to show at least 50 per cent. margin of safety.

Gears are tested in a 50-ton crushing machine—springs for 100,000 vibrations—engines for 48 hours.

Real Economy

Oversize tires add to our cost \$60 per car, but they cut tire bills in two.

Roller bearings cost five times as much as common ball bearings, but they do not break. Drop forgings cost twice what steel castings cost, but they do not develop flaws.

Careful building is costly, too. So is proper steel. But these things are essential in a rough-road car.

A car built like this will, year after year, continue to run like new. A lesser car, within a few months, develops repairs and troubles. Legions of motorists know this.

Reo the Fifth, built as we build it, sells at a very low price. This is due to the fact that we build only one model, which saves us 20 per cent.

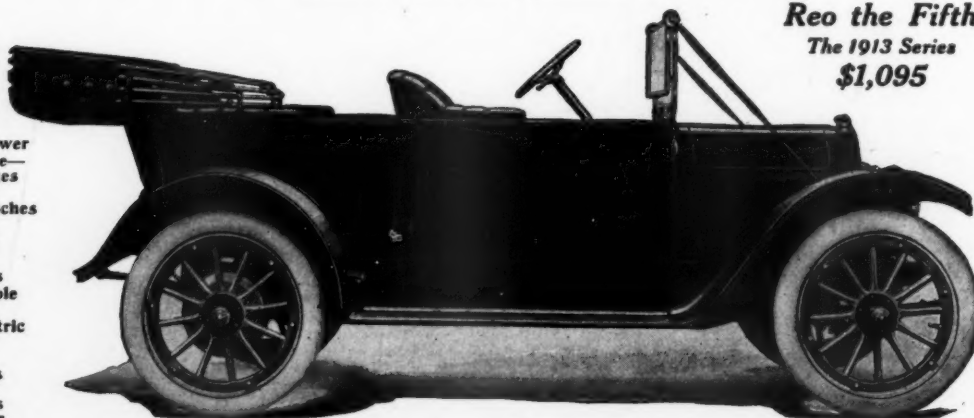
I shall never build a lesser car, because I would not buy one. Nor will you buy a car without these features when once you know what they mean.

Sold by 1,000 Dealers. Showrooms almost everywhere. 'Catalog on request.

**R. M. Owen & Co., General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.
Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.**

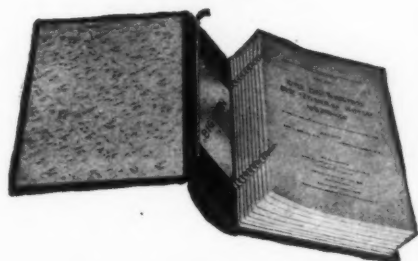
**Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
\$1,095**

30-35
Horsepower
Wheel Base—
112 inches
Tires—
34 x 4 inches
Center
Control
15 Roller
Bearings
Demountable
Rims
Three Electric
Lights
190 Drop
Forgings
Speed—
45 Miles
per Hour
Made with
5 and 2
Passenger
Bodies



Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, Prest-O-Lite gas tank for headlights, speedometer, self-starter, extra rim and brackets—all for \$100 extra (list price \$170). Gray & Davis Electric Lighting and Starting System at an extra price, if wanted.

Bind Your Magazines Yourself



The Big Ben Binder

is the latest and most satisfactory means of binding copies of a magazine together in a single volume. It has the appearance of a regularly bound book, and it is exactly as firm and durable. It opens flat to any page. It is so simple in construction and operation that the filing or extracting of magazines requires but a few seconds.

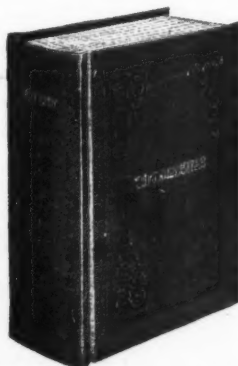
No punching of holes is necessary—just a slight slit between the pages with a pen knife, the insertion of a metal clip, and the magazine is ready to be dropped into place over the binding rods, which are swung back and, with a slight turn of the wrist, securely locked to the solid wood back. There is absolutely no chance for the magazine to work loose or uneven.

This is the Ideal Binder for Your Copies of Current Opinion

It enables you to refer back to any article, story or play in a moment. How convenient to turn to your volume handsomely bound in cloth with the title of the magazine stamped in gold on the front cover and back and immediately find what you require!

In Order to Obtain this Binder

merely send us your name and address saying "Send me your binder, I enclose \$1.25." It will be sent immediately, all charges prepaid. Should you prefer no magazine title on the binder, say so and it will be sent plain.



**Current Literature
Publishing Co.**

140 W. 29th St., New York

CURRENT OPINION

WHEN IN DOUBT—"LOOK IT UP" IN The

Encyclopaedia Britannica

Founded 1768



(New 11th Edition) Issued 1910-11 by the
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS (England)

The Sum of Human Knowledge

29 vols., 28,150
pages, 44,000,000
words of text.
Printed on thin, but
strong opaque In-
dia paper, each vol-
ume but one inch
in thickness

THE BOOK TO ASK QUESTIONS OF

WHETHER you wish to know about the local conditions that are responsible for the political complications in the Balkans, referred to in the morning paper, or to ascertain what are the symptoms of diphtheria, what is the population of Honolulu, how to ride a horse, or how to lay out a tennis-court, the answer is given promptly, authoritatively, in the new Encyclopaedia Britannica.

No less promptly and authoritatively will this great work answer questions relating to *your business*, the articles of daily use in your home, your *recreations* or your *fads*, the affairs of the day in national or international politics, the new tendencies in *science*, in *literature*, or in *art*; an *invention*, a *theory*, an *event* in history, the life of a *famous man*, conditions of *trade* or *manufacture* in any city or country of the globe, etc. The immediate crisis of the moment may require an answer which this book, alone of all works of reference, can give *at once*—an answer that may be valuable beyond estimation in mere dollars and cents.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica gives not only the last and most authoritative word on scientific research, but it deals with matters of *practical, every-day* concern. The explanation of a strange term in poker, the industries and products of California, or directions for gardening operations for each month of the year, are as essential to its completeness as a description of the latest theories concerning "canals" on the planet Mars.

The Only Encyclopaedia with an Index

FOR READING OR FOR STUDY

THE new Encyclopaedia Britannica is full of the romance of the age in which we live. It contains all that is new, and new views of all that is old. Its pages deal with the amazing progress and the revolutionary changes which have made the last twenty-five years so prolific in scientific productivity, and in appliances for increasing human comfort and economizing industrial effort. The new edition gives the history of the remotest ages as that history is known to archaeologists whose latest discoveries have thrown new light upon old problems. Its articles dealing with the newest developments in science, in manufactures, in commerce, in exploration, are written by practical experts.

Articles of a utilitarian character have received no less attention than those of a purely theoretical sort. The recent industrial and social changes in all lands; recent wars, treaties, and conventions; recent progress in the development of literature, of art, pure and applied; the new interpretations in religion and philosophy—in fact, the whole story of all that is interesting and important in the prodigious activities in every department of the world's life that have marked the last twenty-five years—are here stated clearly by authorities.

CUT OUT ON THIS LINE
Please send me full information of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, together with your 160-page Prospectus of specimen pages, etc.
Name.....
Address.....
State.....
C.O. 6
120 West 2nd Street, New York

CURRENT OPINION

We want the name of every young man who is ambitious to **BE A LAWYER** and we want to hear from every **BUSINESS MAN** who wishes that he knew **BUSINESS LAW**.

Write today and let us tell you how we have made lawyers of hundreds of young men just like you, and equipped business men with a legal training that has been of immense benefit to them. This School, founded 23 years ago, has graduates who have passed bar examinations in every state in the U. S. Courses endorsed by Bench, Bar and Business Men.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

Learn about (1) our Complete College Law Course, which fits for practice, and (2) our Complete, Practical, Business Law Course for Business Men. Find out about the low cost, and see how easily you can obtain a thorough knowledge of the Law while continuing your present work. **Easy Term!** Send today for handsome catalog and list of successful graduates all over the U. S. who grasped their opportunity by once answering an ad. like this.

THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW
255 American Building, Detroit, Mich.

**FRENCH—GERMAN
SPANISH—ITALIAN**
Is Easily and Quickly Mastered by the
**LANGUAGE-PHONE
METHOD**
Combined with the
**Resenthal Method of
Practical Linguistics**

This is the natural way to learn a foreign language. You hear the living voice of a native Professor pronounce each word and phrase. He speaks as you desire—slowly or quickly, for minutes or hours at a time. It is a pleasant, fascinating study; no tedious rules or memorizing. It is not expensive—all members of the family can use it. You simply practice during spare moments or at convenient times, and in a surprisingly short time you speak, read and understand a new language.

Send for Booklet and Terms for Easy Payment
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD
954 Putnam Building 2 West 45th Street, New York

BE A SUCCESSFUL LAWYER! Learn LAW At Home
Greatest Law School for Home Study in the World. Distinguished faculty and lecturers; superior advantages; same studies as Harvard, Michigan and big residential law schools. Special Business Law Courses.
Three Years Scholarship covering Complete Course Without Charge. Pay only for Text and postage. **GUARANTEE** to coach FREE graduates failing to pass bar examination. Offer limited—Write immediately for particulars.
American Correspondence School of Law, Dept. 331X Chicago



LET HIM GIVE YOU A Real Command of English

It will take only a few of your spare moments at home; no repellent grammar-study; each lesson as clear as daylight, and inspiring to the highest degree. Commence now—let Grenville Kleiser (former Yale instructor) teach you through his Mail Course in Practical English, how to

**Enlarge Your Stock of Words—
Use the Right Word in the Right Place—**

Write Tactful, Forceful Letters, Advertisements, Stories, Sermons, etc.

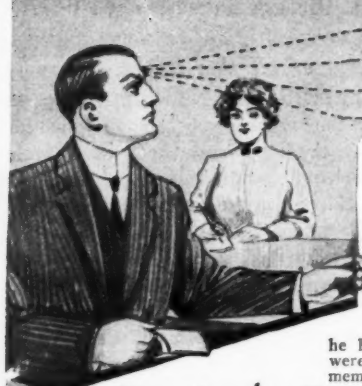
**Become an Engaging Conversationalist—
Enter Good Society—
Be a Man of Culture, Power and Influence in Your Community.**

Good English is absolutely necessary to the highest success in life. What material benefit is it to have good ideas if you can not express them adequately—if you can not make others see them as you do?

We will send by mail full particulars of this famous Course. No cost, no obligation to you—but ask for them today, on a post-card.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 775, New York

Stop Forgetting!



Now, What Was That Fellow's Name?
I Can't Remember Those New Terms.
I Know—But Can't Find Exact Word.
What on Earth Did He Say About It?

A Perfect Memory Is the Key to Success

The mind of the average person is filled with thousands of single unrelated ideas which waver and fluctuate with every emotion, like the billows of the sea.

The man with a Wandering Mind can never hope to Make Good—he will always be a drug on the market—he has too many competitors. The great men of all ages were those who acquired the ability to concentrate and to memorize.

You Can be Trained to Remember Accurately

In the business battle—matching wits each hour of every day—the ability or inability to think on your feet, to remember instantly and accurately, means gain or loss. To succeed you must be “forget-proof.”

The Dickson Method of Memory Training Will enable you to classify impressions, ideas, names, facts and arguments so as to have them ready at a moment's notice. It will train you to think on your feet, to converse in a natural interesting way, to overcome self-consciousness and bashfulness, to acquire easy, logical thinking. My course is not a theory, but is purely and absolutely scientific—the result of more than 20 years of close, intimate contact with students in schools and colleges and searching their developing minds for means of strengthening their memories.

I Want to Send You My Book “How to Remember,”

Absolutely FREE Simply clip the coupon and mail it today. It will explain clearly the course that has raised thousands of men from failures to great successes. You can have this same training. My free book is the first step. Don't delay. Age, education, vocation or place of residence makes no difference. Send the coupon or postal today.

How to Get a Free Copy of This Valuable Book De luxe edition handsomely illustrated, richly bound. Is exactly suited to meet the needs of the man or woman who desires to be a successful public speaker.

The price of this 1912 de luxe edition is \$2.00. I will, however, present a copy absolutely free to every student who enrolls for my course of memory training within ten days after reading this offer.

SEND THE COUPON OR POSTAL TODAY



**Prof. Henry Dickson, Principal,
Dickson School of Memory
925 Auditorium Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**
Send me free Booklet, “How to Remember,” also full particulars how to obtain a free copy of Dickson's “How to Remember.”

Name.....



Moving Picture Acting Pays. We teach you by mail. Our Book teaches you how to be a Motion Picture Actor or Actress; and tells you how to “Get a Position.” It is a school at home. Sent postpaid for \$2.00. Money order or registered letter. 145 W. 45th St., N.Y.

The National School of Elocution and Oratory

911 Parkway Building, Philadelphia
The oldest school of its kind in the country. Fully equipped with modern methods. Instruction in Public Speaking, Elocution, Physical Training, English and Dramatic Art. School year opens October 7th. Forty-page catalog on request.
D. A. SHOEMAKER, Registrar

VENTRILOQUISM

Almost anyone can learn it at home. Small cost. Send today 3-cent stamp for particulars and proof.
O. A. SMITH, Room E-109, 823 Bigelow St., PHOENIX, ILL.

SUMMER WORK. School Principals or Professional Men

can make a desirable arrangement with our Sales Department for work allied with their vocation. In writing state business experience, territory preferred, salary expected and reference.

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
1010 Arch Street - Philadelphia, Pa.

MSS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED

Criticised, Revised, Typed. Send for leaflet L. References: Edwin Markham and others. Established 1890.
UNITED LITERARY PRESS, 123 5th Ave., New York

"Fire's Out"

THEN comes the matter of insurance. You get out your policy and note the company in which you are insured. Certain questions should not arise to worry you at such a time.

You should not be worried by the question of whether you will be fairly treated by the company in which you are insured.

You should not be worried over the question of whether the company can pay the loss.

You should not be worried by the question of whether you have had enough protection to cover your claim.

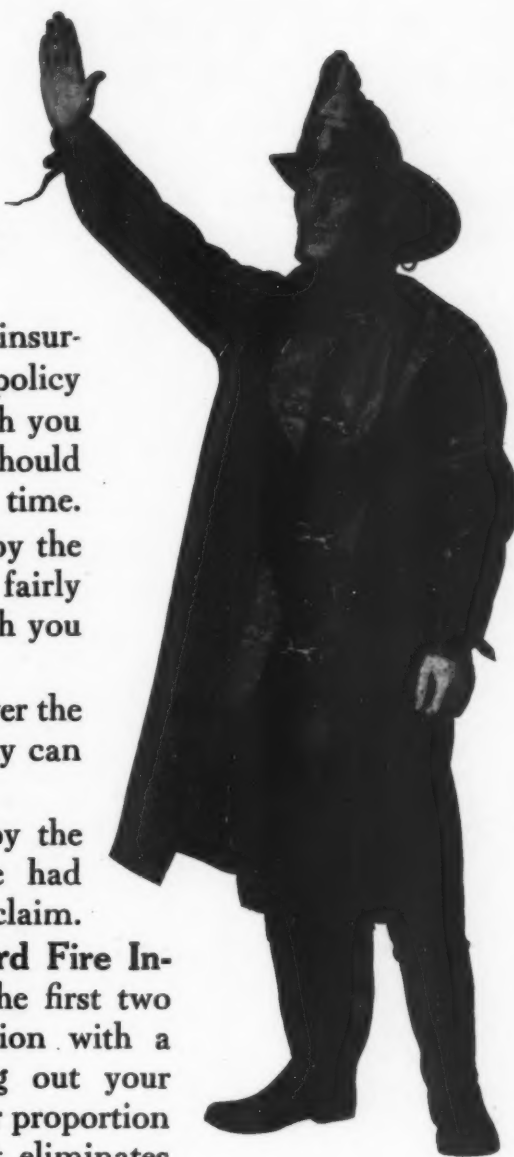
To be insured in the **Hartford Fire Insurance Company** eliminates the first two of these worries. By consultation with a Hartford Agent before taking out your policy, he will tell you the proper proportion of insurance to carry and that eliminates the third.



The evident thing to do before the fire in order to eliminate worry is to be insured in the right kind of company.

INSIST on the HARTFORD

Agents Everywhere



Take Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

for
Convenience
Sake

\$2.50
Upwards
The Best Stores
Everywhere



Safety

Type, Plain.
Can be carried in
any position, filled
with ink.
No. 12 S \$3.00
Size Larger
No. 14 S \$4.00

Regular

Type, Plain.
No. 12 \$2.50
Size Larger
No. 14 \$3.00
Clip-on-Cap
25c. Extra

Self-Filling

Type, Cham
No. 12 SF \$3.00
Size Larger
No. 14 SF \$4.00
Clip-on-Cap
Extra.

Sold by the Best Dealers—Everywhere

L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York

24 School Street, Boston 115 So. Clark Street, Chicago 17 Stockton Street, San Francisco Montreal, P. Q. Kingsway, London 6 Rue d'Hanovre, Paris

el

Self-Fill
Type. Chem
No. 12 SF
Size Large
No. 14 SF
Clip-on-Cap
Extra.

